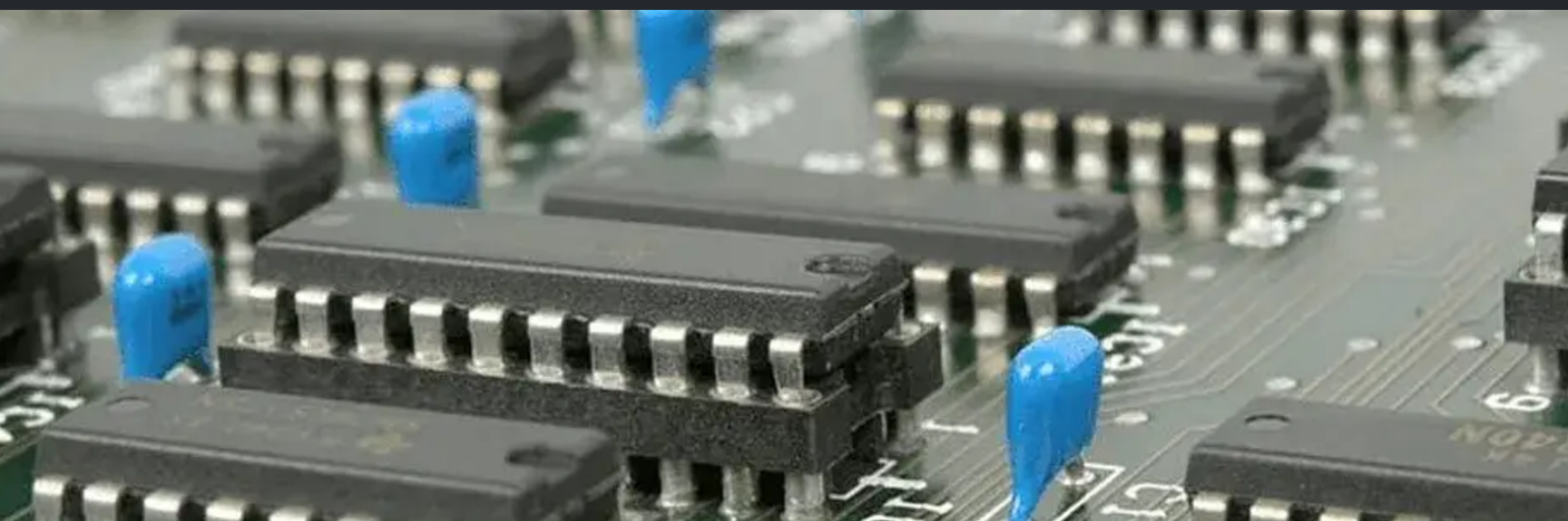


PRACTICAL GUIDE · 2026 EDITION

EAC Certification of Electrical and Radio Equipment

A comprehensive handbook for manufacturers,
exporters and product managers



**LOW VOLTAGE · EMC · SUBSTANCE RESTRICTIONS
TESTING · DOCUMENTATION · CHECKLISTS**

How to use this guide

From product planning to ongoing management of your EAC conformity documents.

This guide is intended for manufacturers, exporters, importers, technical purchasers and product managers for electrical and radio-electronic equipment. It covers household appliances, IT and audio equipment, lighting, cables, tools and industrial electrical products. It distinguishes electrical safety, electromagnetic compatibility and hazardous substance restrictions.

A common framework, different products

EAC assessment is not one uniform procedure for every electrical product. A power supply, 24 V controller and Ex luminaire may require different evidence. Each project therefore starts with product identity, intended use and applicable regulations. Certificate, declaration and marking are then planned together.

Basis and structure

The guide is based on the AC Inorms electrical equipment page and regulations archive. Their topics are organised technically and supplemented with practical tools. Key boundaries have been checked against official legal sources. The sources appendix links the underlying documents; the regulations directory provides targeted access to documents relevant to electrical equipment.

Edition 1.0 · As of 10 October 2026

The applicable original texts, amendments and transitional provisions take precedence. Examples are not binding classifications of a specific product. Cost and lead-time figures support planning; a reliable quotation requires product information.

For technical teams: pages 9-16 and 25-29. For export and project managers: pages 6-8 and 30-33. For a specific enquiry: questionnaire and matrix on pages 39-40.

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Chapters and sources are linked directly within the PDF.

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Suggested starting point

Begin on page 4. Then identify relevant regulations using the matrix on page 9. Use the enquiry form for initial assessment and the release checklist immediately before shipment.

Quick start: seven decisions

A sound application begins with unambiguous technical information.

Step	Question to resolve	Result
01	What is supplied: device, assembly, cable, set or installation?	Product scope
02	Which models, brands and production sites?	Model and site list
03	Household, industrial, vehicle, Ex or special application?	Use profile
04	Which voltages, functions, ports and radio modules?	Technical parameters
05	004, 020, 037 and other TR: within scope or excluded?	Regulations matrix
06	Certificate / declaration, series / batch / individual unit?	Scheme and applicant
07	What documents, tests and marking are missing?	Project plan

Your initial information package

Prepare a product list, datasheets, photographs and proposed HS codes. State input and output voltage, power, frequency, operating environment and supply arrangement. For radio products, add frequency bands, transmit power and encryption functions. An overall view and a legible nameplate help identification.

Do not rely on the HS code alone

The tariff code is a supporting tool. Product function, actual design, use and exclusions determine technical classification. The description “electronics” is insufficient to decide the procedure.

Involve design, quality, purchasing and export teams early. Supplier changes, different power supplies and multiple sites can alter the testing and documentation scope.

The EAEU market

EAC provides a common conformity framework for five countries.

One economic area - five member states

EAEU / Eurasian Economic Union

Armenia

EAC

Belarus

EAC

Kazakhstan

EAC

Kyrgyzstan

EAC

Russia

EAC

Common product requirements; assess additional national operating obligations separately.

What mutual recognition means

A properly issued and valid EAC document is generally usable in all five EAEU member states within its product scope. Common recognition concerns the relevant technical product requirements.

Language obligations, national measuring instrument rules, plant operation and registrations with authorities may still apply separately.

Understanding EAC, CE and GOST

Term	Meaning for electrical equipment exports
EAC	Conformity marking for compliance with all applicable TR CU / TR EAEU. It is applied only after the required assessment is complete.
CE	EU conformity marking. EU documentation can provide a technical starting point but does not replace a required EAC document.
GOST	Standards or national conformity systems. Whether a GOST test standard applies depends on the specific regulation and its standards list.

