

On approval of the risk assessment criteria, checklists for state control over security activities, over the activities of specialized training centers for the training and advanced training of employees holding the positions of a head and a security guard in a private security organization, and over the installation, commissioning and maintenance of security alarms

Unofficial translation

Joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan of October 30, 2018 № 757 and of the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan of October 30, 2018 № 32. Registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on October 31, 2018 № 17655.

Unofficial translation

Under paragraph 5 of Article 141 and paragraph 1 of Article 143 of the Entrepreneurial Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, **BE IT HEREBY ORDERED:**

Footnote. The preamble - as revised by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 924 dated 01.12.2022 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 113 dated 01.12.2022 (shall become effective on 01.01.2023).

1. To approve:

1) the risk assessment criteria for state control over security activities, over the activities of specialized training centers for the training and advanced training of employees holding the positions of a head and a security guard in a private security organization, and over the installation, commissioning and maintenance of security alarms, according to Annex 1 to this order;

2) the checklist for state control over security activities, in accordance with Annex 2 to this joint order;

3) the checklist for state control over the activities of specialized training centers for the training and advanced training of employees holding the positions of a head and a guard in a private security organization, in accordance with Annex 3 to this joint order;

4) checklist for state control over the installation, commissioning and maintenance of security alarms, in accordance with Annex 4 to this joint order.

2. The following orders shall be deemed to have lost force:

joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 1018 dated December 11, 2015 and acting Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 1 dated January 6, 2016 "On approval of the risk assessment criteria, checklists for state control over security activities, over the activities of specialized training centers for the training and advanced training of employees holding the positions of a head and a security

guard in a private security organization, and over the installation, commissioning and maintenance of security alarms"(registered in the Register of State Registration of Regulatory Legal Acts, № 13162 dated February 22, 2016, published on February 29, 2016 in Legal Information System “Adilet”);

joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 112 dated February 14, 2017 and Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 106 dated March 3, 2017 "On Introduction of Amendments to Joint Order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 1018 dated December 11, 2015 and Acting Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 1 dated January 6, 2016 "On approval of the risk assessment criteria, checklists for state control over security activities, over the activities of specialized training centers for the training and advanced training of employees holding the positions of a head and a security guard in a private security organization, and over the installation, commissioning and maintenance of security alarms"(registered in the Register of State Registration of Regulatory Legal Acts № 15000 of April 10 , 2017, published on April 20, 2017 in Legal Information System “Adilet”).

3. The Committee of the Administrative Police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall ensure:

1) state registration of this joint order with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) within ten calendar days from the date of state registration of this joint order, send it to the Republican State Enterprise on the Right of Economic Management "Republican Center of Legal Information" for official publication and inclusion in the Reference Control Bank of Regulatory Legal Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

3) place this joint order on the Internet resource of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan after its official publication;

4) within ten working days after the state registration of this order, submit to the Legal Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan the information on execution of activities, provided by subparagraphs 1), 2) and 3) of this paragraph.

4. The supervising Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be authorized to oversee the implementation of this joint order.

5. This joint order shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days after the day of its first official publication.

*Minister of National Economy
Republic of Kazakhstan*

*Minister of Internal Affairs
of the Republic of Kazakhstan*

_____ *T. Suleimenov*

_____ *K. Kassymo*

"AGREED"

Committee for the legal statistics

and Special Accounts of the State Office of
Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Annex 1
to joint order of the
Minister of National Economy
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
№ 32 dated October 30, 2018,
and the Minister of Internal Affairs
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
№ 757 dated October 30, 2018,

Risk assessment criteria for state control over security guard activities, activities of specialized training centres for training and advanced training of employees holding the positions of a manager and a security guard in a private security company, and activities related to installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems

Footnote. The Criteria - as revised by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 924 dated 01.12.2022 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 113 dated 01.12.2022 (shall take effect on 01.01.2023).

Chapter 1. General provisions

1. These risk assessment criteria for state control over security guard activities, the activities of specialised training centres for training and advanced training of employees holding the position of a manager and a security guard in a private security company, and the activities of installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems (hereinafter - Criteria) have been drawn up under Article 141 of the Entrepreneurial Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Rules for the Establishment of Regulatory State Bodies (hereinafter - the Rules), approved by Order of the Acting Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 48 of 22 June 2022 (entered in the Register of State Registration of Regulatory Legal Acts under № 28577) and Order of the Acting Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 3 of 31 July 2018 “On Approval of the Checklist Form” (entered in the Register of State Registration of Regulatory Legal Acts under № 17371).

2. The following terms are used herein:

1) risk is the probability of causing harm as a result of the activities of the entity under supervision to human life or health, legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities, property interests of the state, with due consideration of the severity of its consequences;

2) risk assessment criteria mean a combination of quantitative and qualitative parameters associated with immediate activities of the entity under supervision, specifics of sectoral development and factors affecting this development, which allow to assign the entities under supervision to different degrees of risk.

3) objective risk assessment criteria (hereinafter - objective criteria) - risk assessment criteria used to select entities subject to supervision depending on the degree of risk in a certain area of activity and not directly dependent on the individual entity subject to supervision;

4) subjective risk assessment criteria (hereinafter - subjective criteria) mean risk assessment criteria used to select entities under supervision depending on the performance of a particular entity under supervision;

5) risk assessment and management system is a process of taking managerial decisions aimed at reducing the probability of adverse factors by classifying entities subject to supervision into risk levels for subsequent preventive control with visits to the entity subject to supervision and (or) inspections performed for compliance with qualification or authorisation requirements for permits issued, Requirements for Notifications sent under the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Permits and Notifications” (hereinafter referred to as compliance inspections) with the aim of restricting the freedom of entrepreneurship to the minimum extent possible, while ensuring an acceptable level of risk in the relevant areas of activity, as well as aimed at changing the level of risk for a particular entity subject to supervision and (or) exempting such an entity from preventive control with visits to the entity subject to supervision and (or) compliance inspections;

6) gross infringements are infringements specified by regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan related to failure to comply with prohibiting, restricting norms of legislation (prohibited, forbidden, restricted, restrictions, not allowed, may not, unable, have not, must be, not having), failure to meet the requirements of the legislation, failure to submit or submission of inaccurate reports, information, data, as well as with the presence of unfavourable incidents caused by the fault of an employee, manager or founder of the entity under supervision;

7) major infringements are infringements by the entity subject to supervision of the requirements of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the commission thereof does not affect the quality of services rendered by the entity;

8) minor infringements include failure of the entity subject to supervision to observe the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan in terms of the written form of service contracts, as well as the presence of confirmed negative publications and coverage of the quality of services rendered by the audited entity in the mass media;

9) a checklist is a list of requirements for the activities of entities subject to supervision, failure to observe which entails a threat to human life and health, legitimate interests of individuals, legal entities and the state;

10) a score is a quantitative measure of risk calculation;

11) normalisation of data is a statistical procedure envisaging the reduction of values measured in different scales to a conditionally common scale;

12) sampling population (selection) is a list of entities to be assessed that belong to a homogeneous group of entities subject to supervision in a specific area of state control, as per paragraph 2 of Article 143 of the Entrepreneurial Code.

Footnote. Paragraph 2 as amended by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan №390 dated 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan №65 dated 15.05.2023 (see para. 4 for the enactment procedure).

3. Criteria for assessing the degree of risk for conformity inspection and preventive control of entities under supervision shall be formed by defining objective and subjective criteria.

Chapter 2: Objective criteria for risk assessment

4. Objective criteria shall be established by determining the risk.

The risk shall be assessed depending on the specifics of the sphere in which the state control is exercised, with due regard to one of the following criteria:

1) the scale of severity of possible negative consequences, harm to the regulated sphere (area);

2) possibility of occurrence of an unfavourable incident for human life or health, legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities, the state.

5. Once all possible risks have been analysed, entities under supervision shall be categorised into three risk levels (high, medium and low).

6. Entities with a high degree of risk shall include:

1) legal entities engaged in security activities with the use of service weapons;

2) legal entities engaged in activities of specialised training centres for training and advanced training of employees holding positions of a manager and a security guard in a private security company;

3) legal entities and individuals engaged in activities up to one year from the date of submission of notification on commencement of work on installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems;

4) legal entities engaged in security activities with the use of service weapons and at the same time engaged in installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm system means.

Footnote. Paragraph 6 as amended by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 390 dated 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 65 dated 15.05.2023 (see paragraph 4 for the procedure of enactment).

7. Medium-risk entities shall be as follows:

1) legal entities engaged in security activities without the use of service weapons;

2) legal entities engaged in installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems with an average annual number of employees of more than two hundred and fifty persons;

3) legal entities engaged in security activities without the use of service weapons and at the same time engaged in activities on installation, adjustment and maintenance of security signalling equipment security activities.

Footnote. Paragraph 7 as amended by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 390 dated 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 65 dated 15.05.2023 (see paragraph 4 for the procedure of enactment).

8. Legal entities and individuals engaged for more than one year exclusively in installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems with an average annual number of employees of less than two hundred and fifty people shall be classified as low-risk entities.

9. Entities subject to supervision classified as high and medium risk shall be subject to compliance inspection, preventive control with a visit to the entity subject to supervision, preventive control without a visit to the entity subject to supervision, and unscheduled inspection.

Entities subject to supervision classified as low risk shall be inspected for compliance with the requirements, preventive control without visiting the entity subject to supervision and unscheduled inspection.

Chapter 3: Subjective criteria for risk assessment

10. Subjective criteria shall be determined using the following steps:

- 1) formation of a database and collection of data;
- 2) analysing information and risk assessment.

11. The generation of the database and the collection of information shall be necessary for the identification of entities subject to supervision.

The processes of collecting and processing information shall be fully automated and allow for the possibility of verifying the accuracy of the data obtained.

Footnote. Paragraph 11 - as revised by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan №390 dated 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan №65 dated 15.05.2023 (see paragraph 4 for the procedure of enactment).

12. The following sources of data shall be used to assess the degree of risks of entities subject to supervision engaged in security activities:

on the implementation of preventive control with a visit to the entity under supervision:

1) findings of the monitoring of reports, data provided by the entity subject to supervision, analysis and data provided by public authorities and organisations and operational and preventive measures undertaken by law enforcement and special public authorities;

2) results of the previous inspection and preventive control with a visit to the entity under supervision;

3) outcomes of preventive control without visiting the entity under inspection (recommendation);

4) the presence of unfavourable incidents caused by the entity under supervision. Unfavourable incidents shall include:

existence of criminal and/or administrative proceedings against a security guard, manager, founder (participant) of the entity under supervision;

commission of an offence, emergency incident directly related to the provision of security (security services) at the facility protected by the entity under supervision;

forfeiture or loss of service weapons;

5) existence of confirmed complaints and appeals;

6) analysing publications and media coverage;

on carrying out an inspection for compliance with the requirements:

7) findings of monitoring of reports, details supplied by the entity subject under control, analysis and information provided by public authorities and organisations and operational and preventive measures undertaken by law enforcement and special public authorities;

8) findings of the previous inspection;

9) findings of preventive control without visiting the entity under supervision (recommendation);

10) presence of confirmed complaints and appeals.

13. The following sources of data shall be used to estimate the risk level of entities subject to control engaged in the activities of specialised training centres for the training and advanced training of employees occupying the positions of a manager and a security guard in a private security organisation:

1) findings of monitoring of reports, information provided by the entity subject to supervision, analysis and information presented by public authorities and organisations and operational and preventive measures performed by law enforcement and special public authorities;

2) findings of the previous inspection;

3) findings of preventive surveillance without a visit to the entity being monitored (recommendation);

4) existence of confirmed complaints and appeals.

14. The following sources of information shall be used to evaluate the risk level of entities engaged in the installation, adjustment and maintenance of intrusion detectors for the purposes of compliance testing:

1) findings of the analysis of the data reported by public authorities, organisations and operational and preventive measures undertaken by law enforcement and special public authorities;

2) findings of the previous inspection;

3) findings of preventive control without visiting the entity subject to control (recommendation);

4) presence of confirmed complaints and appeals.

15. Based on existing sources, subjective criteria shall be categorised into three degrees of impairment: gross, major, minor.

The degree of infringement shall be assigned to subjective criteria depending on the possible risk and significance of the problem, the single or systemic nature of the infringement, and the analysis of previous decisions made.

In evaluating the degree of risk for preventive control with a visit to the entity under control, the subjective criteria for assessing the degree of risk of security activities shall be applied as per Annex 1 hereto.

Subjective criteria for evaluating the risk level for the compliance inspection shall be applied to evaluate the risk level of security activities, activities of specialised training centres for training and advanced training of employees holding positions of a manager and a security guard in a private security organisation, activities for installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems as per Annexes 2, 3 and 4 hereto.

The risk level indicator by subjective criteria (R) shall be calculated in an automated mode by summing up the risk level indicator for breaches based on the findings of previous inspections and preventive control with visits to entities under supervision (SP) and the risk level indicator by subjective criteria (SC), with subsequent normalisation of data values into a range from 0 to 100 points.

$$R_{\text{interm}} = SP + SC, \text{ where}$$

R_{interm} – is an intermediate indicator of the degree of risk based on subjective criteria;

SP – breach risk indicator;

SC – risk level indicator by subjective criteria.

The calculation shall be made for each entity under supervision of a homogeneous group of entities under supervision of each sphere of state control. Herewith, the list of evaluated entities attributable to a homogeneous group of entities under supervision of one sphere of state control forms a sample population (sampling) for the subsequent normalisation of data.

Footnote. Paragraph 15 - as revised by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 390 of 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 65 of 15.05.2023 (see paragraph 4 for the procedure of enactment)

15-1. Based on the data obtained from the findings of previous inspections and preventive control with visits to entities subject to supervision, an indicator of the risk level of infringements shall be formed, estimated in points from 0 to 100.

Should one gross infringement be detected based on any of the sources of information, the entity under surveillance shall be assigned a risk score of 100 points and shall be subject to a compliance inspection or preventive control with a visit to the entity under surveillance.

If no major breaches are detected, the risk level indicator for breaches shall be calculated by summing up the indicator for major and minor breaches.

A coefficient of 0.7 shall be applied in determining the indicator of major breaches.

This indicator shall be calculated by using the following formula:

$$SP_3 = (SP_2 \times 100 / SP_1) \times 0,7$$

where:

SP_3 – indicator of major breaches;

SP_1 – the required number of major breaches;

SP_2 – number of major breaches identified;

A coefficient of 0.3 shall be applied in determining the indicator of minor breaches.

This indicator shall be calculated using the following formula:

$$SP_{mn} = (SP_2 \times 100 / SP_1) \times 0,3$$

where:

SP_{mn} – indicator of minor breaches;

SP_1 – the required number of minor breaches;

SP_2 – number of minor breaches detected;

The risk level indicator (SR) shall be calculated on a scale from 0 to 100 and shall be determined by summing up the indicators of major and minor breaches using the following formula:

$$SP = SP_{mj} + SP_{mn}$$

where:

SP – overall risk indicator;

SP_{mj} – indicator of major breaches;

SP_{mn} – indicator of minor breaches.

The resulting value of the risk level indicator for breaches shall be included in the calculation of the risk level indicator for subjective criteria.

Footnote. The criteria have been supplemented by paragraph 15-1 pursuant to joint order of the Acting Minister of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 124 of 11.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 62 of 12.05.2023 (shall be enacted ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication).

15-2. The risk level indicator shall be calculated based on subjective criteria on a scale from 0 to 100 points and shall be calculated using the following formula:

$SC = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i * w_i$, where

x_i – subjective criterion indicator;

w_i – specific weight of the indicator of subjective criterion x_i ;

n – number of indicators.

The obtained value of the subjective risk level indicator shall be included in the calculation of the subjective risk level indicator.

Footnote. The criteria have been supplemented by paragraph 15-2 pursuant to joint order of the Acting Minister of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 124 of 11.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 62 of 12.05.2023 (shall be enforced upon expiration of ten calendar days after the day of its first official publication).

15-3. The values calculated by entities for the R indicator shall be normalised into the range from 0 to 100 points. Data normalisation shall be performed for each sampling population (sample) using the following formula:

$R = \frac{R_{interm} - R_{min}}{R_{max} - R_{min}}$, where

R – risk level indicator (final) based on subjective criteria of a separate entity subject to supervision;

R_{max} – maximum possible value on the scale of risk degree by subjective criteria for entities included in one sampling population (sample) (upper limit of the scale);

R_{min} – the minimum possible value on the scale of the degree of risk by subjective criteria for the entities included in one sampling population (sample) (the lower limit of the scale);

R_{interm} – an intermediate indicator of the degree of risk according to subjective criteria.

Footnote. The criteria have been supplemented by paragraph 15-3 as per joint order of the Acting Minister of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 124 dated 11.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 62 dated 12.05.2023 (shall apply upon expiration of ten calendar days after the day of its first official publication).

16. In terms of the risk level based on subjective criteria, the entity under supervision shall be classified as follows:

- 1) with a high risk degree - with a risk degree index from 71 to 100 inclusive;
- 2) with a medium risk degree - with the risk degree indicator from 31 to 70 inclusive;
- 3) with a low risk degree - with risk degree indicator from 0 to 30 inclusive.

Footnote. Paragraph 16 - as revised by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 390 of 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 65 of 15.05.2023 (see para. 4 for the enactment procedure).