Successful conformity assessment alone does not authorise an otherwise prohibited export. Foreign trade law and technical product conformity are separate assessments.

PROJECT START

Roles and responsibilities

Responsibilities must be established contractually before the application.

Party	Main responsibility	Key interface
Manufacturer	Safe design, production, documentation, model identity and information on changes.	Technical information and production control
EAEU applicant / authorised representative	Eligible application, agreed obligations, access to evidence and communication with authorities.	Representation agreement and register
Certification body	Certification decision, sample selection, assessment, issuing documents and required surveillance.	Accreditation and EAEU register
Testing laboratory	Permitted testing and traceable test reports.	Test scope and product identity
Importer / operator	Customs documents, national operating requirements, safe use and local registration where required.	Shipping documents and installation site
AC Inorms GmbH	Coordination, assessment, documentation, organisation of tests and audits, and arranging representation.	Project management and evidence chain

Independent representative or your own business partner?

A business partner registered in the EAEU can act as applicant where the scheme permits. An independent authorised representative can help organise use for several customers. The required agreement must genuinely cover obligations, product scope and responsibility; a mailing address alone is insufficient.

Agree distribution and usage rights

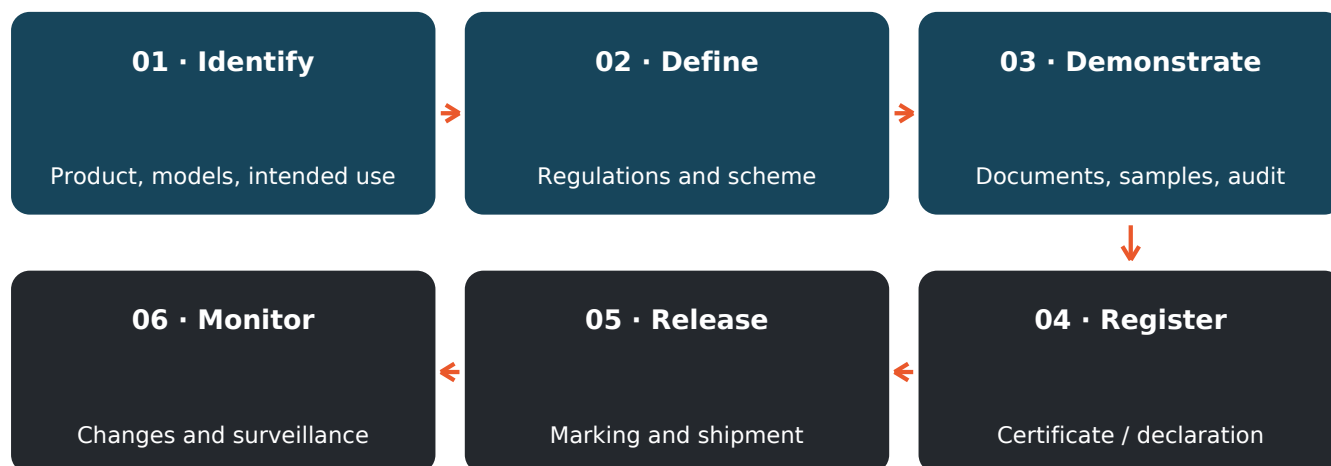
Naming an applicant does not automatically make that party the exclusive distributor. Agree who may use the documents, how additional importers will be involved and who acts on changes or enquiries from authorities. Providing coordination services does not automatically transfer statutory applicant responsibility to the service provider.

Before appointment, check the certification body's and laboratory's current accreditation status and scope for the product, procedure and tests.

PROJECT START

The project workflow

A coordinated workflow links technical assessment with formal registration.



Project stages: testing and document assessment are coordinated for each project.

Stage	Activities / release criteria
Assessment	Product scope and regulations agreed in writing; eligible applicant and scheme determined.
Evidence	Documents, sample identification, test plan and any audit plan complete; outstanding nonconformities addressed.
Registration	Product information, sites, annexes and test evidence checked; certificate issued or declaration registered.
Market access	Register status, markings, language versions and shipping documents consistent.
Ongoing support	Deadlines, inspections, model changes and contacts included in an ongoing control process.

Activities can run in parallel

Translation, document review, sample planning and audit preparation can often be organised in parallel. However, documents are issued only once the necessary evidence is available. Registration and release do not replace missing technical evidence.

Record decisions in a project matrix. Assign an owner, deadline and specific evidence requirement to every outstanding item. This improves coordination between design, quality management, purchasing and export teams.

Product identity and model family

A model name must identify the same product throughout the documentation.

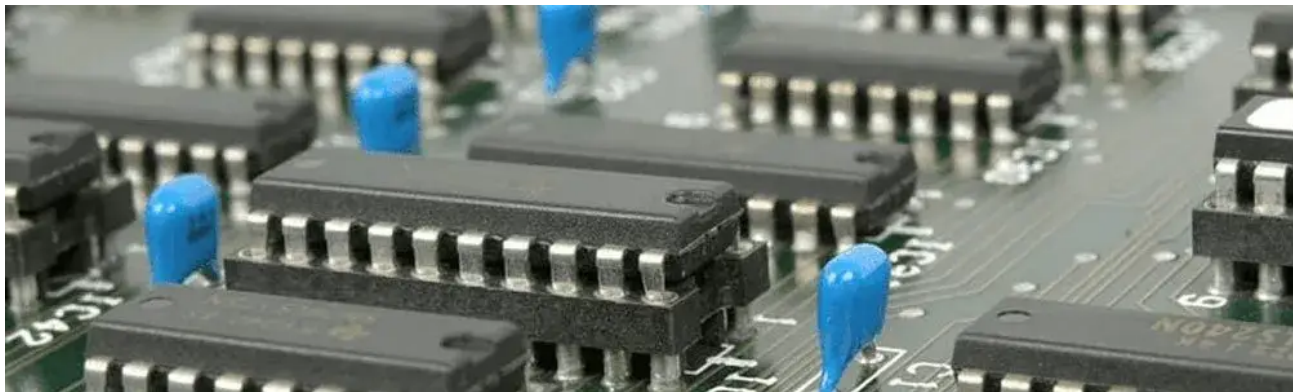


Image: electrical equipment from the AC Inorms website.

Identification field	Information to record
Manufacturer / factory	Full name, address and actual production site.
Product / models	Brand, type, variants, function and accessories.
Electrical ratings	All inputs / outputs, AC / DC, power, frequency and protection class.
Environment	Household / industry, temperature, moisture, installation and outdoor use.
Variants	Power supply, circuit board, enclosure, cables, software and radio modules.
Supply arrangement	Series production, limited batch or clearly identified individual unit.

Group variants traceably

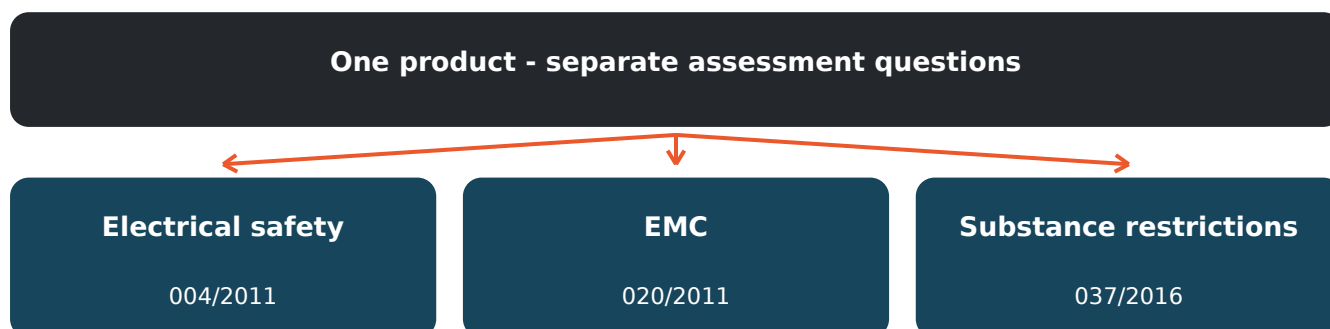
A shared model family requires technical justification. Document differences and select representative samples based on risks. A different driver or new radio board may change more than a higher model number. Identical trade names do not prove identical construction.

Practical revision key

Link model, hardware revision, critical components and document version. This establishes which design was tested, manufactured and supplied.

The regulations matrix

Three core questions plus product-specific regulations.



Regulation	Applicability question	Evidence focus
TR CU 004/2011	Within low-voltage scope and no applicable exclusion?	Electrical and other product safety
TR CU 020/2011	Generates or may be affected by electromagnetic disturbances?	Emissions and immunity
TR EAEU 037/2016	Product listed in Annex 1 and not excluded?	Hazardous substances in materials
TR CU 010 / 012	Machinery or Ex equipment rather than general electrical equipment?	Machinery / explosion safety
TR CU 018 / 026	Equipment intended for vehicles or small craft?	Specific transport scope
TR EAEU 043 / 048	Fire safety product or covered energy-consuming device?	Fire safety; future energy efficiency

Assess each regulation separately and justify “applicable”, “not applicable” or “to be clarified”. A combined 004 / 020 certificate may be appropriate where product, procedure and evidence align. Any required 037 document must still be considered separately.

Distinguish future requirements

TR EAEU 048/2019 has been postponed to 1 September 2028. At this guide’s reference date it is not a blanket additional EAC obligation for every electrical device. National energy-efficiency rules may apply separately.

TR CU 004/2011: scope

Voltage is the first assessment step; exclusions also matter.

Parameter	Basic rule
Alternating voltage	50 to 1000 V inclusive.
Direct voltage	75 to 1500 V inclusive.
Product reference	Assess rated voltages and intended function against the actual product.
Below the range	004 may not apply; assess 020, 037 and specific regulations separately.

Consider the device and power supply separately

A device with a 24 V DC input is not treated as the same assessment object merely because a separate 230 V power supply is included. Determine whether the supply and device are independent products or a marketed set. Include outputs, conversion functions and supply scope in the classification.

Assess exclusions specifically

The current text excludes, for example, medical products, certain transport equipment and other specific applications. A key boundary concerns products within 010/2011, 011/2011 or 012/2011 that undergo conformity confirmation there; cables, wires and cords are excepted from that particular exclusion. A cabinet integrated into a machine and a separately marketed switching device are therefore not automatically classified alike.

Account for the 2022 version

Decision No. 90 of 10 June 2022 amended terminology, scope and the product list, among other matters. Do not use an unchecked historical list. The reference 004/2011 on an old test report's cover does not itself establish current technical coverage.

Outcome: documented voltage classification, exclusion review, product-list entry and required procedure.

Electrical safety: structuring the evidence

Protection against electric shock, overheating and other hazards.

Hazard	Typical assessment content
Electric shock	Contact protection, insulation, protective conductor and protection class.
Temperature / fire	Heating, overload, fault conditions and materials.
Mechanical	Enclosure, strain relief, moving parts and stability.
Environment	Moisture, pollution, temperature and intended installation position.
Connection / installation	Terminals, cables, clearances, protective devices and installation instructions.
Fault / failure	Safe behaviour under relevant malfunctions and abnormal operation.

Select suitable assessment standards

The regulation defines safety objectives; product-specific standards and methods provide the evidence approach. A luminaire report cannot simply be transferred to a power supply or industrial converter. Document the product standard, edition, coverage and remaining requirements. The laboratory and certification body agree the actual test plan.

Control critical components

Maintain a list of safety-critical components: power supply, fuse, transformer, relay, connector, insulating material and thermal protection. Type, supplier and technical limits must match the tested design. Justify replacement component approvals technically, rather than deciding solely on commercial grounds.

Use existing EU documentation

CE declarations, CB reports and EU test reports can support preparation. Check models, standard editions, test configuration and deviations. They do not automatically replace prescribed EAC testing, decisions or registration.

TR CU 020/2011: EMC scope

EMC requires its own assessment; it does not follow automatically from voltage.



Limit emissions · Demonstrate immunity

The regulation concerns technical devices that can generate electromagnetic disturbances or whose operation can be affected by them. An electronic product below the low-voltage range may therefore fall under 020. Classification under 004 does not determine EMC applicability.

Situation	Assessment question
Active electronics	Switch-mode supply, processor, clock, motor control or radio function present?
Passive products	Does it meet the conditions / listings for electromagnetically passive equipment?
Incorporated components	Intended solely for integration and not independently usable? Assess the specific exclusion.
Installation	Define shared function, cabling, controls and technical documentation.
Household / office / industrial	Actual purpose and the applicable certification list determine the route.

Justify exclusions in writing

“Only a component” or “only 24 V” is not a complete EMC justification. Describe function, marketing, integration instructions and the relevant regulatory provision. Safe integration into the final product remains necessary even where an exclusion applies.

EMC testing concept and configuration

A meaningful report describes the design actually tested.