17. For spheres of activities of entities under supervision classified as high risk, the frequency of compliance audits shall be based on the risk assessment criteria, but not more than once a year.

For spheres of activities of entities subject to supervision classified as medium risk, the frequency of compliance audits shall be determined by the risk assessment criteria, but not more often than once every two years.

For areas of activities of entities subject to supervision classified as low risk, the frequency of compliance audits shall be based on the risk assessment criteria, but not more often than once every three years.

18. The frequency of preventive control with a visit to an entity under supervision shall be specified by the supervisory authorities with respect to entities classified as high and medium risk, not more than twice a year.

19. Compliance inspections shall be performed based on the schedule formed as per Article 144 of the Entrepreneurial Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

20. Preventive control with visits to the entity being monitored shall be based on semi-annual lists formed under Article 144-2 of the Entrepreneurial Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

21. The analysis and evaluation of subjective criteria shall enable compliance testing and preventive controls to be performed against the entity being monitored with the highest potential risk.

In this case, data of subjective criteria, previously recorded and used in relation to a particular entity under control or data with respect to which the statute of limitations has expired under the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall not be used in the analysis and evaluation process.

It shall be prohibited to include entities under monitoring that have eliminated in full the violations issued as a result of the previous preventive control with a visit and (or) compliance inspection in the formation of schedules and lists for the next period of state control.

22. To implement the principle of encouraging bona fide entities under supervision and concentrating supervision on violators, entities under supervision shall be exempted from preventive control with a visit to the entity under supervision and (or) compliance inspection for a period determined by the criteria for assessing the risk level of the regulating public authority.

Footnote. Paragraph 22 - as revised by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 390 of 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the

23. The entities under supervision shall be transferred using the information system from high risk to medium risk or from medium risk to low risk in the respective areas of activities of the entities under supervision in cases:

- 1) if such entities have entered into contracts for insurance of civil liability to third parties in cases and pursuant to the procedure established by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 2) If the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the risk assessment criteria of the regulatory public authorities specify cases of exemption from preventive control with a visit to the entity under control or carrying out compliance inspections.

24. The system of risk assessment and management by public authorities shall be maintained using information systems that classify entities subject to control to specific risk levels and form schedules or lists of control measures, and shall be based on state statistics, results of departmental statistical surveillance, and information tools.

Should there be no information system for risk assessment and management, the minimum permissible threshold for the number of entities subject to control, in respect of which preventive control with visits to the entity subject to control and (or) compliance inspections are carried out, shall not exceed five per cent of the total number of such entities subject to control in a particular area of state control.

Annex 1
to the risk assessment criteria for state control
control
over security guard activities, activities of specialised training centres for training and advanced training of employees holding the positions of a manager and a security guard in a private security company, and activities related to installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems

Subjective criteria for assessing the risk level of state control over security activities for preventive control with a visit to the entity under control

Footnote. Annex 1 as amended by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 390 of 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 65 of 15.05.2023 (see para. 4 for the procedure of enactment).

№	Subjective criteria for risk assessment	Degree of impairment

Section 1. Findings of monitoring of reports, information provided by the entity subject to control, analysis and

information provided by public authorities and organisations and operational and preventive measures undertaken by law enforcement and special public authorities:

Subsection 1: For all actors engaged in security activities:

1	Failure to submit or submission of inaccurate reports, information, data.	Gross
2	Absence of a document certifying his/her identity and his/her membership in a private security organisation by an employee of a private security organisation who holds the position of a security guard	Major
3	<p>Non-compliance of the security guard's identity document and his/her membership in a private security organisation with the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the cover of the certificate is made of leather, liderin, vinyl-skin or blue-coloured belokron; - when unfolded, the certificate has a size of 210 x 70 mm; - outside, on the front side there is an inscription: "КУӘЛІК УДЮСТОВЕРЕНИЕ[CERTIFICATE]"; - a white-coloured insert is glued into the inner part of the certificate; - the insert of the certificate is made by offset printing; - the inset consists of two halves - left and right, each measuring 95 x 65 mm; - in the left part of the insert there is a place for pasting a photograph of 3.5 x 4.5 cm in size; - the use of state symbols (including watermarks) shall not be allowed in the production of certificate). 	Major
4	Failure of a private security organisation to have a written contract for the provision of security services.	Minor
5	Absence of a document proving mandatory insurance of an employee holding the position of a security guard of a private security company.	Gross
	The staffing level of employees of the private security company	

occupying the positions of security guards do not meet the following standards:

1) when guarding stationary facilities :

- maximum 4.5 units of full-time guards per one round-the-clock guard post;
- maximum 2.25 full-time security guards per one twelve-hour security post;
- maximum 1.5 full-time security guards per one eight-hour security post;
- maximum 13.5 units of full-time security guards per one 24-hour mobile group (rapid response group) of a private security company servicing calls from protected facilities;

2) when protecting trunk pipelines:

- one round-the-clock mobile group per 40 - 80 kilometres of the linear part of the main oil pipelines, with due consideration of bypass routes, complexity of the terrain, along the route, remoteness from settlements, technical means of protection of the linear part, threat analysis and criminal danger of the area;
- one round-the-clock mobile group per 100 - 160 kilometres of the route of the protected linear part of the main gas pipeline;

3) when guarding cargo transported by railway and road transport, the number of guards shall be established by the terms and conditions of the contract, within the norms established for the protection of stationary facilities.

Gross

Employees of a private security company who hold the position of a security guard fail to observe the following Rules for Wearing Uniforms:

1. The uniform is worn by security guards, security drivers at guarded facilities, when escorting cargo, when serving as part of mobile rapid response teams.
2. Women's uniforms are sewn based on general sketches, considering the

peculiarities of the cut of the respective garment.

3. Services to protect the life and health of individuals from criminal and other unlawful encroachments may be rendered without uniforms indicating belonging to the entity of security activity.

4. By agreement of the parties, security services are rendered in uniform for office premises. In summertime it is allowed to perform service without a jacket, in a short-sleeved shirt. A badge with the name and logo of the private security organisation is fastened on the left breast pocket of the jacket (shirt). In the centre of the badge there is an inscription "KYZET". It is permitted to specify the surname and initials of the guard or his/her name.

Minor

5. Provision of security services for office premises may be performed without headgear.

6. For guards serving at outdoor posts, it is permitted:

- at low air temperatures in the winter period, the wearing of coats (fur coats) and fur umbrellas is allowed;
- application of reflective stripes on uniforms (jackets) on breast and back reflective stripes.

7. In summer time it is permitted to wear a short-sleeved shirt without a jacket and a tie, or a T-shirt or polo shirt with a breastplate and arm badge of the established pattern, without a jacket, or a jacket with trousers with a T-shirt instead of a shirt.

Employees of a private security organisation holding positions of security guards wear uniforms and insignia and fittings that fail to meet the following requirements:

1. Summer uniforms:
 - a baseball cap or kepi of grey colour;
 - a grey jacket;
 - a short jacket of grey colour;
 - a shirt of blue or white colour;

- a blue, white, grey or dark grey knitted T-shirt or polo shirt;
- a grey tie;
- trousers, tapered to the bottom silhouette, grey colour;
- classic or special black shoes.

2. Winter uniforms;

- a knitted hat, grey or black (in colour tone with the collar of the insulated jacket);
- an earmuff hat made of natural refined sheepskin or artificial fur, grey or black (in the same colour tone as the collar of the jacket);
- a grey insulated jacket with a detachable fur collar made of natural sheepskin or artificial fur, grey or black, or a detachable hood with grey insulated trousers;
- a grey shortened insulated jacket with a detachable fur collar made of natural sheepskin or artificial fur, grey or black, or a detachable hood with a grey insulated dungaree;
- a shirt of blue or white colour;
- a knitted shirt of blue, white, grey or dark grey colour;
- a grey tie;
- insulated footwear, classic models or special black colour;
- felt boots with or without galoshes, rubber boots (depending on climatic conditions and conditions of service)

3. Uniforms for office premises:

- a single-breasted men's jacket of dark colour;
- dark-coloured trousers of narrowed down silhouette;
- a shirt of blue or white colour;
- a tie of dark colour;
- black classic shoes.

4. Summer uniforms for guards of mobile response teams:

- a baseball cap or cap of grey colour or a protective helmet;
- a shortened jacket of grey colour;
- a T-shirt or polo shirt of knitted blue, white, grey or dark grey colour;
- trousers, tapered to the bottom silhouette, grey colour;

- special footwear (boots with boots, trainers) of black colour.

5. Winter uniforms for guards of mobile rapid response groups:

- a knitted hat, grey or black (in colour tone with the collar of the insulated jacket);
- a grey shortened insulated jacket with a detachable fur collar made of natural sheepskin or artificial fur, grey or black, or a detachable hood with a grey insulated dungaree;
- a knitted T-shirt in blue, white, grey or dark grey;
- a grey or dark grey knitted turtleneck sweater;
- insulated, special footwear (high-toe boots) of black colour.

Minor

6. Sign:

- a sign has the shape of a rectangle, with a yellow coloured edge around the perimeter and the inscription "KYZET" in yellow;
- the colour of the sign field is grey or blue;
- the size of the sign is 120x30 mm;
- the sign is applied above the left breast pocket of shirts, T-shirts, polo shirts, summer and winter jackets;
- the sign is made by weaving, embroidery, silk-screening, thermal transfer and must be wear-resistant.

7. Spine sign:

- the sign has the shape of a rectangle, with an edge around the perimeter in yellow and the inscription "KYZET" in yellow;
- the colour of the sign field is grey or blue;
- the size of the sign is 280x80 mm;
- the sign is applied to the back of summer and winter jackets, the upper edge of the sign is located along the seam of the basque;
- the sign is made by weaving, embroidery, silk-screening, thermal transfer and must be wear-resistant.

8. Armband insignia:

- the shape, colour scheme, material and method of manufacture are determined by the private security organisation;

- the corporate logo and the name of the private security organisation are displayed on the insignia;
- the insignia is applied on the left sleeve of shirts, T-shirts, polo shirts, summer and winter jackets at 120 mm below the shoulder seam;
- for employees - members of the Association of Security Organisations of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it is allowed to wear insignia with the logo of the Association, made identically to the corporate armband. The insignia is placed on the right sleeve of shirts, summer and winter jackets, symmetrically to the insignia on the left sleeve.

9. Headwear insignia:

- signs made by weaving or cockades made of fusible metal contain the corporate logo of the security organisation;
- the size of an oval sign is 70 mm horizontally and 40 mm vertically;
- diameter of the round sign is 40 mm;
- cockade size: height is 60 mm, width is 40 mm;
- signs are applied in the centre of the front part of the headgear.

10. Signs on clothing for office premises:

- an armband sign is applied on clothing for office premises by weaving, embroidery, silk-screening, thermal transfer and must be wear-resistant;
- the shape, colour scheme, material and method of manufacture is determined by the private security organisation;
- the sign bears the corporate logo and the name of the private security organisation;
- the sign is applied on the left sleeve of shirts and jackets 120 mm below the shoulder seam.

Legal entities and citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan are simultaneously founders,

	participants and (or) owners of more than one organisation engaged in security activities.	
10	<i>Excluded by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 390 of 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 65 of 15.05.2023 (see p.4 for the procedure of enactment).</i>	
11	<i>Excluded by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 390 of 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 65 of 15.05.2023 (see p.4 for the procedure of enactment).</i>	
12	A private security company is a subsidiary of an entity engaged in activities other than security activities.	Gross
13	Founders (participants) of a private security company are founders or officials of organisations in respect of which security services are provided.	Gross
14	Founders (participants) of a private security company are citizens who have a criminal record for committing a crime, as well as legal entities, whose founders (participants) include these persons.	Gross
15	Founders (participants) of a private security organisation are legal entities, in respect of which security services are rendered, and legal entities affiliated with them.	Gross
16	Founders (participants) of a private security company are public associations.	Gross
17	The founders (participants) of a private security company are foreign legal entities, legal entities with foreign participation, foreigners, stateless persons, as well as those who have a private security company in trust management.	Gross
Subsection 2. For security actors established by national companies:		
18	Presence of the fact that security entities established by national companies render security services to third parties.	Gross
19	A private security company is not a subsidiary of an organisation engaged in activities other than security activities.	Gross

20	Founders (participants) of a private security company are not founders or officials of the entities in respect of which security services are provided.	Gross
21	Founders (participants) of a private security company are not legal entities, in respect of which security services are rendered, and legal entities affiliated with such legal entities.	Gross
Section 2: Findings of the previous audit and preventive inspection with a visit to the entity under control:		
Subpart 1: For all actors engaged in security activities:		
22	Absence of a document certifying the identity of an employee of a private security company holding the position of a security guard and his/her membership in a private security organisation.	Major
23	Failure to conform to the following requirements for a document certifying the identity of a security guard and his/her belonging to a private security company: - the cover of the ID card is made of leather, liderin, vinyl-skin or blue-coloured belacron; - when unfolded, the certificate has a size of 210 x 70 mm; - outside, on the front side there is an inscription: “KUALIK CERTIFICATE”; - a white-coloured insert is glued into the inner part of the certificate; - the insert of the certificate is made by typographical offset method; - the insert of the certificate consists of two halves - left and right, each measuring 95 x 65 mm; - in the left part of the insert there is a place for pasting a photograph of 3.5 x 4.5 cm in size; - the use of state symbols (including watermarks) is prohibited in the production of certificates).	Major
24	Failure of a private security company to have a written contract for the provision of security services.	Minor
25	Absence of a document certifying mandatory insurance of an employee	Gross

	<p>holding the position of a security guard of a private security organisation.</p>	
<p>26</p>	<p>The number of employees of the private security organisation holding positions of security guards does not correspond to the following norms:</p> <p>1) when guarding stationary facilities :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maximum 4.5 units of a full-time security guard for one twenty-four-hour security post; - maximum 2.25 staff guards per one twelve-hour guard post; - maximum 1.5 full-time security guards per one eight-hour security post; - maximum 13.5 units of a full-time security guard per one 24-hour mobile group (rapid response group) of a private security company servicing calls from protected facilities; <p>2) when guarding trunk pipelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one round-the-clock mobile group for 40 - 80 kilometres of the linear part of trunk oil pipelines, with due consideration of diversions routes, complexity of terrain, along the route , remoteness from settlements, technical means of protection of the linear part, threat analysis and criminal danger of the area; - one round-the-clock mobile group per 100 - 160 kilometres of the route of the protected linear part of the main gas pipeline; <p>3) when protecting cargo transported by railway and motor transport, the number of guards is specified by the terms and conditions of the contract, within the norms established for the protection of stationary facilities.</p>	<p>Gross</p>
	<p>Employees of a private security company, who hold the position of a security guard, do not observe the following Rules for wearing uniforms:</p> <p>1. Uniforms are worn by security guards, guard drivers at guarded facilities, when escorting cargo, when serving as part of mobile rapid response teams.</p>	

2. Women's uniforms are sewn based on general sketches, with account of the peculiarities of the cut of the respective clothing.

3. Services on protection of life and health of individuals from criminal and other unlawful encroachments may be rendered without uniforms denoting belonging to the entity of security activity.

4. By agreement of the parties, security services are rendered in uniform for office premises. In summer time it is allowed to perform service without a jacket, in a short-sleeved shirt. A badge with the name and logo of the private security organisation is attached to the left breast pocket of the jacket (shirt). In the centre of the badge is the inscription "KUZET". It is allowed to indicate the surname and initials of the guard or his/her name.

Minor

5. Security services for office premises may be rendered without headgear.

6. For guards serving at outdoor posts it is allowed:

- in case of low air temperatures during the winter period, the wearing of coats (fur coats) and fur umbrellas ;
- application of reflective stripes on uniforms (jackets) on the breast and back of the head.

7. In summer time it is permitted to wear a short-sleeved shirt without a jacket and a tie, or a T-shirt or polo shirt with a breastplate and arm insignia of the established pattern, without a jacket, or a jacket with trousers with a T-shirt instead of a shirt.

Availability of uniforms, insignia and fittings of employees of a private security company holding the position of security guards that do not comply with the following requirements:

1. summer uniform:

- a baseball cap or capi of grey colour;
- a grey-coloured jacket

- a shortened jacket of grey colour;
- a shirt of blue or white colour;
- a T-shirt or polo shirt knitted in blue, white, grey or dark grey;
- a grey tie;
- trousers, tapered to the bottom silhouette, grey colour;
- shoes of classic models or special shoes of black colour.

2. Winter uniform.

- a knitted hat, grey or black (in colour tone with the collar of the insulated jacket);
- an earmuff hat made of natural refined sheepskin or artificial fur, grey or black (in colour tone with the collar of the insulated jacket);
- a grey insulated jacket with a detachable fur collar made of natural sheepskin or artificial fur, grey or black, or a detachable hood with grey insulated trousers;
- a grey shortened insulated jacket with a detachable fur collar made of natural sheepskin or artificial fur of grey or black colour or a detachable hood with a grey insulated dungaree;
- a shirt of blue or white colour;
- a knitted shirt of blue, white, grey or dark grey colour;
- a tie of grey colour;
- insulated footwear, classic models or special black colour;
- felt boots with or without galoshes, rubber boots (depending on climatic conditions and conditions of service)

3. Uniforms for office premises:

- a single-breasted men's jacket of dark colour;
- dark-coloured trousers of narrowed down silhouette;
- a shirt of blue or white colour;
- a tie of dark colour;
- shoes of classic models of black colour.