Test area	Define in the test plan
Emissions	Conducted / radiated disturbances and other applicable parameters.
Immunity	Relevant phenomena such as discharge, transients and electromagnetic fields.
Ports	Consider mains, DC, signal, Ethernet, data, sensors and enclosure.
Operation	Representative loads, modes, accessories and active functions.
Configuration	Cable types / lengths, shielding, grounding, filters, supply and installation.
Criteria	Acceptable functional behaviour during / after testing.

Worst-case selection depends on the risk

One sample selection may not cover every EMC risk. Maximum motor load, highest clock rate, longest interface cables and most sensitive sensors may require different configurations. Explain which tests cover which variants. A configuration-based variant matrix is more useful for families than a model list alone.

From laboratory report to production

Carry test-critical conditions into design and instructions. Where a report depends on a particular filter, shielded cable or grounding, production must maintain that condition. Assess the EMC impact of later power-supply or firmware changes before release.

Provide the report, not only its cover

Product identity, methods, results, configuration, photographs and conclusions are needed. Reusing existing tests requires technical assessment; a CE marking is not an EMC measurement report.

TR EAEU 037/2016: scope

Substance restrictions follow the product list, not every electrical function.

037 covers electrical and radio-electronic products listed in Annex 1. These include specified household, IT, telecommunications and office products, power tools, lighting, musical instruments, gaming and vending machines, cash-register products and other expressly listed groups. Assess applicability separately from 004 and 020.

Point	Particular considerations
Cables and cords	The list covers products rated at no more than 500 V AC and / or DC; optical-fibre cables excluded.
Switching / alarm products	Check circuit breakers, residual-current devices and fire / intrusion alarms against the list wording.
Exclusions	For example batteries, accumulators, used products, measuring instruments and medical products.
Special purpose	Assess particular transport, space and incorporation applications separately.
High voltage	Check the exclusion above 1000 V AC / 1500 V DC against the product-list wording.

Distinguish EU RoHS from 037

The systems have similar protective objectives but are not interchangeable approvals. Check substance lists, exemptions, product scope and conformity procedures under the respective current texts. An EU RoHS dossier can be technically useful; it does not replace a required EAC document.

Do not include every industrial product automatically

An industrial control cabinet does not automatically fall under 037 merely because it contains electronics. Assess its actual product group and possible exclusions; listed individual products within the supply remain separately relevant.

Hazardous substances and material scope

Assess concentration in the homogeneous material.

Substance under Annex 2	Maximum concentration by weight
Lead (Pb)	0.1%
Mercury (Hg)	0.1%
Cadmium (Cd)	0.01%
Hexavalent chromium (Cr VI)	0.1%
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB)	0.1%
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE)	0.1%

The table reflects Annex 2 of the text checked for this guide. Assess the special requirements and exemptions in Annex 3 for the actual material application. A low average concentration across the complete device does not prove compliance in each homogeneous material.



Limits apply to the material, not the average of the complete device.

Typical material locations

Consider solder, coatings, contact materials, plastic enclosures, cable insulation, circuit boards and lamps. Supplier declarations must refer to the material or component type actually used. Agree suitable testing for critical materials or those with insufficient evidence.

Document exemptions traceably

State the specific exemption, material use, concentration and underlying regulatory version. A blanket statement "RoHS compliant" without model and material references is not a complete assessment.

Supplier and substance documentation

A reliable dossier links the bill of materials, material evidence and product revision.

Element	Content and quality criteria
Bill of materials	Component ID, manufacturer, type, revision and used variants.
Declaration	Clear product / material reference, substance scope, date and responsible person.
Test report	Sample, method, result, limit and traceable identification.
Exemption register	Justification, relevant use and review of regulatory version.
Risk assessment	Gaps, critical materials and necessary additional evidence.
Change process	Review supplier changes, new materials and replacements before production release.

Evidence quality rather than document quantity

Assign a reliable source to each critical entry. A supplier's general company certificate says little about a specific cable material. Request missing part identification. Group declarations can help where their scope is clear and the products actually used are covered.

Match the measurement method to the question

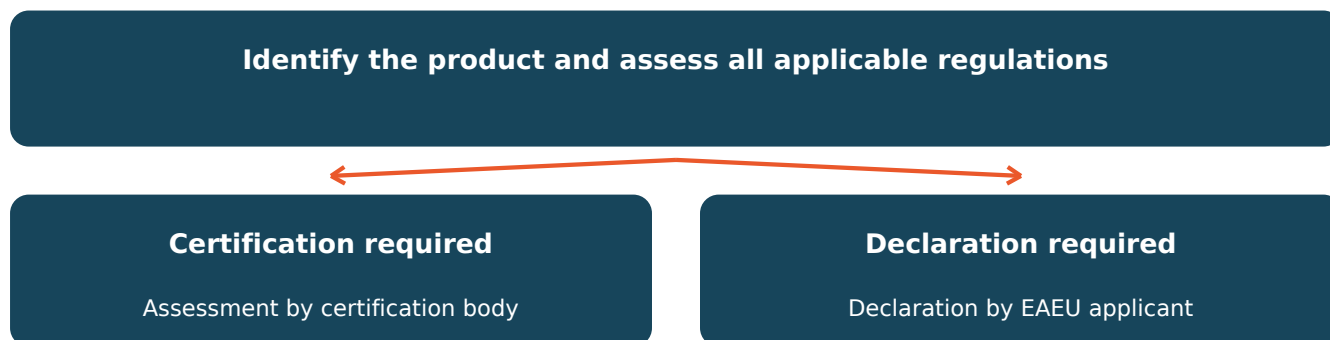
Screening and confirmatory tests have different purposes. An elemental result does not always identify a chemical compound or oxidation state. Agree with the laboratory which method is required for the substance, material matrix and evidence purpose.

Practical organisation

Maintain a dossier for each product family and link it to hardware revision and supplier. Introduce new purchased parts after technical approval; equal prices are not a conformity criterion.

Certificate or declaration?

The technical regulation determines the procedure; price is not the only consideration.



Other applicable regulations may require a different procedure in parallel.

Criterion	EAC certificate	EAC declaration
Confirmation	An accredited certification body assesses and confirms conformity.	An eligible EAEU applicant declares and registers conformity.
Evidence	Documents, prescribed tests and, for series production, any required production assessment.	Documents and test evidence; own or accredited evidence depending on the scheme.
Responsibility	Manufacturer and applicant retain their obligations; the body is responsible for its assessment.	Applicant is responsible for the declaration; a service contract does not automatically alter this role.
Surveillance	Surveillance inspection where required by the regulation and scheme.	Production control and market surveillance remain relevant; no blanket exemption from controls.
Scope / duration	Series production or defined batch / individual unit in accordance with the scheme.	Series production or defined batch / individual unit in accordance with the scheme.