4. Summer uniforms for guards of mobile response teams:

- a baseball cap or cap of grey colour, or a protective helmet;
- a shortened jacket of grey colour;

- a T-shirt or polo shirt of knitted blue, white, grey or dark grey colour;
- trousers, tapered to the bottom silhouette, grey colour;
- special footwear (boots with boots, trainers) of black colour.

5. Winter uniforms for guards of mobile rapid response groups:

- a knitted hat, grey or black (in colour tone with the collar of the insulated jacket);
- a grey shortened insulated jacket with a detachable fur collar made of natural sheepskin or artificial fur, grey or black, or a detachable hood with a grey insulated dungaree;
- a knitted T-shirt of blue, white, grey or dark grey colour;
- a knitted turtleneck of grey or dark grey colour;
- insulated, special footwear (high-toe boots) of black colour.

Minor

6. Breast sign:

- the sign has the shape of a rectangle, with a yellow coloured edge around the perimeter and the inscription "KUZET" in yellow;
- the colour of the sign field is grey or blue;
- the size of the sign is 120x30 mm;
- the sign is applied above the left breast pocket of shirts, T-shirts, polo shirts, summer and winter jackets;
- the sign is made by weaving, embroidery, silk-screening, thermal transfer and must be wear-resistant.

7. Spine sign:

- the sign has the shape of a rectangle, with a yellow coloured edge around the perimeter and the inscription "KUZET" in yellow colour;
- sign field colour is grey or blue;
- the size of the sign is 280x80 mm;
- the sign is applied on the back of summer and winter jackets, the upper edge of the sign is located along the seam of the basque;
- the sign is made by weaving, embroidery, silk-screening, thermal transfer and must be wear-resistant.

8. Armband sign:

- the shape, colour scheme, material and method of manufacture is determined by the private security organisation;
 - the corporate logo and the name of the private security organisation are displayed on the sign;
 - the sign is applied on the left sleeve of shirts, T-shirts, polo shirts, summer and winter jackets at 120 mm below the shoulder seam;
 - for employees - members of the Association of Security Organisations of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it is permitted to wear a sign with the logo of the Association, made identically to the corporate arm sign. The sign is placed on the right sleeve of shirts, summer and winter jackets, symmetrically to the sign on the left sleeve.
9. Signs on headgear:
- signs made by weaving or cockades made of fusible metal contain the corporate logo of the security organisation;
 - size of an oval sign is 70 mm horizontally and 40 mm vertically;
 - diameter of the round sign is 40 mm;
 - cockade size: height is 60 mm, width is 40 mm;
 - signs are applied in the centre of the front part of the headgear.
10. Signs on clothing for office premises:
- an armband sign is printed on clothing for office premises by weaving, embroidery, silk-screening, thermal transfer and must have wear resistance;
 - the shape, colour scheme, material and method of manufacture are determined by the private security organisation;
 - the corporate logo and the name of the private security company are displayed on the sign;
 - the sign is applied on the left sleeve of shirts and jackets 120 mm below the shoulder seam.

Legal entities and citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan are

29	simultaneously founders, participants and (or) owners of more than one organisation engaged in security activities.	Gross
30	<i>Excluded by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 390 of 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 65 of 15.05.2023 (see p.4 for the procedure of enactment).</i>	
31	<i>Excluded by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 390 dated 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 65 dated 15.05.2023 (see p.4 for the procedure of enactment).</i>	
32	A private security company is a subsidiary of an entity engaged in activities other than security activities.	Gross
33	Founders (participants) of a private security company are founders or officials of organisations in respect of which security services are being rendered.	Gross
34	Founders (participants) of a private security company are citizens who have a criminal record for committing a crime, as well as legal entities, whose founders (participants) include these persons.	Gross
35	Founders (participants) of a private security company are legal entities in respect of which security services are rendered, and legal entities affiliated with them.	Gross
36	Учредителями (участниками) частной охранной организации являются общественные объединения.	Gross
37	The founders (participants) of a private security company are foreign legal entities, legal entities with foreign participation, foreigners, stateless persons, as well as those who have a private security company in trust management.	Gross
Subsection 2. For security actors established by national companies:		
38	Presence of the fact that security companies established by national companies render security services to third parties.	Gross
39	A private security company is not a subsidiary of an entity engaged in	Gross

	activities other than security activities.	
40	Founders (participants) of a private security company are not founders or officials of entities in respect of which security services are rendered.	Gross
41	Founders (participants) of a private security company are not legal entities, in respect of which security services are rendered, and legal entities affiliated with such legal entities.	Gross
Section 3: Findings of preventive control without a visit to the entity under control (recommendation):		
42	Non-implementation of the recommendation by the entity being monitored.	Gross
Section 4: Presence of unfavourable incidents caused by the entity under supervision:		
43	Initiating criminal proceedings against a security guard, manager, founder (participant) of an entity being controlled.	Gross
	Initiating an administrative case against a security guard, head, founder (participant) of a control subject for committing the following administrative offences: failure to perform and (or) improper performance of duties to ensure antiterrorist protection of a facility vulnerable to terrorism; petty hooliganism; use of pyrotechnic products in populated areas; knowingly false call of special services; knowingly false information on the fact of corruption offence; drinking alcoholic beverages or appearing in public places in a state of intoxication; disobedience to the lawful request of a person involved in ensuring public order; provision of premises knowingly for prostitution or procuring; manufacturing, storage, import, transportation, distribution of mass media products in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan; obstructing officials of state inspections and state control and supervision bodies in the performance of their official duties, failure to comply with resolutions, instructions and other requirements;	

engaging in entrepreneurial or other activities, as well as performing actions (operations) without appropriate registration, permission or notification; violation of licensing norms; violation of requirements for the installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems; breach of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of security activities; breach of the state of emergency; breach of the legal regime in the zone of anti-terrorist operation; actions provoking a breach of law and order in the state of emergency; failure to report on measures taken and (or) failure to take measures to eliminate the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of the offence; transfer of prohibited substances, articles and objects to persons held in penal institutions or special establishments; Illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, carrying, transportation by individuals and legal entities of weapons; breach of the order of storage, accounting, use, transportation, trade, destruction, import, export of civilian pyrotechnic substances and products with their use; violation of the rules of turnover of civilian and service weapons; unlawful use of weapons; violation of the order of registration (re-registration) of civilian, service, award, collector's weapons or their registration; evasion of surrender for sale of civilian, service, award, collector's weapons; violation of the order of registration (re-registration) of civilian, service, collector's weapons or their registration; infringement of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on public associations, as well as leadership, participation in the activities of public and religious associations not registered under the procedures established by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, financing of their activities; infringement of the laws of the Republic of

	<p>Kazakhstan on religious activities and religious associations; illegal seizure of passports, identity cards or taking them in pledge; submission of knowingly false information to the state bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan; breach of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on citizenship; breach of the established requirements in the sphere of protection of state secrets, as well as in the work with official information of limited distribution; illegal penetration into protected facilities; manifestation of contempt of court; responsibility of participants of proceedings on a case on administrative offence; refusal or evasion of a witness from testifying; knowingly false testimony of a witness, victim, expert opinion or incorrect translation; failure to appear before a prosecutor, investigator and body of enquiry, bailiff, court bailiff; disobedience to a lawful order or request of an employee (serviceman) of a law enforcement or special state body, military police body, state paramedical service; failure to comply with a resolution or other lawful request of a court bailiff or bailiff; obstruction of a court bailiff in the execution of enforcement documents; unlawful wearing (use) of clothing with insignia and (or) symbols of military uniforms, as well as uniforms and special uniforms.</p>	
45	<p>An offence has been committed at the facility protected by the entity under supervision or an emergency incident directly related to the provision of security (provision of security services) has occurred).</p>	Gross
46	<p>Loss, misplacement of service weapons.</p>	Gross
Section 5: Existence of substantiated complaints and enquiries:		
47	<p>Presence of a confirmed complaint or appeal of a natural or legal person through the result of an unscheduled</p>	Gross

	inspection or preventive control without visiting the entity under supervision.	
Section 6: Analysing publications and media coverage:		
48	Presence of confirmed negative publications and media coverage of the quality of security services rendered by the private security company.	Minor
49	Presence of confirmed negative publications and media coverage, highlighting negative incidents.	Major

Annex 2
to the risk assessment criteria for state control over security guard activities, activities of specialised training centres for training and advanced training of employees holding the positions of a manager and a security guard in a private security company, and activities related to installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems

Subjective criteria for assessing the degree of risk of state control over security activities for the purposes of compliance inspection

Footnote. Annex 2 as amended by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 390 dated 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 65 dated 15.05.2023 (see paragraph 4 for the procedure of implementation).

№	Subjective criteria for assessing the degree of risk	Degree of impairment
Section 1: Findings of monitoring of reports, details presented by the entity subject to supervision, analysis and information submitted by public authorities and entities, as well as operational and preventive measures undertaken by law enforcement and special public authorities:		
Subpart 1: For all actors engaged in security activities:		
1	The head of a private security company (including branches and representative offices) has no higher legal education or at least three years of work experience in command positions in the Armed Forces, other troops and military formations or in senior positions in law enforcement and special bodies.	Major

2	The head of the private security company is not a national of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	Gross
3	The head of a private security company does not have a certificate of training under a special programme.	Major
4	The head of a private security company does not have a certificate of completion of advanced training courses under a special programme.	Major
5	The head of a private security company is a person with mental, behavioural disorders (diseases), including those associated with the use of psychoactive substances, registered with entities providing medical assistance in the field of mental health care.	Gross
6	The head of a private security company is a person who has a criminal record for committing an offence.	Gross
7	<p>The head of a private security company is a person released from criminal liability prior to the expiry of the lower limit of the sentence of deprivation of liberty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) due to an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts; 2) due to the expiry of the statute of limitations on criminal liability; 3) if in respect of a person who has committed an act prohibited by criminal law in a state of insanity, save for cases when the proceedings are required for the application of a coercive measure of medical nature to him/her; 4) due to refusal to give consent by an authorised body or official to prosecute a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution; 5) due to active repentance, when the limits of required defence have been exceeded, when the conditions of a procedural agreement have been met <p>, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the</p>	Gross

expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, on the grounds of an act of amnesty or pardon;

6) if the state prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused person.

The head of a private security company is a person against whom, within one year prior to assuming the position of the head or during the period of holding this position, a court verdict of conviction has been passed for a criminal offence, and also within one year prior to assuming the position of the head or during the period of holding this position has been released from criminal liability for a criminal offence:

1) as a result of an act of amnesty, if it abolishes the application of punishment for the committed acts;

2) due to expiry of the statute of limitations for bringing to criminal liability;

3) if the person has committed an act prohibited by criminal law in a state of insanity, unless the proceedings are necessary for the application of a coercive measure of a medical nature to him or her;

4) due to refusal to give consent by an authorised body or official to prosecute a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution;

5) due to active repentance, exceeding the limits of necessary defence, fulfilment of the terms of a procedural agreement, in connection with reconciliation, in connection with the establishment of a surety, in connection with a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, on the basis of an act of amnesty or pardon;

6) if the state prosecutor, having discovered in court the

Gross

circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused person.

The head of a private security company was brought to administrative responsibility earlier within a year prior to assuming the position of the head or during the period of holding this position for committing the following administrative offences: failure to perform and (or) improper performance of duties to ensure antiterrorist protection of a facility vulnerable to terrorism; petty hooliganism; use of pyrotechnic products in residential areas; knowingly false call of special services; knowingly false reporting of a corruption offence; drinking alcoholic beverages or appearing in public places in a state of intoxication; disobedience to the lawful request of a person involved in ensuring public order; provision of premises knowingly for prostitution or procuring; manufacture, storage, import, transportation, distribution in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan of the products of medium; hindering officials of state inspections and bodies of state control and supervision in the performance of their official duties, failure to comply with resolutions, instructions and other requirements; engaging in entrepreneurial or other activities, as well as carrying out actions (operations) without appropriate registration, permission or notification; violation of licensing norms; infringement of the requirements for installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems; breach of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of security activities; breach of the state of emergency; breach of the legal regime in the zone of anti-terrorist operation; actions provoking a breach of law and order in the state of emergency; failure to report on measures taken

and (or) failure to take measures to eliminate the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of the offence; transfer of prohibited substances, articles and items to persons held in penal correctional system institutions or special institutions; illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, carrying, transportation by natural and legal persons of weapons; infringement of the procedure for the storage, accounting, use, transportation, trade, destruction, importation, exportation of civilian pyrotechnic substances and articles with their application; violation of the rules of turnover of civilian and service weapons; unlawful use of weapons; breach of the procedure for registration (re-registration) of civilian, service, award, collector's weapons or their registration; evasion from surrendering for sale civilian weapons and ammunition; infringement of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the procedure for organising and holding peaceful assemblies; breach of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on public associations, as well as leadership, participation in the activities of public and religious associations not registered under the procedure established by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, financing of their activities; breach of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on religious activities and religious associations; unlawful seizure of passports, identity cards or taking them in pledge; Filing knowingly false information with the government authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan when obtaining identity documents or when applying for a permanent residence permit in the Republic of Kazakhstan or for admission to citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan or restoration of citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan; violation of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on

Gross

	<p>citizenship; breach of the established requirements in the sphere of protection of state secrets, as well as in the work with official information of restricted distribution; illegal penetration into protected facilities; manifestation of contempt of court; responsibility of participants in proceedings on a case of administrative offence; refusal or evasion of a witness from testifying; knowingly false testimony of a witness, victim, expert opinion or incorrect translation; failure to appear before a prosecutor, investigator and the body of enquiry, bailiff, court enforcement officer, court bailiff; failure to obey a lawful order or request of an employee (serviceman) of a law enforcement or special government body, military police body, state courier service, bailiff, court bailiff; failure to execute a court judgement, court decision or other judicial act and enforcement document; failure to execute a resolution or other lawful request of a court bailiff, court bailiff ; obstruction of a court bailiff in the execution of enforcement documents ; Illegal wearing (use) of clothing with insignia and (or) symbols of military uniforms, as well as uniforms and special uniforms.</p>	
10	<p>The head of the private security company was discharged less than three years ago for negative reasons from the state, military service, law enforcement agencies, courts and justice bodies.</p>	Gross
	<p>The head of a private security company, while holding a similar position or the position of a security guard of a private security company, had his employment contract cancelled less than three years ago, on the following grounds:</p> <p>1) employee's presence at work in a state of alcoholic, narcotic, psychotropic, toxicomaniac intoxication (their analogues), including in cases of consumption during the working day of substances causing a state of</p>	

11	<p>alcoholic, narcotic, toxicomaniac intoxication (their analogues);</p> <p>2) refusal to undergo a health examination to establish the fact of use of substances causing a state of alcoholic, narcotic or toxicomaniacal intoxication;</p> <p>3) breach by an employee of labour or fire safety regulations or transport safety rules, which has caused or may have caused serious consequences for the life and health of employees, including occupational injuries and accidents;</p> <p>4) committing theft (including petty theft) of other people's property, intentional destruction or damage thereof by an employee at the place of work, as established by an enforceable court judgement or ruling;</p> <p>5) divulging by the employee data constituting state secrets and other secrets protected by law, which became known to him/her in connection with the performance of labour duties;</p> <p>6) repeated non-performance or repeated improper performance of labour duties without valid reasons by an employee who has a disciplinary sanction;</p> <p>7) an employee knowingly files false documents or information with the employer when entering into an employment contract or transferring to another job, if the true documents or information could be grounds for refusing to enter into an employment contract or transfer to another job.</p>	Gross
12	An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard is not a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	Gross
13	Age of an employee of a private security company who holds the position of a security guard under 19 years of age.	Major
14	Absence of a certificate of training under a special programme for an employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard.	Major

15	Absence of a certificate of completion of advanced training courses under a special programme for an employee of a private security organisation holding the position of a security guard.	Major
16	An employee of a private security company who holds the position of a security guard is a person who has a criminal record for committing a crime.	Gross
17	An employee of a private security company holding the position of a security guard is a person with mental, behavioural disorders (diseases), including those related to the use of psychoactive substances, registered with entities providing health care in the field of mental health care.	Gross
18	<p>An employee of a private security company holding the position of a security guard is a person released from criminal liability prior to the expiry of the lower limit of the sentence of deprivation of liberty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) due to an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts; 2) due to the expiry of the period of limitation of criminal liability; 3) in respect of a person who has committed an act prohibited by criminal law in a state of insanity, unless the proceedings are necessary for the application of a coercive measure of a medical nature to him/her; 4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution; 5) in relation to active repentance, when the limits of necessary defence are exceeded, when the conditions of a procedural agreement are fulfilled, in connection with reconciliation, in connection with the establishment of a surety, in connection with a change of circumstances, in connection with the expiry of the statute of limitations, in connection with 	Gross

	<p>illness, under an act of amnesty or pardon;</p> <p>6) if the state prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a waiver of prosecution of the accused.</p>	
<p>19</p>	<p>An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard is a person against whom, within one year prior to assuming the position of a security guard or during the period of holding this position, a court verdict of conviction has been passed for a criminal offence, and also within one year prior to assuming the position of a security guard or during the period of holding this position has been released from criminal liability for a criminal offence:</p> <p>1) due to an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts;</p> <p>2) due to expiry of the statute of limitations for bringing to criminal liability;</p> <p>3) in relation to a person who has committed an act prohibited by criminal law in a state of insanity, excluding cases when the proceedings are required for the application of a coercive measure of medical nature to him/her;</p> <p>4) due to refusal to give consent by an authorised body or official to bring to criminal liability a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution;</p> <p>5) due to active repentance, when the limits of necessary defence were exceeded, when the conditions of a procedural agreement are fulfilled, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, on the basis of an act of amnesty or pardon;</p> <p>6) if the state prosecutor, having discovered in court the</p>	<p>Gross</p>

circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused person.

An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard has been brought to administrative responsibility earlier within a year prior to being hired as a security guard or during the period of holding this position for committing the following administrative offences: failure to perform and (or) improper performance of duties to ensure antiterrorist protection of a facility vulnerable to terrorism; petty hooliganism; use of pyrotechnic products in populated areas; knowingly false calling of special services; knowingly false information about the fact of a corruption offence; drinking alcoholic beverages or appearing in public places in a state of intoxication; failure to obey the lawful request of a person involved in ensuring public order; providing premises knowingly for prostitution or procuring; manufacturing, storage, importation, transportation, distribution of mass media products, as well as other products in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan; hindering officials of state inspections and bodies of state control and supervision in the performance of their official duties, failure to implement orders, instructions and other requirements; engaging in entrepreneurial or other activities, as well as the performance of actions (operations) without appropriate registration, permission or notification; infringement of licensing norms; breach of requirements for the installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems (Art. 469); breach of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of security activities; breach of the state of emergency; breach of the legal regime in the zone of anti-terrorist operation; actions provoking a

breach of law and order in the state of emergency; failure to report on measures taken and (or) failure to take measures to eliminate the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of the offence; transfer of prohibited substances, articles and items to persons held in penal correctional institutions or special establishments ; illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, carrying, transportation by natural and legal persons of weapons ; infringement of the procedure for the storage, accounting, use, transportation, trade, destruction, importation, exportation of civilian pyrotechnic substances and articles with their use; infringement of the rules for the circulation of civilian and service weapons; Illegal use of weapons; infringement of the order of registration (re-registration) of civilian, service, award, collector's weapons or their registration; evasion from handing over for sale civilian weapons, ammunition for them; breach of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the procedure for organising and holding peaceful assemblies; infringement of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on public associations, as well as leadership, participation in the activities of public and religious associations not registered under the procedure prescribed by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, financing of their activities; infringement of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on religious activities and religious associations; Illegal withdrawal of passports, identity cards or taking them as collateral; submission of knowingly false information to the government authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan when obtaining identity documents or when applying for a permanent residence permit in the Republic of Kazakhstan or for admission to citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan or restoration of citizenship of the

	<p>Republic of Kazakhstan; breach of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on citizenship; breach of the established requirements in the sphere of protection of state secrets, as well as in the work with official information of limited distribution; illegal penetration into protected facilities; manifestation of contempt of court; responsibility of participants in proceedings on a case of administrative offence; refusal or evasion of a witness from testifying; knowingly false testimony of a witness, victim, expert opinion or incorrect translation; failure to appear before a procurator, investigator or body of enquiry, court bailiff, court officer; disobedience of a lawful order or request of an employee (serviceman) of a law enforcement or special state body, military police body, state courier service, court bailiff, court officer; failure to execute a court judgement, court decision or other judicial act and enforcement document; non-execution of a resolution or other lawful request of a court bailiff or court officer; obstruction of a court bailiff in the execution of enforcement documents ; illegal wearing (use) of clothing with insignia and (or) symbols of military uniforms, as well as uniforms and special uniforms.</p>	
21	<p>An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard had been fired less than three years ago for negative reasons from the state, military service, law enforcement agencies, courts and justice bodies.</p>	Gross
	<p>An employment contract was terminated with an employee of a private security organisation who held the position of a security guard while holding a similar position less than three years ago, on the following grounds:</p> <p>1) employee's presence at work in a state of alcoholic, narcotic, psychotropic, toxicomanic intoxication (their analogues),</p>	

22	<p>including in cases of consumption during the working day of substances causing a state of alcoholic, narcotic, toxicomaniac intoxication (their analogues);</p> <p>2) refusal to undergo a health examination to establish the fact of use of substances causing alcoholic, narcotic or toxicomaniacal intoxication;</p> <p>3) breach by the employee of labour or fire safety regulations or transport safety rules, which has caused or may have caused serious consequences for the life and health of employees, including occupational injuries and accidents;</p> <p>4) theft (including petty theft) of other people's property, its intentional destruction or damage, established by a court judgement or ruling that has entered into legal force;</p> <p>5) disclosure by the employee of information constituting state secrets and other secrets protected by law, which became known to him/her due to the performance of labour duties;</p> <p>6) repeated failure to perform or repeated improper performance of labour duties with no valid reasons by an employee who has a disciplinary sanction;</p> <p>7) provision by the employee to the employer of knowingly false documents or information when entering into an employment contract or transferring to another job, if the true documents or information could be grounds for refusal to enter into an employment contract or transfer to another job.</p>	Gross
Subpart 2: For entities protecting facilities vulnerable to terrorism:		
23	Experience in providing security services for less than one year.	Gross
24	Absence of office premises for centralised security station location on the right of ownership or lease.	Gross
25	Lack of centralised monitoring station	Gross
26	Lack of radio communication.	Gross

27	Availability of less than two mobile groups (rapid response groups) to respond to facility alarms.	Gross
28	Lack of service weapons, including firearms.	Gross
28-1	A private security company is engaged in other entrepreneurial activities, excluding works on installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems.	Gross
28-2	A private security company is engaged in security activities without a charter and a licence to perform security activities	Gross
Subsection 3. For security entities established by national companies:		
29	Failure to obtain a letter of approval from the competent authority for control over security activities in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the right to establish a security firm by a national company.	Gross
Section 2: Findings of the previous audit:		
Subpart 1: For all entities involved in security activities:		
30	Lack of higher legal education or work experience of at least three years in command positions in the Armed Forces, other troops and military formations or in senior positions in law enforcement and special agencies in the head of a private security company (including branch and representative offices).	Major
31	The head of the private security company is not a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	Gross
32	The head of a private security company does not have a certificate of training under a special programme.	Major
33	The head of a private security company does not have a certificate of completion of advanced training courses under a special programme.	Major
34	The head of a private security company is a person with mental, behavioural disorders (diseases), including those related to the use of psychoactive substances, registered	Gross

	with entities providing medical assistance in the field of mental health care.	
35	The head of a private security company is a person who has a criminal record for committing an offence.	Gross
36	<p>The head of a private security company is a person released from criminal liability prior to the expiry of the lower limit of the sentence of deprivation of liberty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) due to an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts; 2) due to the expiry of the statute of limitations on criminal liability; 3) if in respect of a person who has committed an act prohibited by criminal law in a state of insanity, excluding cases when proceedings on the case are needed for application of a coercive measure of medical nature to him/her; 4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution; 5) because of active repentance, when the limits of necessary defence have been exceeded, when the conditions of a procedural agreement have been met, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, based on an act of amnesty or pardon; 6) if the state prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused person. 	Gross
	The head of a private security company is a person against whom, within one year prior to assuming the position of the head or during the period of holding this position, a court verdict of conviction has been passed for a criminal offence, and also within one year prior to assuming the position of the head or	

during the period of holding this position has been released from criminal liability for a criminal offence:

- 1) by an act of amnesty if it removes the application of punishment for the acts committed;
- 2) for the expiry of the statute of limitations for bringing to criminal liability;
- 3) if in respect of a person who has committed an act prohibited by criminal law in a state of insanity, excluding cases when proceedings on the case are required for the application of a coercive measure of medical nature to him/her;
- 4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution;
- 5) due to active repentance, when the limits of required defence have been exceeded, when the conditions of a procedural agreement have been met, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, based on the act of amnesty or pardon;
- 6) if the state prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a waiver of prosecution of the accused.

Gross

The head of a private security company was brought to administrative responsibility earlier within a year prior to assuming the position of head or during the period of holding this position for committing the following administrative offences: failure to perform and (or) improper performance of duties to ensure antiterrorist protection of a facility vulnerable to terrorism; petty hooliganism; use of pyrotechnic products in populated areas; knowingly false call of special services; knowingly false

information on the fact of a corruption offence; drinking alcoholic beverages or appearing in public places in a state of intoxication; disobeying the lawful request of a person involved in ensuring public order; providing premises knowingly for prostitution or procuring; manufacturing, storage, importation, transportation, distribution of mass media products, as well as other products in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan; impeding officials of state inspections and bodies of state control and supervision in the performance of their official duties, non-fulfilment of resolutions, instructions and other requirements; engaging in entrepreneurial or other activities, as well as performing actions (operations) without the appropriate registration, authorisation or sending notification; breach of licensing norms; failure to observe the requirements for installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems; breach of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of security activities; breach of the state of emergency; breach of the legal regime in the area of anti-terrorist operations; acts inciting a breach of law and order in a state of emergency; failure to report on measures taken and (or) failure to eliminate the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of the offence; transfer of prohibited substances, articles and objects to persons held in penal institutions or special institutions; illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, carrying, transportation of weapons by natural and legal persons; infringement of the order of storage, accounting, use, transportation, trade, destruction, import, export of civilian pyrotechnic substances and products with their use; infringement of the regulations of turnover of civilian and service weapons; unlawful use of weapons;

Gross

infringement of the order of registration (re-registration) of civilian, service, award, collector's weapons or their registration; evasion from handing over for sale civilian weapons, ammunition to it; infringement of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the order of organisation and conduct of peaceful events; infringement of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the order of organisation and conduct of peaceful events; breach of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on public associations, as well as leadership, participation in the activities of public and religious associations not registered under the procedure laid down by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, financing of their activities; breach of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on religious activities and religious associations; unlawful seizure of passports, identity cards or taking them in pledge; providing knowingly false data to the state authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan when obtaining identity documents or when applying for a permanent residence permit in the Republic of Kazakhstan or for admission to citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan or restoration of citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan; infringement of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on citizenship; breach of the prescribed requirements in the area of protection of state secrets, as well as in the work with official information of restricted distribution; unlawful entry into protected objects; manifestation of contempt of court; responsibility of participants in proceedings on a case of administrative offence; refusal or evasion of a witness from testifying; knowingly false testimony of a witness, victim, expert report or incorrect translation; non-appearance before a prosecutor, investigator or body of enquiry, court bailiff, court

	<p>officer; disobedience to a lawful order or request of an employee (serviceman) of a law enforcement or special state body, military police body, state courier service, court bailiff, court bailiff; non-execution of a court judgement, court decision or other judicial act and enforcement document; non-execution of a resolution or other lawful request of a court bailiff or court officer; obstruction of a court bailiff in the execution of enforcement documents ; illegal wearing (use) of clothing with insignia and (or) symbols of military uniforms, as well as uniforms and special uniforms.</p>	
39	<p>The head of the private security company was discharged less than three years ago due to adverse reasons from the state, military service, law enforcement agencies, courts and justice bodies.</p>	Gross
40	<p>The head of a private security company, while holding a similar position or the position of a security guard of a private security company, had his/her employment contract terminated less than three years ago, on the following grounds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the employee's presence at work in a state of alcoholic, narcotic, psychotropic, toxicomaniac intoxication (their analogues), including in cases of consumption during the working day of substances causing a state of alcoholic, narcotic, toxicomaniac intoxication (their analogues); 2) refusal to undergo a health examination to establish the fact of use of substances causing a state of alcoholic, narcotic or toxicomaniacal intoxication; 3) breach by an employee of labour or fire safety regulations or transport safety rules, which has caused or may have caused serious consequences for the life and health of employees, including occupational injuries and accidents; 4) theft (including petty theft) of other people's property, intentional 	Gross

	<p>destruction or damage thereof committed by an employee at the place of work, as specified by an enforceable court judgement or ruling;</p> <p>5) disclosure by an employee of data constituting state secrets and other secrets protected by law, which became known to him/her due to the performance of labour duties;</p> <p>6) repeated failure to discharge or repeated improper discharge of labour duties by an employee with a disciplinary sanction without a valid reason;</p> <p>7) an employee knowingly files false documents or information with the employer when concluding an employment contract or transferring to another job, if the true documents or information could be grounds for refusal to conclude an employment contract or transfer to another job.</p>	
41	An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard is not a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	Gross
42	Age of an employee of a private security company who holds the position of a security guard under 19 years of age.	Major
43	Absence of a certificate of training under a special programme for an employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard.	Major
44	An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard does not have a certificate of completion of advanced training courses under a special programme.	Major
45	An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard is a person with a criminal record for committing a crime.	Gross
46	An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard is a person with mental, behavioural disorders (diseases), including those related to	Gross

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the use of psychoactive substances, registered with entities rendering mental health medical assistance.

An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard is a person released from criminal liability prior to the expiry of the lower limit of the sentence of deprivation of liberty:

- 1) due to an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts;
- 2) due to the expiry of the statute of limitations on criminal liability;
- 3) in case in respect of a person who has committed an act prohibited by the criminal law in a state of insanity , apart from cases when proceedings on the case are necessary for the application of a coercive measure of medical nature to him/her;
- 4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution;
- 5) because of active repentance, when the limits of defence required are exceeded, when the conditions of a procedural agreement are met, because of reconciliation, because of the establishment of a surety, because of a change of circumstances, because of the expiry of the statute of limitations, because of illness, on the grounds of an act of amnesty or pardon;
- 6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused person.

Gross

An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard is a person against whom, within one year prior to assuming the position of a security guard or within the period of holding this position, a court verdict of conviction has been rendered for a criminal offence, and also within one year prior to assuming the position of a security guard or within the

period of holding this position has been released from criminal liability for a criminal offence:

- 1) because of an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts;
- 2) due to the expiry of the statute of limitations on criminal liability;
- 3) if in respect of a person who has committed an act forbidden by the criminal law in a state of insanity, unless the proceedings are required for the application of a coercive measure of medical nature to him/her;
- 4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution;
- 5) due to active repentance, when the limits of the defence required are exceeded, when the conditions of the procedural agreement are met, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, on the grounds of an act of amnesty or pardon;
- 6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused person.

Gross

An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard has been brought to administrative responsibility earlier within a year prior to being hired as a security guard or within the period of holding this position for committing the following administrative offences: failure to execute and (or) improper execution of duties to ensure antiterrorist protection of a facility vulnerable to terrorism; petty hooliganism; use of pyrotechnic products in populated areas; knowingly false call of special services; knowingly false reporting of a corruption offence; drinking alcoholic beverages or appearing in

public places in a state of intoxication; disobedience to the lawful request of a person involved in ensuring public order; provision of premises knowingly for prostitution or procuring; manufacturing, storage, importation, transportation, distribution of mass media products, as well as other products in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan; impeding officials of state inspections and bodies of state control and supervision in the performance of their official duties, failure to fulfil resolutions, instructions and other requirements; occupation in entrepreneurial or other activities, as well as implementation of actions (operations) without appropriate registration, permission or notification; infringement of licensing norms; infringement of requirements for installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems; infringement of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of security activities; infringement of the state of emergency; infringement of the legal regime in the anti-terrorist operation zone; acts inciting a breach of law and order in a state of emergency; failure to report on measures taken and (or) failure to take measures to eliminate the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of the offence; transfer of prohibited substances, articles and objects to persons held in penal institutions or special institutions; Illegal procurement, transfer, sale, storage, carrying, transportation by natural and legal persons of weapons; violation of the procedure for the storage, accounting, use, transportation, trade, destruction, import, export of civilian pyrotechnic substances and products with their use; infringement of the regulations on the circulation of civilian and service weapons; unlawful use of weapons;

Gross

infringement of the procedure for the registration (re-registration) of civilian, service, award and collector's weapons or for their registration; evading the surrender of civilian weapons and ammunition for sale; breach of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the procedure for organising and holding peaceful assemblies; breach of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on public associations, as well as leadership, participation in the activities of public and religious associations not registered under the procedure established by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and financing of their activities; breach of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on religious activities and religious associations; illegal seizure of passports or identity cards or taking them as collateral; provision of knowingly false information to government authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan when obtaining identity documents or when applying for a permanent residence permit in the Republic of Kazakhstan or for admission to citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan or reinstatement of citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan; breach of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on citizenship; infringement of the established requirements in the sphere of protection of state secrets, as well as in the work with official information of limited distribution; illegal penetration into protected facilities; manifestation of contempt of court; responsibility of participants in proceedings on a case of administrative offence; refusal or evasion of a witness from giving evidence; knowingly false testimony of a witness, victim, expert report or incorrect translation; failure to appear before a prosecutor, investigator or body of enquiry, bailiff, court officer; disobedience to a lawful order or request of an