Both procedures can apply for the same product. For example, an electrical product may be certified under 004 and 020 while its required substance assessment is declared under 037. Each document must cover the relevant scope of supply.

No automatic freedom of choice

Whether certification may replace a declaration depends on the specific regulation and its conditions. A voluntary certificate does not replace a prescribed registered conformity document.

Schemes: series, batch, individual unit

Read every code together with its regulation and supply arrangement.

Scheme	Application	Evidence route
1c	Series under 004 / 020	Accredited sample tests, production assessment and surveillance.
3c	Batch under 004 / 020	Accredited testing of the defined batch.
4c	Individual unit under 004 / 020	Accredited testing of the identified product.
1d / 2d	Series / batch	Permitted own evidence; tests and production control for series.
3d / 4d	Series / batch	Accredited laboratory tests; production control for series.
6d	Series	Accredited tests, suitable certified QMS and production control.

004 and 020 use declaration schemes 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d and 6d subject to each regulation's conditions. Under 037, 1d, 3d and 6d apply to series production and 2d / 4d to batches. This table describes basic structures, not unrestricted choice regardless of product lists and applicant roles.

Own evidence must be substantiated

A scheme based on own evidence does not mean “no testing”. The applicant maintains a complete evidence package. Review existing reports for standard editions, model scope, test location and technical coverage. For multiple regulations, every evidence route must be permitted.

Define repeated deliveries clearly

Repeated deliveries do not automatically constitute series-production approval. A batch remains limited to a specified quantity and identity. Under 004 / 020, a batch or individual-unit document may have no fixed expiry date; this does not expand its product scope.

Household appliances and consumer products

Classify the webpage's examples by function and intended use.

Product group / examples	Technical focus
Laundry: dryers, irons, washing machines	Heating, water, drive, insulation and safe operation.
Kitchen: appliances, extractor hoods	Temperature, moving parts, cleaning and installation.
Cleaning: vacuum cleaners, electric cleaners	Motor, cables, accessories, moisture and accessibility.
Indoor climate: air conditioners, fans	Drive, electrics, installation; assess pressure / refrigeration circuits separately.
Personal care: hair dryers, massage devices	Moisture, skin contact, temperature and misuse.
Leisure: fitness equipment, sewing machines	Mechanical movement, users, loads and electrical safety.

Household purpose affects classification

Determine whether the product is intended for consumers, commercial applications or both. An industrial device does not become a household product merely because of where it is sold. Conversely, a brief “commercial use only” marketing statement is insufficient where function, instructions and marketing indicate household use.

Check current certification lists under 004 and 020 and Annex 1 / exclusions under 037. The examples provide a classification starting point. Medical intended use, electrical toys or Ex use can substantially alter the boundary.

Consumer documentation

Operation, warnings, accessories and intended maintenance must align. Account for household-product paper requirements under the relevant regulations and required language versions.

IT, audio, video and telecommunications

Similar electronics may fall under different lists and additional obligations.

Webpage examples	Clarify for classification
Computers	Desktop, notebook, server, accessories, power supply and rated voltages.
Printers, scanners, copiers	Household / office / industrial use, design, connections and supply scope.
Electronic musical instruments	Supply, amplification, connections and model variants.
Radios, CD players, televisions	Audio / video function, mains supply, receiver and interfaces.
Video cameras and recorders	Household, security or special purpose; separate supply.
Cash registers, terminals, gaming machines	Function, users, cash handling, mechanics and product list.
Telecommunications equipment	Radio bands, network functions, encryption and national rules.

004 and 020 have their own certification lists; these groups do not exactly match Annex 1 of 037. The collective label “telecommunications” therefore does not determine one uniform procedure. Check the 2022 amendments, actual device type and any separately supplied power source.

Document software and accessories

Record firmware, active interfaces, power supplies and permitted accessory configurations. Changes to clocking, radio modules or cables may affect EMC. Technical function and the marketed product remain decisive.

Plan radio and cryptographic functions separately

An EAC document does not automatically cover radio-frequency, telecommunications-network or cryptographic requirements. Begin assessing these additional matters from the product datasheet.

Lighting, cables and tools

Supply scope, voltage and design define the assessment object.

Product	Particular information
Luminaire / light source	Driver, socket, power, mounting, environment and protection class.
Indoor / outdoor luminaire	Moisture, installation, accessibility, enclosure and cable entry.
Cable / cord / extension	Rated voltage, conductors, cross-section, insulation, connectors and intended use.
Power tool	Hand-held, portable or stationary; drive, tool, heating and protection.
Switch / protective device	Switching capacity, ratings, function and specific product list.

Cover luminaire and driver consistently

The tested combination must represent the supplied design. A driver change can affect safety, heating, EMC and substance evidence. Record alternative drivers with types and properties in the variant matrix; a supplier certificate is not automatic evidence for the whole luminaire.

Cables: different voltage boundaries

004 has its own scope and certification list. Under 037, assess the list entry up to 500 V AC and / or DC separately. A 750 V cable is therefore not automatically classified in the same way as a 230 V extension lead. Assess passive characteristics separately under 020.

An Ex design changes the assessment

A luminaire intended for potentially explosive atmospheres requires assessment of 012 applicability. General lighting approval is not Ex evidence; assess ATEX / IECEx documents according to their technical content.

Industrial equipment and assemblies

Distinguish standalone products, incorporated components and electrical installations.

Object	Assessment focus
Separate control cabinet	Check function, marketing, ratings, switching devices and product list.
Converter / motor control	Input / output, load, drive system, filters and integration.
Power supply / charger	Input, output, power, protection and intended use.
Control board / sensors	Independent use or exclusive incorporation; ports and EMC.
Machine electrical equipment	Assess 010 coverage and 004 exclusion; assess 020 separately.
Complete system	System boundary, manufacturer responsibility, interfaces and documentation.

Same components, different system responsibility

A cabinet assembled from conforming components is not fully assessed by its component list alone. Wiring, protective conductors, temperature, enclosure, connections and EMC integration affect the final product. Establish who markets the assembly under their name and who approves the overall documentation.

Assess 037 only where the actual product scope is covered. A machinery system also requires consideration of mechanical risks and shared protective functions. The template on page 40 helps link components and the final product traceably.

Installations assembled on site

Local assembly or changes may alter the product from the tested design. Define permitted installation conditions, responsibility, final checks and required documents before installation.

Specific regulations and energy efficiency

The electrical equipment page identifies key interfaces; others follow from the product.

Application	Regulation / additional assessment
Potentially explosive atmospheres	TR CU 012/2011; electrical and non-electrical Ex equipment.
Machinery / lifts	TR CU 010/2011 / 011/2011; define electrical equipment within the system.
Vehicles / small craft	TR CU 018/2011 / 026/2012; actual vehicle / craft application.
Fire safety products	TR EAEU 043/2017; for example covered alarm and control products.
Railway / metro	TR CU 001-003/2011 and TR EAEU 052/2021 according to scope.
Gas appliances / pressure circuits	TR CU 016/2011 / 032/2013 where the actual product is covered.
Electrical toys	TR CU 008/2011; assess intended play use and safety framework.
Energy-consuming devices	TR EAEU 048/2019; scheduled entry into force 1 September 2028.

No automatic combination of every TR

An industrial computer is not assessed under vehicle rules merely because a customer uses it in a workshop. Distinguish fire-safety and general electronics functions by actual intended use. Apply only regulations within scope and document the reason for each.

Prepare for 048 and check the legal position

For long-term product lines, plan consumption data, efficiency tests and labelling as a separate work package. National obligations may precede the EAEU date. The postponed 048 start does not waive existing national requirements.

Radio, cryptography and national obligations

EAC product conformity forms part of complete market access.

Additional topic	Information to clarify early
Radio equipment	Band, power, antenna, modulation, module and destination country.
Cryptography	Function, algorithms, software, communication purpose and import scope.
Telecommunications	Connection to public networks and actual national requirements.
Measuring instruments	Measured quantity, purpose, regulated metrological use and destination.
Medical devices	Medical intended purpose and separate registration procedure.
Operation / site	Installation, local acceptance, occupational safety and operator responsibility.

These are project-specific assessment points. They do not imply mandatory notification or radio approval for every electrical product. Actual obligations depend on function, classification, exemptions and destination. Obtain module documentation early and document the national assessment separately.

Interfaces in the project plan

Assign an owner and outcome to each additional matter: applicable registration, justified exemption or outstanding information. An electrical safety EAC certificate does not automatically answer a permitted-radio-frequency question.

Release export, import and operation separately

Assess technical conformity, foreign trade legality and national operating requirements as distinct matters. Reliable shipment and commissioning plans require all applicable prerequisites to be met.

The technical documentation package

Every item of evidence must match the product, models and applicable evidence route.

Document	Purpose
Original product designation	Consistent identity across application, report, register and goods.
Description / datasheet	Function, ratings, models, environment and supply scope.
Drawings / circuit diagrams	Construction, protection concept, connections and critical components.
Operating instructions	Safe installation, use, maintenance, transport and disposal.
Safety documentation	Traceable assessment of relevant risks and protective measures.
Test reports	Safety, EMC and substance evidence under applicable TR.
Technical passport	Product-specific information where required or agreed within documentation.
HS / TN VED and supply	Customs description, batch / individual unit and identification.
Existing documents	CE, CB, ISO, DIN, EAC and GOST evidence according to its actual content.
Production / QMS	Audit records, quality evidence and QMS certificate where required by the scheme.

The webpage lists these documents as a starting package. Not every item is universally mandatory under every scheme. Define the final list by product and procedure and obtain missing information specifically. An ISO certificate does not replace product safety evidence, and a CE declaration is not an EAC certificate.

Document control

Every document needs a title, model reference, revision, date and owner. Language versions must reflect the same technical state. Apply changes throughout the dossier.

Instructions, languages and technical passports

Safety information must be available to users at the place of use.

Section	Content
Identification	Product, type, model, manufacturer and relevant contacts.
Purpose / limits	Intended use, environment, users and prohibited use.
Technical ratings	Voltage, frequency, power, protection class and key operating limits.
Installation / use	Connection, protection, settings, safe operation and accessories.
Faults / maintenance	Fault response, safe shutdown, cleaning and maintenance.
Lifecycle	Transport, storage, sale / supply and disposal where required.
Manufacturing information	Month / year or where and how this information can be determined.

Russian and any required state language

Relevant provisions require Russian documentation and, where nationally required, the destination's state language. An English manual alone does not automatically meet these requirements. Review product names, units, warnings and ratings technically.

Paper and electronic documentation

004, 020 and 037 distinguish household and non-household products in documentation format. Provide household documentation on paper; electronic supplements may be possible. Electronic-only documents may be permitted for non-household products. Check all applicable provisions and actual user access.

Passport and instructions serve different purposes

A technical passport supplements identity and product-specific information where required. It does not replace safe operating instructions. Likewise, a safety justification document is not a universally mandatory additional form for every electrical device; actual evidence requirements determine the package.

Testing and test samples

A test result is useful only when its scope and product reference are correct.

Test area	Possible tests / evidence
Mechanical	Safety distances, stability, strength, motion, safe controls and load testing.
Electrical	Protective conductors, insulation, dielectric strength, contact protection and thermal stresses.
EMC	Emissions and immunity under representative operating and installation conditions.
Pressure	Pressure / leak tests, materials, welds and strength evidence.
Explosion protection	Ignition sources, temperature behaviour, protection concept and suitable Ex tests.
Other risks	Noise, vibration, hygienic suitability or other product-specific requirements.

Test plan and sample selection

The chosen scheme and responsible body determine the evidence route. Select representative samples so that the declared model family is technically covered. A higher-power version may be decisive for some risks; a different design may be decisive for others. Document and justify the selection.

Maintain a traceable sample import process

Before dispatch, agree the recipient, sample quantity, marking, customs documents, purpose and final disposition. Retain photographs, serial numbers, packing lists, shipping and import records. The test report must match the sample identity. Do not send arbitrary production units without agreed sampling and a defined testing purpose.

Large devices need their own test concept

For equipment that cannot be shipped, an eligible on-site or type-testing concept may be relevant. Compliance must be demonstrated within the chosen procedure. The size of an installation is not a reason to omit necessary tests.

Correct deviations technically, document the corrections and retest where necessary. Release the evidence package for the decision only after the relevant requirements have been met.

Production audit and surveillance

Series-production conformity must be maintained after the initial sample tests.