	<p>employee (serviceman) of a law enforcement or special government agency, military police agency, state courier service, bailiff or court officer; non-execution of a court judgement, court decision or other judicial act and enforcement document; non-execution of a resolution or other lawful request of a court officer or bailiff; obstruction of a court officer in the execution of enforcement documents; unlawful wearing (use) of clothing with insignia and (or) symbols of military uniforms, as well as uniforms and special uniforms.</p>	
50	<p>An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard was discharged less than three years ago for negative reasons from the state, military service, law enforcement agencies, courts and justice bodies</p>	Gross
51	<p>The labour contract was terminated with an employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard less than three years ago while he was holding a similar position, on the following grounds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the employee's presence at work in a state of alcoholic, narcotic, psychotropic, toxicomaniacal intoxication (their analogues), including in cases of consumption during the working day of substances causing a state of alcoholic, narcotic, toxicomaniacal intoxication (their analogues); 2) refusal to undergo a health examination to establish the use of substances causing alcoholic, narcotic or toxicomaniacal intoxication; 3) breach of labour or fire safety regulations or transport safety rules by the employee, which has caused or could have caused serious consequences for the life and health of employees, including occupational injuries and accidents; 4) theft (including petty theft) of other people's property, its 	Gross

	<p>intentional destruction or damage, established by a court judgement or ruling that has entered into legal force, committed by the employee at the place of work;</p> <p>5) disclosure by the employee of data constituting state secrets and other secrets protected by law, which became known to him/her due to the performance of labour duties;</p> <p>6) repeated failure to perform or repeated improper performance of labour duties without a valid reason by an employee who has a disciplinary sanction;</p> <p>7) provision by the employee to the employer of knowingly false documents or data when concluding an employment contract or transferring to another job, if the true documents or data could be grounds for refusing to enter into an employment contract or transfer to another job.</p>	
51-1	A private security company is engaged in other entrepreneurial activities, save for installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems	Gross
51-2	A private security company is engaged in security activities without a charter and a licence to perform security activities	Gross
Subpart 2: For entities protecting facilities vulnerable to terrorism:		
52	Experience in providing security services for less than one year.	Gross
53	Absence of office premises for centralised security station location on the right of ownership or lease.	Gross
54	Absence of a centralised monitoring station	Gross
55	Lack of radio communication.	Gross
56	Presence of less than two mobile groups (rapid response groups), providing for the departure to alarms of facilities.	Gross
57	Lack of service weapons, including firearms.	Gross
Subsection 3. For entities engaged in security activities established by national companies:		
	Lack of a letter of approval from the competent authority for control over	

58	security activities in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the right to establish a security company by a national company.	Gross
Section 3: Findings of preventive monitoring without a visit to the entity being monitored (recommendation):		
59	Non-implementation of the recommendation by the entity being monitored.	Gross
Section 4: Presence of substantiated complaints and enquiries:		
60	Presence of a confirmed complaint or appeal of an individual or legal entity as a result of an unscheduled audit or preventive control without visiting the entity under monitoring.	Gross

Annex 3
to the risk assessment criteria for state control over security guard activities, activities of specialised training centres for training and advanced training of employees holding the positions of a manager and a security guard in a private security company, and activities related to installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems

Subjective criteria for assessing the degree of risk for state control over the activities of specialised training centres for the training and advanced training of employees occupying the positions of a manager and a security guard in a private security company for inspection for compliance with requirements

Footnote. Appendix 3 as amended by the joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.06.2024 № 502 and the acting Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 24.06.2024 № 37 (shall come into effect upon expiry of ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication).

№	Subjective criteria for evaluating the degree of risk	Degree of impairment
Section 1: Findings of monitoring of reports, information supplied by the entity being monitored, analysis and data provided by public authorities and entities and operational and preventive measures undertaken by law enforcement and special public authorities:		
1	Lack of space for holding classes in compliance with sanitary norms.	Gross
2	Lack of a shooting range for conducting firearms training classes	Gross

	based on ownership or a lease agreement.	
3	Absence of special and technical means envisaged in curricula and study plans.	Major
4	Absence of teachers with relevant theoretical, practical knowledge and teaching skills in the area of their professional competence, and specialists involved in the training process who have professional experience in the field of security activities (copies of supporting documents).	Major
5	Founders (participants), heads of specialised training centres for training and advanced training of employees holding positions of a manager and a security guard in a private security company (hereinafter – STC) and their branches are individuals with mental , behavioural disorders (diseases), including those related to the use of psychoactive substances, registered with entities rendering mental health medical assistance.	Gross
6	Founders (participants), heads of STC and their branches are persons with a criminal record for committing an offence.	Gross
7	Founders (participants), heads of STC and their branches are individuals released from criminal liability prior to the expiry of the lower limit of the sentence of deprivation of liberty: 1) due to an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts; 2) due to the expiry of the statute of limitations on criminal liability; 3) if with regard to a person who has committed an act prohibited by the criminal law in a state of insanity, excluding cases when proceedings on the case are required for the application of a coercive measure of medical nature to him/her; 4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person who has	Gross

privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution;

5) due to active repentance, when the limits of required defence have been exceeded, when the conditions of a procedural agreement have been met , due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, based on an act of amnesty or pardon;

6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused person.

The founders (participants), heads of STC and their branches are persons against whom, within one year prior to assuming the position or within the period of holding the position, a court has passed a conviction for a criminal offence or within one year prior to assuming the position or within the period of holding the position, a person has been released from criminal liability for a criminal offence:

1) because of the act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts;

2) due to expiry of the statute of limitations for bringing to criminal liability;

3) If the person who has committed an act forbidden by the criminal law is in a state of insanity, unless the proceedings are required for the application of a coercive measure of a medical nature to him/her;

4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person with privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution;

5) due to active repentance, exceeding the limits of necessary defence, fulfilment of the terms of a procedural agreement, reconciliation, establishment of a surety, change of circumstances, expiry of the statute of limitations, illness, under an act of amnesty or pardon;

6) if the public prosecutor, having found in court the circumstances that allow not to prosecute, declares refusal to prosecute the accused person.

The founders (participants), heads of the SCC and their branches were held administratively liable earlier within a year prior to taking office or while in office for the following administrative offences: failure to perform and (or) improper performance of duties to ensure antiterrorist protection of a facility vulnerable to terrorism; petty hooliganism; use of pyrotechnic products in populated areas; knowingly false call of special services; knowingly false reporting of a corruption offence; drinking alcoholic beverages or appearing in public places in a state of intoxication; disobedience to the legitimate request of a person involved in ensuring public order; offering premises knowingly for prostitution or procuring; production, storage, importation, transportation, distribution of mass media products, as well as other products on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan; Impeding officials of state inspections and bodies of state control and supervision in the performance of their official duties, failure to comply with resolutions, instructions and other requirements; engaging in entrepreneurial or other activities, as well as performing actions (operations) without the appropriate registration, authorisation or sending notification; breach of licensing norms; breach of requirements for installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarms; breach of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of security activities; breach of the state of emergency; breach of the legal regime in the zone of anti-terrorist operations; acts instigating a breach of law and order in a state of emergency; failure to report on measures adopted and (or)

failure to take measures to eliminate the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of the offence; transfer of prohibited substances, products and items to persons held in penal institutions or special institutions; Illegal procurement, transfer, sale, storage, carrying, transportation by natural and legal persons of weapons; infringement of the order of storage, accounting, use, transportation, trade, destruction, import, export of civilian pyrotechnic substances and products with their use; infringement of the rules of turnover of civilian and service weapons; and unlawful use of weapons; breach of the procedure for registration (re-registration) of civilian, service, award, collector's weapons or their registration; evasion from surrendering civilian weapons and ammunition for sale; breach of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the procedure for the organisation and holding of peaceful assemblies; infringement of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on public associations, as well as leadership, participation in the activities of public and religious associations not registered under the procedure established by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, financing of their activities; infringement of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on religious activities and religious associations; unlawful seizure of passports, identity cards or taking them in pledge; Filing knowingly false data with the government authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan when obtaining identity documents or when submitting an application for permanent residence in the Republic of Kazakhstan or for admission to citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan or restoration of citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan; violation of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on citizenship;

	<p>infringement of established requirements in the sphere of protection of state secrets, as well as in the work with official information of limited distribution; illegal penetration into protected facilities; manifestation of contempt of court; responsibility of participants in proceedings on a case of administrative offence; refusal or evasion of a witness from testifying; knowingly false testimony of a witness, victim, expert opinion or incorrect translation; failure to appear before a prosecutor, investigator and body of enquiry, court enforcement officer, bailiff; disobeying a lawful order or request of an employee (serviceman) of a law enforcement or special government authority, military police authority, state courier service , bailiff, court bailiff; failure to execute a court judgement, court decision or other judicial act and enforcement document; failure to execute a resolution or other lawful request of a court executor, bailiff; obstructing a court executor in the execution of enforcement documents ; Illegal wearing (use) of clothing with insignia and (or) symbols of military uniforms, as well as uniforms and special uniforms.</p>	
10	<p>Founders (participants), heads of STC and their branches are persons discharged less than three years ago for negative reasons from the state, military service, law enforcement agencies, courts and justice bodies.</p>	Gross
	<p>With the founders (participants), heads of STC and their branches, while they held a similar position or the position of a security guard of a private security company, the labour contract was terminated less than three years ago, on the following grounds:</p> <p>1) employee's presence at work in a state of alcoholic, narcotic, psychotropic, toxicomaniacal intoxication (their analogues), including in cases of consumption of substances causing alcoholic,</p>	

11	<p>narcotic, toxicomaniacal intoxication (their analogues) during the working day;</p> <p>2) refusal to undergo physical examination to establish the fact of use of substances causing alcoholic, narcotic, toxicomaniacal intoxication (their analogues);</p> <p>3) infringement by the employee of labour or fire safety regulations or transport safety rules, which has caused or could have caused serious consequences for the life and health of employees, including industrial injuries and accidents;</p> <p>4) theft (including petty theft) of other people's property, its intentional destruction or damage, established by a court judgement or ruling that has entered into legal force, committed by the employee at the place of work;</p> <p>5) disclosure by the employee of data constituting state secrets and other secrets protected by law, which became known to him/her due to the performance of labour duties;</p> <p>6) repeated failure to perform or repeated improper performance of labour duties without a valid reason by an employee who has a disciplinary sanction;</p> <p>7) the employee knowingly files false documents or information with the employer when concluding an employment contract or transferring to another job, if the true documents or information could have been grounds for refusing to conclude an employment contract or transfer to another job.</p>	Gross
12	<p>Founders (participants), heads of STC and their branches are foreign legal entities, legal entities with foreign participation, foreigners, as well as stateless persons.</p>	Gross
	<p>Inconsistency of service weapons and ammunition of the following types, types, models and quantities:</p> <p>1) long-barreled rifled weapons - maximum 5 units;</p> <p>2) rifled short-barreled weapons - maximum 10 units;</p>	

13	<p>3) long-barrelled smoothbore weapons - maximum 7 units; 4) smooth-bore short-barreled weapons - maximum 7 units; 5) non-barrel traumatic weapons - maximum 5 units; 6) electric weapons - maximum 5 units; 7) gas pistol, revolver - maximum 5 units; 8) pneumatic weapons - maximum 5 units.</p> <p>Ammunition norms are set at the rate of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - training of security guards, heads of private security organisations - 18 rounds of ammunition per trainee for each type of weapon; - training of security guards protecting the life and health of natural persons - 500 rounds of ammunition per trainee for the entire course; - training of owners of civilian hunting weapons and self-defence weapons - 20 cartridges per civilian weapon owner; - testing of weapon combat - 8 cartridges per one unit of weapon. 	Gross
Section 2: Findings of the previous audit:		
14	Absence of premises for holding classes that comply with sanitary norms.	Gross
15	Lack of a shooting range for conducting firearms training classes based on ownership or a lease agreement.	Gross
16	Absence of special and technical means envisaged in training programmes and curricula.	Major
17	Absence of teachers with relevant theoretical, practical knowledge and teaching skills in the area of their professional competence, and experts involved in the training process who have professional experience in the field of security activities (copies of supporting documents).	Major
	Founders (participants), heads of STC and their branches are persons with mental, behavioural disorders (

18	diseases), including those related to the use of psychoactive substances, registered with entities rendering medical assistance in the field of mental health care.	Gross
19	Founders (participants), heads of STC and their branches are persons with a criminal record for committing an offence.	Gross
20	<p>Founders (participants), heads of STC and their branches are persons released from criminal liability prior to the expiry of the lower limit of the sentence of deprivation of liberty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) due to an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts; 2) due to the expiry of the statute of limitations on criminal liability; 3) if with regard to a person who has committed an act prohibited by the criminal law in a state of insanity, excluding cases when proceedings on the case are needed for the application of a coercive measure of medical nature to him/her; 4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution; 5) due to active repentance, when the limits of required defence have been exceeded, when the conditions of a procedural agreement have been met , due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, on the basis of an act of amnesty or pardon; 6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused person. 	Gross
	The founders (participants), heads of STC and their branches are persons against whom, within one year prior to assuming the position or during the period of holding the position, a court has passed a conviction for a criminal misdemeanour or, within	

one year prior to assuming the position or during the period of holding the position, has been released from criminal liability for a criminal misdemeanour:

- 1) because of an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts;
- 2) due to expiry of the statute of limitations for bringing to criminal liability;
- 3) if a person who has perpetrated an act prohibited by criminal law has committed a criminal offence in a state of insanity, unless the proceedings are needed for the application of a coercive measure of a medical nature to that person;
- 4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution;
- 5) because of active repentance, when the limits of defence required are exceeded, when the conditions of a procedural agreement are fulfilled, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, on the basis of an act of amnesty or pardon;
- 6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused person.

Gross

The founders (participants), heads of the SCC and their branches were brought to administrative responsibility earlier within a year prior to taking office or during the period of holding this position for committing the following administrative offences: failure to fulfil and (or) improper fulfilment of obligations to ensure antiterrorist protection of a facility vulnerable to terrorism; petty hooliganism; use of pyrotechnic products in populated areas; knowingly false call of special services; knowingly false reporting

of a corruption offence; drinking alcoholic beverages or appearing in public places in a state of intoxication; disobedience to the lawful request of a person involved in ensuring public order; provision of premises knowingly for prostitution or procuring; manufacture, storage, import, transportation, distribution of mass media products, as well as other products on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan; obstructing officials of state inspections and state control and supervision bodies in the performance of their official duties, failure to comply with resolutions, instructions and other requirements; engaging in entrepreneurial or other activities, as well as carrying out actions (operations) without appropriate registration, permission or notification; infringement of the licensing norms; breach of requirements for installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems; breach of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of security activities; breach of the state of emergency; breach of the legal regime in the zone of anti-terrorist operation; actions provoking a breach of law and order in a state of emergency; non-reporting of the measures adopted and (or) failure to take measures to eliminate the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of the offence; transfer of prohibited substances, articles and items to persons held in penal institutions or special institutions; illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, carrying, transportation by natural and legal persons of weapons ; violation of the procedure for storage, accounting, use, transportation, trade, destruction, import, export of civilian pyrotechnic substances and articles with their use; breaching the turnover regulations for civilian and service weapons; illegal use of

weapons; breaching the procedure for registering (re-registering) civilian, service, award, collector's weapons or putting them on the register; evasion from surrendering civilian weapons and ammunition for sale; breaching the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the procedure for organising and holding peaceful assemblies; breach of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on public associations, as well as leadership, participation in the activities of public and religious associations not registered under the procedure established by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, financing of their activities; infringement of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on religious activities and religious associations; unlawful seizure of passports, identity cards or taking them in pledge; knowingly presenting false data to the government authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan when obtaining identity documents or when applying for a permanent residence permit in the Republic of Kazakhstan or for admission to citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan or restoration of citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan; violation of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on citizenship; infringement of the established requirements in the area of protection of state secrets, as well as in the work with official information of restricted distribution; unlawful entry into protected facilities; manifestation of contempt of court; liability of participants in proceedings on a case of administrative offence; refusal or evasion of a witness to testify; knowingly false testimony of a witness, victim, expert opinion or incorrect translation; non-appearance before a procurator, investigator or body of enquiry, court bailiff, court bailiff; disobedience of a lawful order or request of an employee (

	<p>serviceman) of a law enforcement or special state body, military police body, state courier service, court officer, court bailiff; non-execution of a court judgement, court decision or other judicial act and enforcement document; non-execution of a resolution or other lawful request of a court officer or bailiff; obstruction of a court officer in the execution of enforcement documents; illegal wearing (use) of clothing with insignia and (or) symbols of military uniforms, as well as uniforms and special uniforms.</p>	
23	<p>Founders (participants), heads of SCCs and their branches are persons who have been fired less than three years ago for adverse reasons from the state, military service, law enforcement agencies, courts and justice bodies.</p>	Gross
24	<p>An employment contract was terminated with the founders (participants), heads of STC and their branches, while they were holding a similar position or a position of a security guard of a private security company less than three years ago, on the following grounds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the employee's presence at work in a state of alcoholic, narcotic, psychotropic, toxicomaniac intoxication (their analogues), including in cases of consumption during the working day of substances causing a state of alcoholic, narcotic, toxicomaniac intoxication (their analogues); 2) refusal to undergo a health examination to establish the fact of use of substances causing a state of alcoholic, narcotic or toxicomaniac intoxication; 3) breach by an employee of labour or fire safety regulations or transport safety rules, which has caused or may have caused serious consequences for the life and health of employees, including occupational injuries and accidents; 4) theft (including petty theft) of other people's property, intentional 	Gross

	<p>destruction or damage thereof committed by an employee at the place of work, as established by a court judgement or ruling that has entered into legal force;</p> <p>5) disclosure by an employee of data constituting state secrets and other secrets protected by law, which became known to him/her due to the performance of labour duties;</p> <p>6) repeated non-performance or repeated improper performance of labour duties without valid reasons by an employee having a disciplinary sanction;</p> <p>7) an employee knowingly provides false documents or information to the employer when entering into an employment contract or transferring to another job, if the true documents or information could be grounds for refusing to enter into an employment contract or transfer to another job.</p>	
25	<p>Founders (participants), heads of STC and their branches are foreign legal entities, legal entities with foreign participation, foreigners, as well as stateless persons.</p>	Gross
26	<p>Non-compliance of service weapons and ammunition with the following kinds, types, models and quantities:</p> <p>1) long-barreled rifled weapons - not exceeding 5 units;</p> <p>2) rifled short-barreled weapons - not exceeding 10 units;</p> <p>3) long-barrelled smoothbore weapons - not exceeding 7 units;</p> <p>4) smooth-bore short-barreled weapons - not exceeding 7 units;</p> <p>5) Barrel-less traumatic weapons - maximum 5 units;</p> <p>6) electric weapons - not exceeding 5 units;</p> <p>7) gas pistol, revolver - maximum 5 units;</p> <p>8) pneumatic weapons - maximum 5 units.</p> <p>Ammunition norms are set for:</p> <p>- training of security guards, heads of private security companies - 18 rounds of ammunition per trainee for each type of weapon;</p>	Gross

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - training of security guards protecting the life and health of natural persons - 500 rounds of ammunition per trainee for the entire course; - training of owners of civilian hunting weapons and self-defence weapons - 20 cartridges per civilian weapon owner; - testing of weapon combat - 8 cartridges per one unit of weapon. 	
Section 3: Findings of preventive monitoring without a visit to the entity being monitored (recommendation):		
27	Non-implementation of the recommendation by the entity being monitored.	Gross
Section 4: Presence of substantiated complaints and enquiries:		
28	Presence of a confirmed complaint or appeal of a natural or legal person as a result of an unscheduled inspection or preventive control without visiting the entity under control.	Gross

Annex 4
to the risk assessment criteria for state control over security guard activities, activities of specialised training centres for training and advanced training of employees holding the positions of a manager and a security guard in a private security company, and activities related to installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems

Subjective criteria for assessing the risk level of state control over the activities of installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems for compliance inspection

№	Subjective criteria for assessing the degree of risk	Degree of impairment
Section 1: Findings of the analysis of data reported by public authorities, entities and operational and preventive measures undertaken by law enforcement and special public authorities:		
1	Absence of a notification of a legal entity or an individual on commencement of activities on installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems.	Gross

2	An expert of a legal entity (hereinafter referred to as the entity) performing works on installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems does not have a document certifying higher or secondary technical education corresponding to the branch of work.	Major
3	The entity does not have premises with equipment (or a contract for its lease) to perform adjustment, maintenance of security alarm systems and inspect the technical condition of the installed equipment.	Major
4	The head of the entity is not a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	Gross
5	The head of the entity is a person registered with health care organisations for mental illness.	Gross
6	The head of the entity has an outstanding or unexpunged criminal record under the procedure established by law.	Gross
7	<p>The head of the entity is a person released from criminal liability prior to the expiry of the lower limit of the sentence of deprivation of liberty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) due to an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts; 2) due to the expiry of the statute of limitations on criminal liability; 3) if in respect of a person who has committed an act prohibited by criminal law in a state of insanity, excluding cases when proceedings on the case are required for the application of a coercive measure of medical nature to him/her; 4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution; 5) due to active repentance, when the limits of necessary defence were exceeded, when the conditions of a procedural agreement are fulfilled, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, 	Gross

	<p>due to illness, based on an act of amnesty or pardon;</p> <p>6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused person.</p>	
8	The entity's employee is not a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	Gross
9	An employee of the entity is a person registered with health entities for a mental illness.	Gross
10	The employee of the entity has an outstanding or unexpunged criminal record as prescribed by law.	Gross
11	<p>An employee of the entity is a person released from criminal liability prior to the expiry of the lower limit of the sentence of deprivation of liberty:</p> <p>1) due to an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts;</p> <p>2) due to the expiry of the statute of limitations on criminal liability;</p> <p>3) if in respect of a person who has committed an act prohibited by criminal law in a state of insanity, excluding cases when proceedings on the case are needed for application of a coercive measure of medical nature to him/her;</p> <p>4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution;</p> <p>5) due to active repentance, when the limits of necessary defence were exceeded, when the conditions of a procedural agreement are fulfilled, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, on the basis of an act of amnesty or pardon;</p> <p>6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused person.</p>	Gross

12	Absence of a document certifying higher or secondary technical education appropriate to the field of work of a natural person engaged in installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems.	Major
13	Absence of premises with equipment (or contract for its lease) for adjustment, maintenance of security alarm systems and inspection of the technical condition of the installed equipment by a natural person engaged in installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems.	Major
14	A natural person engaged in installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems is not a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	Gross
15	A natural person performing activities related to installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems is a person registered in health care organisations for mental illness.	Gross
16	A natural person engaged in installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems has an outstanding or unexpunged criminal record as prescribed by law.	Gross
	<p>A natural person engaged in the activity of installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems is a person released from criminal liability prior to the expiry of the lower limit of the sentence of deprivation of liberty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) as a result of an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for committed acts; 2) for the expiry of the statute of limitations on criminal liability; 3) if in respect of a person who has committed an act prohibited by criminal law in a state of insanity, excluding cases when proceedings on the case are necessary for the application of a coercive measure of medical nature to him/her; 	

17	<p>4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution;</p> <p>5) due to active repentance, when the limits of required defence have been exceeded, when the conditions of a procedural agreement have been met , due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, on the basis of an act of amnesty or pardon;</p> <p>6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused person.</p>	Gross
Section 2: Findings of the previous audit:		
18	Absence of a notification of a legal entity or a natural person on commencement of activities on installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems.	Gross
19	An expert of a legal entity (hereinafter referred to as the entity) performing works on installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems does not have a document certifying higher or secondary technical education appropriate to the field of work.	Major
20	The entity does not have premises with equipment (or a contract for its lease) to perform adjustment, maintenance of security alarm systems and check the technical condition of the installed equipment.	Major
21	The head of the entity is not a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	Gross
22	The head of the entity is a person registered with health care organisations for mental illness.	Gross
23	The head of the entity has an outstanding or unexpunged criminal record as prescribed by law.	Gross
	The head of the entity is a person released from criminal liability prior	

24	<p>to the expiry of the lower limit of the sentence of deprivation of liberty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) due to an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts; 2) due to the expiry of the statute of limitations on criminal liability; 3) if in respect of a person who has committed an act prohibited by criminal law in a state of insanity, unless the proceedings are necessary for the application of a coercive measure of medical nature to him/her; 4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution; 5) due to active repentance, when the limits of required defence have been exceeded, when the conditions of a procedural agreement have been met, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, on the basis of an act of amnesty or pardon; 6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused person. 	Gross
25	The entity's employee is not a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	Gross
26	An employee of the entity is a person registered with health organisations for a mental illness.	Gross
27	The employee of the entity has an outstanding or unexpunged criminal record pursuant to the procedure established by law.	Gross
	<p>The employee of the entity is a person released from criminal liability prior to the expiry of the lower limit of the sentence of imprisonment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) by an act of amnesty if it removes the application of punishment for the acts committed; 	

28	<p>2) for the expiry of the statute of limitations for bringing to criminal liability;</p> <p>3) if in respect of a person who has committed an act prohibited by the criminal law in a state of insanity, except in cases when the proceedings are necessary for the application of a coercive measure of medical nature to him/her;</p> <p>4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution;</p> <p>5) due to active repentance, exceeding the limits of necessary defence, fulfilment of the terms of a procedural agreement, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, on the grounds of an act of amnesty or pardon;</p> <p>6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that allow not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the defendant.</p>	Gross
29	A natural person engaged in installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems does not have a document certifying higher or secondary technical education relevant to the field of work.	Major
30	A natural person engaged in installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems does not have premises with equipment (or a contract for its lease) to perform adjustment, maintenance of security alarm systems and check the technical condition of the installed equipment.	Major
31	A natural person engaged in installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems is not a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan.	Gross
	A natural person engaged in the installation, adjustment and	

32	maintenance of security alarm systems is a person registered with health care entities for mental illness.	Gross
33	A natural person involved in the installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems has an outstanding or unexpunged criminal record as prescribed by law.	Gross
34	<p>A natural person involved in installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems is a person released from criminal liability prior to the expiry of the lower limit of the sentence of deprivation of liberty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) as a result of an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for committed acts; 2) for the expiry of the statute of limitations for bringing to criminal liability; 3) if in respect of a person who has committed an act prohibited by the criminal law in a state of insanity, excluding cases when proceedings on the case are necessary for the application of a coercive measure of medical nature to him/her; 4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution; 5) due to active repentance, exceeding the limits of necessary defence, fulfilment of the terms of a procedural agreement, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, on the grounds of an act of amnesty or pardon; 6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that allow not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the defendant. 	Gross
Section 3: Findings of preventive monitoring without a visit to the entity being monitored (recommendation):		

35	Non-implementation of the recommendation by the entity being monitored.	Gross
Section 4: Presence of substantiated complaints and enquiries:		
36	Presence of a confirmed complaint or appeal of a natural or legal person as a result of an unscheduled inspection or preventive control without visiting the entity under control.	Gross

Annex 1-1 to joint order
of the Minister of Internal Affairs
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
№ 757 of October 30, 2018
and the Minister of National Economy
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
№ 32 of October 30, 2018

A list of subjective criteria for assessing the degree of risk based on subjective criteria in the field of security activities

Footnote. The joint order has been supplemented by Annex 1-1 as per joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 390 of 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 65 of 15.05.2023 (see para. 4 for the procedure of enactment); as amended by the joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.06.2024 № 502 and the acting Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 24.06.2024 № 37 (shall come into effect upon expiry of ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication).

Legal entities engaged in security activities

№ s/o	The indicator of the subjective criterion	The source of information on the value of the subjective criterion	Specific weight in importance, score (in total must not exceed 100 points), w_i	Conditions/values, ξ_i	
				condition 1/value	condition n.../value
1	2	3	4	5	
For preventive monitoring with a visit to the entity					
Section 1. For all entities offering security services					
	Legal entities and citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan are simultaneously founders, participants and (or) owners of more than one	The findings of monitoring reports, details reported by the entity being monitored, analysis and information presented by government agencies and		1 fact	

1	company offering security services.	entities, and operational and preventive measures undertaken by law enforcement special public bodies	25	100%	
2	A private security company is a subsidiary of an entity engaged in other activities other than security.	The findings of monitoring reports, information presented by the entity under control, analysis and data submitted by government agencies and organisations and operational and preventive measures taken by law enforcement agencies of special government agencies	25	1 fact 100	
	The founders (The findings of monitoring reports, information supplied by the entity under control, analysis and data provided by government agencies and organisations and operational and preventive measures taken by law		1 fact	

3	participants) of a private security company are public associations.	enforcement agencies of special government agencies	25	100	
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Section 2. Findings of preventive control without visiting the entity being monitored (recommendation):

4	Failure to comply with the recommendation by the subject of control.	Results of preventive control without visiting the subject of control (recommendation)	100	1 fact	
				100 %	

For compliance inspections

Section 1. For all entities engaged in security activities

1	A private security company is engaged in other business activities , with the exception of installation, commissioning and maintenance of security alarm systems.	The findings of monitoring reports, data presented by the entity of control, analysis and information provided by government agencies and organisations and operational and preventive measures taken by law enforcement agencies of special governmental bodies	30	1 fact	
				100 %	
	A private security company is	The findings of monitoring reports, data presented by the entity under monitoring, analysis and information		1 fact	

2	engaged in security activities without a charter and a license to render security activities	supplied by government agencies and organisations and operational and preventive measures conducted by law enforcement agencies of special governmental bodies	30	100 %	
Section 2. Findings of preventive control without visiting the entity under monitoring (recommendation):					
3	Failure to comply with the recommendation by the subject of control.	Results of preventive control without visiting the subject of control (recommendation)	100	1 fact	

Annex 1-2 to joint order
of the Minister of Internal Affairs
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
№ 757 of October 30, 2018
and the Minister of National Economy
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
№ 32 of October 30, 2018

List of subjective criteria for establishing the degree of risk by subjective criteria for the activities of specialised training centres for the training and advanced training of employees occupying the positions of manager and security guard in a private security company

Footnote. The joint order has been supplemented by Annex 1-2 under joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 390 of 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 65 of 15.05.2023 (see paragraph 4 for the procedure of enactment).

Legal entities involved in the activities of specialised training centres for training and upgrading the qualifications of employees occupying managerial and security guard positions in a private security company

№ s/o	The indicator of the subjective criterion	Source of information on the subjective criterion indicator	Specific weight by importance, point (the total must not exceed 100 points), w_i	Conditions/values, x_i	
				condition 1/value	condition n.../value
1	2	3	4	5	
For compliance inspections					
		Findings of preventive		1 fact	

1	Non-implementation of the recommendation by the entity being monitored.	control without a visit to the entity being monitored (recommendation)	100	100%	
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Annex 1-3 to joint order
of the Minister of Internal Affairs
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
№ 757 of October 30, 2018
and the Minister of National Economy
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
№ 32 of October 30, 2018

List of subjective criteria for identifying the degree of risk for the activity of installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems

Footnote. The joint order has been supplemented by Annex 1-3 pursuant to joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 390 of 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 65 of 15.05.2023 (see paragraph 4 for the procedure of enactment); as amended by the joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.06.2024 № 502 and the acting Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 24.06.2024 № 37 (shall come into effect upon expiry of ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication)

Legal entities and natural persons providing installation, adjustment and maintenance of intruder alarm systems

№ s/o	The indicator of the subjective criterion	Source of information on the subjective criterion indicator	Specific weight by importance, point (the total must not exceed 100 points), w_i	Conditions/values, x_i	
				condition 1/value	condition n.../value
1	2	3	4	5	
For compliance inspections					
1	Absence of a legal entity or individual notification on commencement of activities on installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems.	Findings from the analysis of data presented by public authorities, entities and operational and preventive measures carried out by law enforcement and special state bodies	50	100%	1 fact
	Failure to comply with the	Results of preventive control without			

2	recommendation by the subject of control.	visiting the subject of control (recommendation)	100	1 fact	
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Annex 2 to joint order
of the Minister of Internal Affairs
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
№ 757 of October 30, 2018
and the Minister of National Economy
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
№ 32 of October 30, 2018

Checklist on state control over security activities

Footnote. The checklist - as revised by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 390 of 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 65 of 15.05.2023 (see paragraph 4 for the enactment procedure).

In relation to legal entities engaged in security activities

Governmental authority that ordered the inspection _____

Act on the scheduling of the inspection _____
_____, №, date

Name of the entity under inspection _____

IIN, BIN of the entity under inspection _____

Location address _____

№	List of requirements	Meets the requirements	Does not meet the requirements
1	2	3	4
Section 1: For all entities engaged in security activities:			
1	A private security company is engaged in other entrepreneurial activities, apart from installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems		
2	A private security company performs security activities without a charter and a licence for security activities		
	The head of a private security company (

3	including branches and representative offices) has a law degree or at least three years of work experience in command positions in the Armed Forces, other troops and military formations or in senior positions in law enforcement and special bodies.		
4	The head of a private security company is a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan.		
5	The head of a private security company has a certificate of training under a special programme.		
6	The head of a private security company has a certificate of completion of advanced training courses under a special programme.		
7	The head of the private security company is not a person with mental, behavioural disorders (diseases), including those related to the use of psychoactive substances, registered with entities rendering medical assistance in the field of mental health care.		
8	The head of a private security company is not a person who has a criminal record for committing an offence.		
	The head of a private security company is not a person released from criminal liability prior to the expiry of the lower limit of the sentence of deprivation of liberty: 1) as a result of an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts;		

2) due to expiry of the statute of limitations for bringing to criminal liability;

3) if the person has committed an act prohibited by criminal law in a state of insanity, excluding cases where the proceedings are necessary for the application of a coercive measure of a medical nature to him or her;

4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person with privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution;

5) due to active repentance, when the limits of necessary defence were exceeded, when the conditions of a procedural agreement are fulfilled, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, on the basis of an act of amnesty or pardon;

6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused person.

The head of a private security company is not a person in respect of whom, within one year prior to assuming the position of the head or during the period of holding this position, a court verdict of conviction has been rendered for committing a criminal misdemeanour, and also within one year prior to assuming the

position of the head or during the period of holding this position has been released from criminal liability for committing a criminal misdemeanour:

- 1) as a result of an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts;
- 2) for the expiry of the statute of limitations on criminal liability;
- 3) if in respect of a person who has committed an act prohibited by criminal law in a state of insanity, unless the proceedings are necessary for the application of a coercive measure of medical nature to him/her;
- 4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution;
- 5) due to active repentance, when the limits of necessary defence were exceeded, when the conditions of a procedural agreement are fulfilled, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, on the basis of an act of amnesty or pardon;
- 6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused person.