What a production audit assesses

The audit or production assessment examines whether manufacturing can consistently maintain the assessed product conformity. It covers materials and incoming inspection, production processes, measuring equipment, staff qualifications, final inspection, traceability and handling deviations. An existing ISO 9001 certificate supports preparation but does not automatically replace the prescribed assessment.

Area	Prepare the following
Production sites	Addresses, responsibilities, processes, equipment and relevant subcontractors.
Quality assurance	Work and inspection instructions, control plans, final inspections and records.
Measuring equipment	Calibration / monitoring evidence and suitability for the tested parameters.
Qualified personnel	Qualifications, training and, where necessary, welding or testing authorisations.
Product identity	Bills of materials, approved changes, serial numbers and comparison with the tested design.
Deviations	Corrective actions, owners and evidence of effective implementation.

Surveillance during the validity period

Plan surveillance inspections for series certification under scheme 1c. Under 004 and 020, sample tests and / or production assessments follow the prescribed procedure. Agree timing and scope with the certification body. Surveillance maintains ongoing conformity; it does not automatically extend the printed expiry date.

A schedule forms part of the conformity plan

Agree inspection windows, contacts, costs and required records at the initial assessment. Missed inspections or unresolved deviations may affect certificate status. A printed expiry date alone does not prove current validity.

Declared series products also require suitable production control. Market surveillance and responsibility continue even without a certification surveillance programme.

EAC marking and the nameplate

Apply marking after all required conformity assessments are complete.

Check	Requirement / release
EAC marking	Prescribed shape, one colour, contrasting; basic size at least 5 mm.
Legibility	Durable and accessible as required by the regulation.
Product identity	Name / type / brand / model agree with conformity evidence.
Ratings	Relevant electrical and other parameters are correct.
Manufacturer / origin	Name / brand and country of origin according to applicable provisions.
Manufacture	Date or documented method of determination as required.
Packaging / documents	Respective TR marking requirements are met.

Coordinate marking under each regulation

004, 020 and 037 contain specific rules for the product, packaging and accompanying documents, including cases where information cannot be applied to the product. A blanket “everything everywhere” statement does not replace that review. Use an approved marking matrix.

Nameplate: coordinated content

Product name · type / model · manufacturer / brand · relevant ratings · origin and manufacturing information under the regulation · EAC marking · any specific warnings or Ex marking. This is an assessment framework, not a universal mandatory-field list.

Certificate number, issue date and expiry date are not automatically mandatory on every nameplate. Align the design with technical documents and register data, then verify actual application.

Verify the certificate and register

A PDF document alone is insufficient for release.



Illustration: sample certificate and annex from the AC Inorms website. For orientation only; not evidence for a specific electrical product.

Check	What to verify
Identity	Manufacturer, applicant, models, brands and production addresses.
Scope	Regulations, supply arrangement, product description, annexes and any quantities.
Assessment basis	Test reports, laboratories, scheme and documented technical coverage.
Register status	Registration number, issue date, validity and current status.

Compare the document with the official register entry and complete annexes. National registers hold the authoritative information; the EAEU portal provides access across the system. Resolve any missing, suspended or withdrawn entry before shipment.

Four sets of information must match

The product on the nameplate, in the instructions, in the conformity document and in the shipping documents. Different spellings or an omitted manufacturing site may trigger queries. Changes must follow the prescribed process; do not edit the certificate PDF yourself.

Logistics, customs and commissioning

Conformity evidence, shipping documents and actual goods must match.

Before shipment

The export team receives the approved model and product lists, valid conformity documents with annexes, required authorisations and final operating documentation. Align the invoice, packing list, contract and customs description with the same product identity. Define who will use the conformity document in customs proceedings and what further documents the importer requires.

Check	Specific task
Goods description	Use technically accurate names and models rather than vague collective terms.
Tariff classification	Check HS information and suitable EAEU TN VED codes with the customs specialist.
Scope of supply	Match quantities, serial numbers and accessories with the actual document scope.
Marking	Check nameplates, EAC marking and required warnings / languages on the goods.
Document access	Documentation must be available for import, installation, examination and operation.
Site requirements	Clarify national operating, pressure equipment, Ex and measuring instrument obligations with the operator.

Test samples are a separate shipment

Document samples according to their testing purpose and coordinate with the laboratory, recipient and customs handling team. A free-of-charge sample invoice does not automatically remove import or documentation obligations. Import and sampling records remain part of the evidence chain.

EAC release and plant operation

EAC concerns product conformity. Installation, site acceptance, pre-service examinations and national operator obligations may require further steps. For hazardous production facilities, assess early whether local registrations, expert examinations or industrial safety requirements apply.

No guarantee of customs clearance

A valid EAC document is important product evidence. It does not replace complete customs documentation or a separate foreign trade law assessment. Coordinate the specific shipment release between exporter, importer and logistics.

Budget, schedule and milestones

Estimates are comparable only with a defined service scope.

Electrical-page estimate	Interpretation for your project
Cost: typically EUR 5,000-7,000	Orientation for the certification cases described; not a fixed-price list.
Time: typically 10-15 working days	Depends on product, documentation, testing, logistics and audit.
Series: 1-5 years	Permitted validity under regulation and scheme; current status still required.

Calculate the complete service scope

Check whether classification, laboratory testing, sample import, translation, technical documentation, production audit, representation and registration are included. Specify subsequent costs for surveillance, new models and site changes separately. A 037 declaration and combined 004 / 020 certificate may form different cost items.

Milestone	Prerequisite
M1 · Concept	Product scope, TR, procedure and applicant defined.
M2 · Ready for tests	Dossier complete; samples and laboratory agreed.
M3 · Assessed	Reports and audit available; deviations resolved.
M4 · Registered	Documents, annexes and register data verified.
M5 · Ready to ship	Marking, languages and shipping papers approved.

Estimates are not guaranteed deadlines

Begin technical assessment and translations before planned shipment. Missing material evidence, retesting or an audit may change completion. The actual project schedule follows the confirmed evidence matrix.

Validity, surveillance and changes

Product scope, register status and ongoing conformity belong together.

Before market access

Assess and register

During production

Maintain conformity

When changes occur

Assess the impact

On expiry

Plan reassessment

Series-production documents under 004 / 020 have a maximum validity of five years. For batches and individual units, those regulations do not set a validity period; the document remains limited to the specified products. Under 037, scope and validity likewise follow the procedure. An expiry date alone does not prove usable register status.