The head of a private security company has not been brought to

administrative responsibility earlier within a year prior to assuming the position of the head or while holding this position for committing the following administrative offences: failure to perform and (or) improper performance of duties to ensure antiterrorist protection of a facility vulnerable to terrorism; petty hooliganism; use of pyrotechnic products in populated areas; knowingly false call of special services; knowingly false information on the fact of a corruption offence; drinking alcoholic beverages or appearing in public places in a state of intoxication; disobedience to the lawful request of a person involved in ensuring public order; provision of premises knowingly for prostitution or procuring; manufacturing, storage, importation, transportation, distribution of mass media products, as well as other products on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan ; impeding officials of state inspections and bodies of state control and supervision in the performance of their official duties, failure to implement resolutions, instructions and other requirements; engaging in entrepreneurial or other activities, as well as performing actions (operations) without appropriate registration, permission or sending notification; breaching licensing norms; infringing the requirements for the

installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems; violating the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of security activities; breaking the state of emergency; infringing the legal regime in the zone of anti-terrorist operation; actions provoking a breach of law and order in the state of emergency; failure to report on measures taken and (or) failure to take measures to eliminate the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of the offence; transfer of prohibited substances, articles and items to persons held in institutions of the penal correctional system or special institutions; illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, carrying, transportation of weapons by natural and legal persons; Infringement of the procedure for storage, accounting, use, transport, trade, destruction, import and export of civilian pyrotechnic substances and products with their use; breaching the rules of circulation of civilian and service weapons; unlawful use of weapons; violation of the procedure for registration (re-registration) of civilian, service, award, collector's weapons or their registration; evasion from handing over for sale civilian weapons and cartridges therefor; infringement of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the procedure for organising and holding peaceful assemblies; infringement of the laws of

the Republic of Kazakhstan on public associations, as well as leadership, participation in the activities of public and religious associations not registered under the procedure established by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, financing of their activities; violating the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on religious activities and religious associations; illegal seizure of passports, identity cards or taking them in pledge; submission of knowingly false information to government authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan when obtaining identity documents or when submitting an application for permanent residence in the Republic of Kazakhstan or for admission to citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan or restoration of citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan ; infringement of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on citizenship; infringement of the established requirements in the area of protection of state secrets, as well as in the work with official information of limited circulation; display of contempt of court; responsibility of participants of proceedings on a case on an administrative offence; refusal or evasion of a witness from testifying; knowingly false testimony of a witness, victim, expert opinion or incorrect translation; failure to appear before a prosecutor,

	<p>investigator and body of enquiry, bailiff, court bailiff; disobedience to a lawful order or request of an employee (serviceman) of a law enforcement or special state body, military police body, state paramedical service; non-execution of a court judgement, court decision or other judicial act and enforcement document; non-execution of a resolution or other lawful request of a court bailiff or judicial officer; obstruction of a court bailiff in the execution of enforcement documents; unlawful wearing (use) of clothing with insignia and (or) symbols of military uniforms, as well as uniforms and special uniforms.</p>		
12	<p>The head of the private security company has not been discharged less than three years ago for negative reasons from the state, military service, law enforcement agencies, courts and justice bodies.</p>		
	<p>The head of a private security company, while holding a similar position or the position of a security guard of a private security company, has not had his/her employment contract terminated less than three years ago, on the following grounds:</p> <p>1) the employee's presence at work in a state of alcoholic, narcotic, psychotropic, toxicomaniacal intoxication (their analogues), including in cases of consumption during the working day of substances causing a state</p>		

of alcoholic, narcotic, toxicomaniacal intoxication (their analogues);

2) refusal to undergo a health examination to establish the fact of use of substances causing a state of alcoholic, narcotic or toxicomaniacal intoxication;

3) breach by an employee of labour or fire safety regulations or transport safety rules, which has caused or may have caused serious consequences for the life and health of employees, including occupational injuries and accidents;

4) theft (including petty theft) of other people's property, intentional destruction or damage thereof committed by an employee at the place of work, as established by a court judgement or ruling that has entered into legal force;

5) disclosure by an employee of information constituting state secrets and other secrets protected by law, which became known to him/her due to the performance of labour duties;

6) repeated failure to discharge or repeated improper discharge of labour duties without reasonable cause by an employee with a disciplinary sanction;

7) provision by the employee to the employer of knowingly false documents or data when signing an employment contract or transferring to another job, if the true documents or data could be

	grounds for refusing to sign an employment contract or transfer to another job.		
14	An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard is a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan.		
15	The age of an employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard is not younger than 19 years of age.		
16	An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard has a certificate of training under a special programme.		
17	An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard has a certificate of completion of advanced training courses under a special programme.		
18	An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard is not a person with a criminal record for committing a crime.		
19	An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard is not a person with mental, behavioural disorders (diseases), including those related to the use of psychoactive substances, registered with entities rendering medical assistance in the field of mental health care.		
	An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a		

security guard is not a person released from criminal liability prior to the expiry of the lower limit of the punishment in the form of deprivation of liberty:

- 1) due to an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts;
- 2) due to the expiry of the statute of limitations on criminal liability;
- 3) if in respect of a person who has committed an act prohibited by criminal law in a state of insanity, excluding cases when proceedings on the case are necessary for the application of a coercive measure of medical nature to him/her;
- 4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution;
- 5) due to active repentance, when the limits of necessary defence were exceeded, when the conditions of a procedural agreement are fulfilled, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, on the basis of an act of amnesty or pardon;
- 6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused person.

An employee of a private security company

occupying the position of a security guard is not a person in respect of whom, within one year prior to assuming the position of a security guard or during the period of holding this position, a court verdict of conviction has been rendered for a criminal offence, and who, within one year prior to assuming the position of a security guard or within the period of holding this position, has been exempted from criminal liability for a criminal offence:

1) as a consequence of an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts;

2) due to expiry of the statute of limitations for bringing to criminal liability;

3) If in respect of a person who has committed an act prohibited by criminal law in a state of insanity, excluding cases where proceedings are required for the application of a coercive measure of a medical nature to him/her;

4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person with privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution;

5) due to active repentance, when the limits of defence required are exceeded, when the conditions of a procedural agreement are fulfilled, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness,

based on an act of amnesty or pardon;
6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused person.

An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard has not been brought to administrative responsibility earlier within a year prior to being hired as a security guard or within the period of employment in this position for committing the following administrative offences: failure to perform and (or) improper performance of duties to ensure antiterrorist protection of a facility vulnerable to terrorism; petty hooliganism; use of pyrotechnic products in populated areas; knowingly false call of special services; knowingly false information on the fact of a corruption offence; drinking alcoholic beverages or appearing in public places in a state of intoxication; disobedience to the lawful request of a person involved in ensuring public order; provision of premises knowingly for prostitution or procuring; manufacturing, storage, importation, transportation, distribution of mass media products, as well as other products on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan ; impeding officials of state inspections and authorities of state control and supervision in the

performance of their official duties, failure to implement resolutions, instructions and other requirements; engaging in entrepreneurial or other activities, as well as performing actions (operations) without appropriate registration, permission or sending notification; breaching licensing norms; breaking the requirements for installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems; infringing the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of security activities; disturbing the state of emergency; violating the legal regime in the zone of anti-terrorist operation; actions inciting disturbance of law and order under the state of emergency; failure to report on the measures taken and (or) failure to correct the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of the offence; transfer of prohibited substances, products and items to persons held in penal institutions, special institutions; illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, carrying, transportation of weapons by natural and legal persons; infringement of the order of storage, accounting, use, transportation, trade, destruction, import, export of civilian pyrotechnic substances and products with their use; breach of the turnover regulations for civilian and service weapons; illegal use of weapons; breach of the

procedure for registering (re-registering) civilian, service, award, collector's weapons or putting them on the register; evasion from surrendering civilian weapons and ammunition for sale; breach of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the procedure for organising and holding peaceful assemblies; infringement of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on public associations, as well as leadership, participation in the activities of public and religious associations not registered as prescribed by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, financing of their activities; infringement of the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on religious activities and religious associations; unlawful seizure of passports, identity cards or taking them as a pledge; provision of knowingly false information to government authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan when obtaining identity documents or when applying for a permanent residence permit in the Republic of Kazakhstan or for admission to citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan or restoration of citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan; infringement of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on citizenship; infringement of the established requirements in the area of protection of state secrets, as well as in the work with official information of limited circulation;

showing contempt of court; responsibility of participants in proceedings on a case of administrative offence; refusal or evasion of a witness to testify; knowingly false testimony of a witness, victim, expert opinion or incorrect translation; failure to appear before a prosecutor, investigator and body of enquiry, bailiff, court officer; disobedience to a lawful order or request of an employee (serviceman) of a law enforcement or special state body, military police body, state paramedical service, bailiff, court officer; non-execution of a court judgement, court decision or other judicial act and enforcement document; non-execution of a resolution or other lawful request of a court bailiff or a court officer; impeding a court bailiff in the execution of enforcement documents; illegal wearing (use) of clothing with insignia and (or) symbols of military uniforms, as well as uniforms and special uniforms.

23

An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard was not removed less than three years ago for negative reasons from the state, military service, law enforcement agencies, courts and justice bodies

An employee of a private security company occupying the position of a security guard who has not had his/her employment contract terminated less than three years ago while

occupying a similar position, on the following grounds:

- 1) the employee's presence at work in a state of alcoholic, narcotic, psychotropic, toxicomaniacal intoxication (their analogues), including in cases of consumption during the working day of substances causing a state of alcoholic, narcotic, toxicomaniacal intoxication (their analogues);
- 2) refusal to undergo a health examination to establish the fact of use of substances causing a state of alcoholic, narcotic or toxicomaniacal intoxication;
- 3) breach by an employee of labour or fire safety regulations or transport safety rules, which has caused or may have caused serious consequences for the life and health of employees, including occupational injuries and accidents.;
- 4) theft (including petty theft) of other people's property, intentional destruction or damage thereof committed by an employee at the place of work, established by an enforceable court judgement or ruling;
- 5) disclosure by the employee of data constituting state secrets and other secrets protected by law, which became known to him/her due to the performance of labour duties;
- 6) repeated failure to perform or repeated improper performance of

	labour duties without a valid reason by an employee who has a disciplinary sanction; 7) provision by the employee to the employer of knowingly false documents or data when entering into an employment contract or transferring to another job, if the true documents or data could have been grounds for refusing to enter into an employment contract or transfer to another job.		
Section 2: For entities protecting facilities vulnerable to terrorism:			
25	At least one year of experience in rendering security services.		
26	Availability of office premises for centralised security station location on the right of ownership or lease.		
27	Availability of a centralised monitoring station.		
28	Presence of radio communication.		
29	Presence of at least two mobile groups (rapid response groups) to respond to facility alarms.		
30	Presence of service weapons, including firearms.		
Section 3. For security service providers established by national companies:			
31	Presence of a letter of approval from the competent authority for control over security activities in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the right to establish a security company by a national company.		

The official(s) _____
position signature

surname, first name, patronymic (if any)
Head of the entity being monitored _____
position signature

surname, first name, patronymic (if any)

Annex 3 to joint order
of the Minister of Internal Affairs
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
№ 757 of October 30, 2018
and the Minister of National Economy
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
№ 32 of October 30, 2018

Checklist for state control over the activities of specialised training centres for the training and advanced training of employees serving as heads and security guards in a private security company

Footnote. The checklist - as revised by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 924 of 01.12.2022 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 113 of 01.12.2022 (shall become effective on 01.01.2023); as amended by the joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20.06.2024 № 502 and the acting Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 24.06.2024 № 37 (shall come into effect upon expiry of ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication).

Concerning legal entities engaged in the activities of specialised training centres for the training

and advanced training of employees serving as heads and security guards in a private security company

Public authority that ordered the inspection _____

Act on the assignment of the inspection _____

№, date

Name of the entity under inspection _____

IIN, BIN of the entity under inspection _____

Location address _____

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№	List of requirements	Conforms to the requirements	Does not conform to the requirements
1	2	3	4
1	Availability of premises suitable for training sessions that comply with sanitary norms.		
2	Availability of a shooting range for conducting firearms training classes based on ownership or a lease agreement.		
3	Availability of special and technical means envisaged in training programmes and curricula.		
4	Availability of teachers with relevant theoretical, practical knowledge and teaching skills in the area of their professional competence and specialists involved in the training process who have professional experience in the field of security activities (copies of supporting documents).		
5	Founders (participants), heads of STC and their branches are not persons with mental or behavioural disorders (diseases), including those related to substance use, registered with entities rendering medical assistance in the field of mental health.		
6	The founders (participants) , heads of STC and their branches are not persons who have a criminal record for committing an offence.		
	The founders (participants) , heads of STC and their branches are not persons released from criminal liability prior to the expiry of the lower limit of the sentence of imprisonment: 1) as a result of an act of amnesty if it removes the		

application of punishment for acts committed;

2) due to the expiry of the statute of limitations for bringing to criminal liability;

3) if in respect of a person who has committed an act forbidden by the criminal law in a state of insanity, apart from cases when the proceedings are required for the application of a coercive measure of medical nature to him/her;

4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person with privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution;

5) due to active repentance, when the limits of the defence required are exceeded, when the conditions of the procedural agreement are met, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, based on an act of amnesty or pardon;

6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that make it possible not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused person.

The founders (participants), heads of STC and their branches are not persons who, within one year prior to assuming the position or while holding the position, have been convicted by a court of law for a criminal offence or, within one year prior to assuming the position or while holding the position, have been

acquitted of criminal liability for a criminal offence:

- 1) due to an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts;
- 2) due to expiry of the statute of limitations for bringing to criminal liability;
- 3) if the person has committed an act prohibited by criminal law in a state of insanity, apart from cases where the proceedings are needed for the application of a coercive measure of a medical nature to him or her;
- 4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution;
- 5) due to active repentance, exceeding the limits of necessary defence, fulfilment of the terms of a procedural agreement, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, based on an act of amnesty or pardon;
- 6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that allow not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the defendant.

The founders (participants), heads of STC and their branches have not been previously held administratively liable for the following administrative offences

within a year prior to assuming the position or during the period of holding this position: failure to discharge and (or) improper discharge of duties to ensure antiterrorist protection of a facility vulnerable to terrorism; petty hooliganism; use of pyrotechnic products in populated areas; knowingly false call of special services; knowingly false reporting of a corruption offence; drinking alcoholic beverages or appearing in public places in a state of intoxication; disobedience to the lawful request of a person involved in ensuring public order; offering premises knowingly for prostitution or procuring; manufacturing, storage, importation, transportation, distribution of mass media products in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan ; impeding officials of state inspections and state control and supervision bodies in the performance of their official duties, failure to implement resolutions, instructions and other requirements; engaging in entrepreneurial or other activities, as well as the performance of actions (operations) without appropriate registration, permission or notification; breaching licensing norms; breaching requirements for the installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems; breaking the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of security

activities; infringement of the state of emergency; infringement of the legal regime in the zone of anti-terrorist operation; acts inciting violation of law and order in the state of emergency; failure to report on the measures taken and (or) failure to take measures to eliminate the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of the offence; transfer of prohibited substances, articles and items to persons detained in penal institutions or special institutions; Illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, carrying, transportation by individuals and legal entities of weapons; infringement of the order of storage, accounting, use, transportation, trade, destruction, import, export of civilian pyrotechnic substances and products with their use; infringement of the rules of turnover of civilian and service weapons; illegal use of weapons; infringement of the order of registration (re-registration) of civilian, service, award, collector's weapons or their registration; evasion from surrendering for sale civilian, service, award, collector's weapons; breach of the order of registration (re-registration) of civilian, service, collector's weapons or their registration; evasion of the order of registration (re-registration) of civilian, service, award, collector's weapons or their registration; breaking the

laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on public associations, as well as leading, participating in the activities of public and religious associations that are not registered as prescribed by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan , financing their activities; breaking the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on religious activities and religious associations; illegal seizure of passports, identity cards or taking them as collateral; provision of knowingly false data to the government authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan when obtaining identity documents or when applying for a permanent residence permit in the Republic of Kazakhstan or for admission to citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan or restoration of citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan; infringement of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on citizenship; Infraction of the established requirements in the sphere of protection of state secrets, as well as in the work with official information of limited distribution; illicit penetration into protected facilities; manifestation of disrespect for the court; responsibility of participants in proceedings on a case of administrative offence; refusal or evasion of a witness from testifying ; knowingly false testimony of a witness, victim, expert opinion or incorrect translation;

	<p>failure to appear before a prosecutor, investigator and body of enquiry, court enforcement officer, bailiff ; Insubordination to a lawful order or request of an employee (serviceman) of a law enforcement or special governmental authority, military police authority, state courier service, bailiff, court officer; non-execution of a court judgement, court decision or other judicial act and enforcement document; non-execution of a resolution or other lawful request of a court officer, bailiff; obstruction of a court officer in the execution of enforcement documents; illicit wearing (use) of clothing with insignia and (or) symbols of military uniforms, as well as uniforms and special uniforms.</p>		
10	<p>The founders (participants) , heads of STC and their branches are not persons who had been fired less than three years ago for negative reasons from the state, military service, law enforcement agencies, courts and justice bodies.</p>		
	<p>With the founders (participants), heads of STC and their branches, while they held a similar position or the position of a security guard of a private security company, the labour contract had not been terminated less than three years ago, for the following reasons: 1) employee's presence at work in a state of alcoholic, narcotic, psychotropic, toxicomaniacal intoxication (their analogues), including in</p>		

cases of consumption of substances causing alcoholic, narcotic, toxicomaniacal intoxication (their analogues) during the working day;

2) refusal to undergo health examination to establish the fact of use of substances causing alcoholic, narcotic, toxicomaniacal intoxication (their analogues);

3) infringement by the employee of labour or fire safety regulations or transport safety rules, which has caused or could have caused serious consequences for the life and health of employees, including industrial injuries and accidents;

4) theft (including petty theft) of other people's property, its intentional destruction or damage, established by a court judgement or ruling that has entered into legal force, committed by the employee at the place of work;

5) disclosure by the employee of details constituting state secrets and other secrets protected by law, which he/she became aware of due to fulfilment of labour duties;

6) repeated failure to comply with labour duties or repeated improper performance of labour duties without a valid reason by an employee who has a disciplinary sanction;

7) provision by the employee to the employer of knowingly false documents or data when

	entering into an employment contract or transferring to another job, if the true documents or data could be grounds for refusing to enter into an employment contract or transfer to another job.		
12	Foreign legal entities, legal entities with foreign participation, foreigners, as well as stateless persons are not founders (participants), heads of STC and their branches		
13	<p>Conformity of service weapons and ammunition to the following kinds, types, models and quantity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) long-barreled rifled weapons – maximum 5 units; 2) rifled short-barreled weapons – maximum 10 units; 3) long-barrelled smoothbore weapons – maximum 7 units; 4) smooth-bore short-barreled weapons – maximum 7 units; 5) barreless traumatic weapons – maximum 5 units; 6) electric weapons – maximum 5 units; 7) gas pistol, revolver – maximum 5 units; 8) pneumatic weapons – maximum 5 units. <p>Ammunition standards are established based on the calculation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - training of guards, heads of private security companies – 18 rounds per trainee for each type of weapon; - training of guards protecting the life and health of natural persons – 500 rounds per student for the entire course; 		

- training of owners of civilian hunting weapons and self-defence weapons - 20 rounds per owner of civilian weapons; - Weapon combat testing - 8 rounds per weapon unit.		
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The official(s)

position signature

surname, first name, patronymic (if any)

Head of the entity being monitored

position signature

surname, first name, patronymic (if any)

Annex 4 to joint order
of the Minister of Internal Affairs
of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 757
of October 30, 2018 and the Minister
of National Company
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
№ 32 of October 30, 2018

**Checklist for state control over installation,
adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems**

Footnote. The checklist - as revised by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 924 of 01.12.2022 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 113 of 01.12.2022 (shall enter into force on 01.01.2023).

With regard to legal entities and individuals engaged in installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems

The public authority that ordered the inspection _____

—

Act on the assignment of the inspection _____

—

№, date

Name of the entity being monitored _____

—

IIN, BIN of the entity being monitored _____

Location address _____

№	Lits of requirements	Conforms to the requirements	Does not conform to the requirements
1	2	3	4
1	A legal entity or a natural person has a notification on the commencement of activities related to installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems		
2	An expert of a legal entity (hereinafter referred to as the entity) involved in the installation, adjustment and maintenance of security alarm systems has a document certifying higher or secondary technical education relevant to the field of work.		
3	The entity has premises with equipment (or an agreement for its lease) to implement adjustment, maintenance of security alarm systems and check the technical condition of the installed equipment.		
4	The head of the entity is a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan.		
5	The head of the entity is not a person registered with a health care provider for a mental illness.		
6	The head of the entity does not have an outstanding or unexpunged criminal record as prescribed by law .		
	The head of the entity is not a person released from		

7	<p>criminal liability prior to the expiry of the lower limit of the sentence of deprivation of liberty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) due to an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts; 2) due to the expiry of the statute of limitations on criminal liability; 3) in respect of a person who has committed an act prohibited by criminal law in a state of insanity, unless the proceedings are required for the application of a coercive measure of a medical nature to that person; 4) due to refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to prosecute a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution; 5) due to active repentance, exceeding the limits of necessary defence, fulfilment of the terms of a procedural agreement, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a surety, due to a change of circumstances, due to the expiry of the statute of limitations, due to illness, on the grounds of an act of amnesty or pardon; 6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered in court the circumstances that allow not to prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused 		
8	The employee of the entity is a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan.		
9	The employee of the entity is not a person registered with health entities for mental illness.		

10	The employee of the entity does not have an outstanding or unexpunged criminal record as prescribed by law.		
11	<p>An employee of the entity is not a person released from criminal liability prior to the expiry of the lower limit of the sentence of deprivation of liberty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) due to an act of amnesty, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts;2) due to the expiry of the statute of limitations for criminal liability;3) if, in relation to a person who has committed an act forbidden by criminal law in a state of insanity, unless the proceedings in the case are needful for the application of a compulsory medical measure to him/her;4) due to the refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to bring to criminal responsibility a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution;5) due to active repentance, when exceeding the limits of the required defence, when fulfilling the terms of a procedural agreement, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a guarantee, due to a change in the situation, due to the expiration of the statute of limitations, due to illness, on the basis of an act of amnesty or pardon;6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered circumstances in court that make it possible not to		

	prosecute, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused.		
12	A natural person engaged in the installation, commissioning and maintenance of security alarm systems has a document certifying higher or secondary technical education corresponding to the field of work.		
13	A natural person engaged in the installation, commissioning and maintenance of security alarm systems has a room with equipment (or a lease agreement for it) for the commissioning, maintenance of security alarm systems and checking the technical condition of the equipment being installed.		
14	A natural person engaged in the installation, commissioning and maintenance of security alarm systems is a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan.		
15	A natural person engaged in the installation, commissioning and maintenance of security alarm systems is not a person who is registered with healthcare entities for mental illness.		
16	A natural person engaged in the installation, commissioning and maintenance of security alarm systems does not have an overdue or uncollected criminal record as prescribed by law.		
	A natural person engaged in the installation, commissioning and maintenance of security		

alarm systems is not a person released from criminal liability prior to the expiration of the lower limit of punishment in the form of imprisonment:

- 1) because of the amnesty act, if it eliminates the application of punishment for the committed acts;
- 2) after the expiration of the limitation period for criminal prosecution;
- 3) if, in relation to a person who has committed an act prohibited by criminal law in a state of insanity, unless the proceedings in the case are required for the application of a compulsory medical measure to him/her;
- 4) due to the refusal to give consent by a competent authority or official to bring to criminal responsibility a person who has privileges or immunity from criminal prosecution;
- 5) due to active repentance, in exceeding the limits of required defence, in fulfilling the terms of a procedural agreement, due to reconciliation, due to the establishment of a guarantee, due to a change in the situation, due to the expiration of the statute of limitations, due to illness, upon the basis of an act of amnesty or pardon;
- 6) if the public prosecutor, having discovered circumstances in court that make it possible not to pursue criminal prosecution, declares a refusal to prosecute the accused.

The official(s)

position signature

surname, first name, patronymic (if any)
Head of the entity being monitored

position signature

surname, first name, patronymic (if any)

Annex 5
to joint order of the Minister of Internal
Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
№ 757 of October 30, 2018
and the Minister of National Economy
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
№ 32 of October 30, 2018

Checklist for state control over security activities

Footnote. The joint order has been supplemented by Annex 5 under joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 924 dated 01.12.2022 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 113 dated 01.12.2022 (shall take effect on 01.01.2023); as amended by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 390 of 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 65 of 15.05.2023 (see para. 4 for the enactment procedure).

With regard to legal entities engaged in security activities, the government authority that appointed the inspection preventive control with a visit to the entity under control

An act on scheduling of an inspection/preventive control with a visit to the entity under monitoring of control _____

№, date
Name of the entity being monitored _____

IIN, BIN of the entity being monitored _____

Location address _____

№	List of requirements	Conforms to the requirements	Does not conform to the requirements

1	2	3	4
Section 1. For all entities engaged in security activities:			
1	An employee of a private security company being employed as a security guard has a document certifying his/her identity and belonging to a private security company.		
2	<p>Conformity of the document certifying the identity of the guard and his/her belonging to a private security company subject to the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the cover of the certificate is made of leather, lederen, vinyl leather or blue belacron; - the expanded form of the certificate has a size of 210 x 70 mm; - outside, on the front side there is an inscription: “KUALIK CERTIFICATE”; - a white insert is glued into the inside of the certificate; - the insert of the certificate is made in a typographic offset way; - the insert of the certificate consists of two halves - left and right, measuring 95 x 65 mm each; - on the left side of the insert there is a place for sticking a 3.5 x 4.5 cm photo; -the use of state symbols (including watermarks) is prohibited in the manufacture of certificates. 		
3	A private security company has a written contract for the provision of security services.		
	Presence of a document confirming the compulsory insurance of an employee		

4	occupying the position of a security guard of a private security company.		
5	<p>The full-time number of employees of a private security company holding the positions of guards corresponds to the following standards:</p> <p>1) when guarding stationary facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maximum 4.5 units of full-time security guards per 24-hour security post; - maximum 2.25 units of full-time security guards per twelve-hour security post; - maximum 1.5 units of full-time security guards per eight-hour security post ; - maximum 13.5 units of full-time security guards per round-the-clock mobile group (rapid response group) of a private security organization that handles calls from protected facilities; <p>2) when protecting main pipelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one round-the-clock mobile group for 40-80 kilometers of the linear part of the main oil pipelines, with due regard for detours , the complexity of the terrain, along the highway passage, distance from settlements, technical means of protection of the linear part, threat analysis and criminal danger of the area; - one round-the-clock mobile group per 100 - 160 kilometers of the protected linear part of the main gas pipeline; <p>3) when protecting goods transported by rail and road , the number of guards is</p>		

specified by the terms of the contract, within the limits of the standards established for the protection of stationary facilities.

Employees of a private security company who occupy the position of a security guard observe the following Rules for Wearing Uniforms:

1. Uniforms are worn by guards, security drivers at protected facilities, when escorting goods, when serving as part of mobile rapid response teams.
2. Women's uniforms are sewed as per the general sketches considering the specifics of the cut of the relevant clothing.
3. The services to protect the life and health of individuals from criminal and other unlawful encroachments may be rendered without uniforms indicating belonging to the entity offering security services.
4. By agreement of the parties, security services are delivered in uniforms for office premises. In summer, it is permissible to serve without a jacket, in a short-sleeved shirt. A badge with the name and logo of a private security company is attached to the left breast pocket of the jacket (shirt). The inscription "KUZET" is located in the center of the badge. It is permitted to specify the surname and initials of the guard, or his/her name.
5. Office security services may be rendered without a headdress.

6. For guards serving at outdoor posts, it is permissible:

- at low air temperatures in winter, wearing sheepskin coats (fur coats) and fur boots;
- application of chest and back reflective stripes on uniforms (jackets).

7. In summer, it is permitted to wear a short-sleeve shirt without a jacket and tie, or a T-shirt or polo shirt with a chest and armband, of a standard pattern, without a jacket, or a jacket with trousers with a T-shirt instead of a shirt.

Employees of a private security company holding the positions of guards have a special uniform as well as insignia and accessories that conform to the following requirements:

1. Summer uniforms:

- a gray baseball cap or cap ;
- a grey jacket;
- the jacket is cropped, gray in color;
- a blue or white shirt;
- a knitted T-shirt or polo shirt in blue, white, gray or dark gray;
- a grey tie;
- trousers, narrowed down silhouette, grey;
- shoes of classic models or special black color.

2. Winter uniforms;

- a knitted hat, gray or black (in a color tone with a insulated jacket collar);
- a hat with earflaps made of natural refined sheepskin or faux fur, gray or black (in a color tone with a insulated jacket collar);
- an insulated grey jacket with a removable fur collar

made of natural refined sheepskin or faux fur, grey or black in colour, or a removable hood with insulated grey trousers;

- an insulated shortened grey jacket with a removable fur collar made of natural refined sheepskin or faux fur in grey or black colour, or a removable hood with insulated grey overalls;
- a blue or white shirt;
- a knitted T-shirt in blue, white, grey or dark grey colour;
- a grey tie;
- insulated shoes, classic models or special black colour;
- felt boots with or without galoshes, rubber boots (depending on climatic conditions and conditions of service).

3. Office uniforms:

- a single-breasted men's jacket in dark colour;
- trousers of a narrowed-down silhouette in dark colour;
- a blue or white shirt;
- a dark coloured tie;
- shoes of classic black models.

4. Summer uniforms for guards of mobile rapid response teams:

- a gray baseball cap or cap or a protective helmet;
- a cropped grey jacket;
- a knitted T-shirt or polo shirt in blue, white, grey or dark grey colour;
- grey trousers with a narrowed down silhouette;
- special shoes (boots with berets, sneakers) in black colour.

5. Winter uniforms for guards of mobile rapid response groups:

- a knitted grey or black hat (in a colour tone with a insulated jacket collar);
- an insulated shortened grey jacket with a removable fur collar made of natural refined sheepskin or faux fur in grey or black colour, or a removable hood with a semi-overalls insulated of grey colour;
- a knitted T-shirt of a blue, white, grey or dark grey colour;
- a knitted turtleneck in grey or dark grey;
- insulated, special shoes (boots with high boots) in black.

6. The sign on the chest:

- the sign has the shape of a rectangle, with a yellow edging around the perimeter and the inscription "KUZET" in yellow;
- the colour of the sign field is grey or blue;
- the size of the sign is 120x30 mm;
- the sign is applied above the left breast pocket of shirts, T-shirts, polo shirts, summer and winter jackets;
- the sign is made by weaving, embroidery, silkscreen printing, thermal transfer and must have wear resistance.

7. The back sign:

- the sign has the shape of a rectangle, with a yellow edging around the perimeter and the inscription "KUZET" in yellow;
- the colour of the sign field is grey or blue;
- the size of the sign is 280x80 mm;
- the sign is applied to the back of summer and winter

jackets, the upper edge of the sign is located along the seam of the yoke;

- the sign is made by weaving, embroidery, silkscreen printing, thermal transfer and must have wear resistance.

8. The sleeve insignia:

- the shape, colour scheme, material and method of manufacture are determined by a private security organization;

- the insignia shows the corporate logo and the name of a private security organization;

- the insignia is applied to the left sleeve of shirts, T-shirts, polo shirts, summer and winter jackets 120 mm below the shoulder seam;

- for employees - members of the Association of Security Companies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it is acceptable to wear a sign with the logo of the Association, made identically to the corporate sleeve insignia. The insignia is located on the right sleeve of shirts, summer and winter jackets, symmetrically to the insignia on the left sleeve.

9. Signs on headgear:

- signs made by weaving or cockades made of fusible metal contain the corporate logo of the security organisation;

- oval sign size is 70 mm horizontally, 40 mm vertically;

- diameter of the round sign is 40 mm;

- cockade size: height is 60 mm, width is 40 mm;

	<p>- signs are applied in the centre of the front part of the headgear.</p> <p>10. Signs on clothing for office premises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an armband mark is applied on clothing for office premises by weaving, embroidery, silk-screening, thermal transfer and must be wear-resistant; - the shape, colour scheme, material and method of manufacture are determined by the private security company; - the armband bears the corporate logo and the name of the private security organisation; - the armband is placed on the left sleeve of shirts and jackets 120 mm below the shoulder seam. 		
8	Legal entities and citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan are not simultaneously founders, participants and (or) owners of more than one company engaged in security activities.		
9	<i>Excluded by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 390 of 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 65 of 15.05.2023 (see p.4 for the procedure of enactment).</i>		
10	<i>Excluded by joint order of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 390 of 12.05.2023 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 65 of 15.05.2023 (see p.4 for the procedure of enactment).</i>		
11	A private security company is not a subsidiary of an entity engaged in activities other than security.		
12	The founders (participants) of a private security company are not the founders or officials of the entity in regard to which security services are rendered.		

13	The founders (participants) of a private security company are not citizens with a criminal record for committing a crime, as well as legal entities whose founders (participants) include these persons.		
14	The founders (participants) of a private security company are not legal entities in relation to which security services are rendered, and legal entities affiliated with them.		
15	Founders (participants) of a private security company are not public associations.		
16	Founders (participants) of a private security company are not foreign legal entities, legal entities with foreign participation, foreigners, stateless persons, as well as those who have a private security company under trust management.		
Section 2. For security service providers established by national companies:			
17	No fact that security companies established by national companies are rendering security services to third parties.		
18	A private security company is a subsidiary of an entity undertaking activities other than security activities.		
19	The founders (participants) of a private security company are the founders or officials of the entities in relation to which security services are rendered.		
20	The founders (participants) of a private security company are legal entities for which security services are rendered, and legal entities affiliated with them .		

The official(s)

position signature

surname, first name, patronymic (if any)

Head of the entity being monitored

position signature

surname, first name, patronymic (if any)