Change	Check before release
New model	Technical coverage and required additional testing.
Driver / supply / circuit board	Safety, EMC, substance dossier and variant matrix.
Factory / supplier	Production, audit, critical components and register scope.
Radio / firmware	Test configuration and additional obligations.
Name / address	Permitted amendment procedure and complete document package.

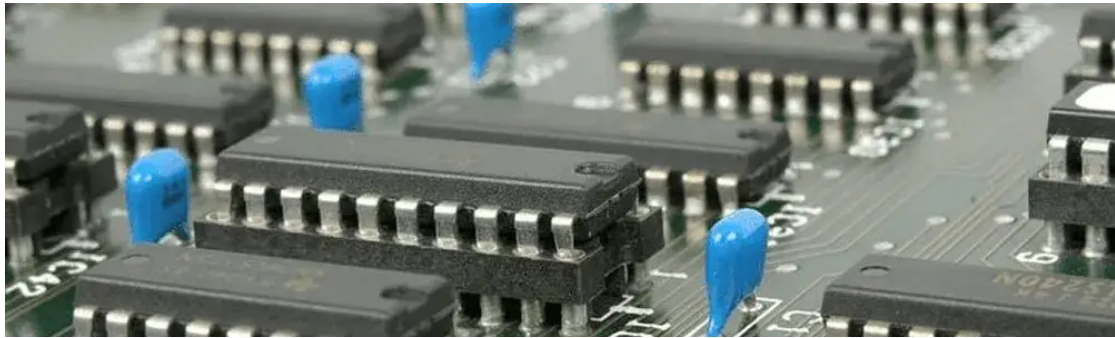
Surveillance is not automatic renewal

Plan prescribed checks during the validity period. A replacement document requires review of current products, legal versions, reports and production conditions. Do not change the date yourself in the PDF.

Assign clear responsibility for prescribed retention of technical documents and evidence. Determine the starting point and duration under the regulation, supply arrangement and national rules.

Case study: LED luminaire family

A typical series project covering safety, EMC and substance evidence.



Illustrative image: electrical assemblies.

Starting point

A manufacturer exports 230 V indoor and outdoor luminaires with different powers, sockets and drivers. The family includes several enclosures and two production sites. Define testing coverage from the variants before shipping samples.

Work package	Specific outcome
Identification	Models, power, drivers, sockets, enclosures and sites recorded.
004 / 020	Scope, listing, testing route and series procedure confirmed.
037	Product list reviewed; material and supplier dossier compiled.
Samples	Representative electrical, thermal and EMC configurations justified.
Production	Critical components, final tests and audit scope agreed.
Release	Evidence, instructions, marking and register match.

An indoor luminaire does not automatically cover an outdoor model. Enclosure, moisture protection and driver affect the assessment. Review a later driver change technically before production release and retest where needed.

Project-planning lesson

A structured model matrix supports traceable sample selection. The example illustrates the approach; binding classification follows actual data and current regulations.

Case studies: control cabinet and 24 V

Two cases show why the product boundary precedes the procedure.

Case A · Separate 400 V control cabinet

Starting point: a manufacturer supplies a separately marketed industrial cabinet with protective devices, controls and converters. Record function, product type, switching capacity and intended installation. Assess 004 including its list and exclusions, 020 and actual 037 applicability.

Assessment area	Reasoned approach
Cabinet as a product	Do not equate its conformity solely with installed component approvals.
System incorporation	When part of machinery, assess 010 and the 004 exclusion separately.
EMC	Document cables, filters, grounding, converters and installation configuration.
Substance scope	Assess product group / exclusions; do not assume blanket 037 applicability.

Case B · 24 V device with external supply

Starting point: an electronic controller operates on 24 V DC; a 230 V supply is available separately. The controller's voltage may be outside 004, while the supply is a separate 004 assessment object. Assess 020 separately for active electronics. 037 follows its list and exclusions.

If supplied as a set, evidence, configuration and documents must match. Reports identify the power supply and interfaces used. Clarify any radio or cryptographic functions separately.

Shared lesson

“Electrical” and “industrial” are not complete classifications. Intended use, product boundary, parameters and lists determine the assessment.

Common mistakes and their consequences

Inconsistent scope and evidence cause avoidable queries.

Mistake	Risk	Better approach
Classify all electrical products alike	Exclusions and lists overlooked.	Assess 004, 020 and 037 separately.
Use CE or RoHS as EAC substitute	Required document missing.	Use EU dossier; complete EAC procedure.
Treat 24 V as a general exemption	EMC / substance duties overlooked.	Assess each TR independently.
Assess whole device instead of material	Substance limits misinterpreted.	Establish material and component references.
Combine arbitrary models	Samples fail to cover variants.	Technical variant matrix and justified samples.
Change driver or supply unchecked	Tested configuration altered.	Assess change before release.
Use component certificate for final product	Integration lacks evidence.	Define final product and components.
Assume automatic applicant exclusivity	Unclear distribution rights.	Agree representation and usage contractually.
Confuse surveillance with renewal	Expiry or status mishandled.	Plan surveillance and renewal separately.
Check only the PDF	Suspended register entry missed.	Compare official status and annexes.

Quality indicator for quotations

Scope, TR, scheme, applicant, test plan, validity and subsequent costs are identified clearly. A low document price without technical coverage is not a reliable basis for comparison.

Electrical equipment: frequently asked questions

Answers to key customer questions.

Does every electrical product need a certificate?

No. Scope, product lists and exclusions may require a certificate, declaration, another procedure or a justified non-applicability conclusion. The product name alone does not determine the route.

Is a document under 004 and 020 sufficient?

Only where no further requirements apply. Address any additional 037 scope separately; radio, cryptographic and national obligations may also exist.

Can several importers use a series document?

This may be possible with suitable scope, applicant arrangements and required usage documents. Registration does not automatically make the applicant an exclusive distributor; agree rights and responsibilities contractually.

Are tests and audits always required?

The specific scheme determines the route. Own evidence does not waive testing. Under 1c, production assessment forms part of the procedure; an ISO certificate does not automatically replace it.

How long does assessment take and what does it cost?

The electrical page quotes typically 10-15 working days and EUR 5,000-7,000 for certification. These are estimates; variants, testing, audit and documentation gaps alter the work.

Can an additional voluntary GOST certificate be useful?

A voluntary document may be requested contractually. It does not replace mandatory EAC assessment. Marking and claims follow the relevant system; a GOST document is not a general guarantee of superior quality.

Export release checklist

Working tool · Check every position before the first shipment and after changes.

Check area	Completed / evidence to record
☐ Product scope	Product list, models, variants, serial numbers and production sites are unambiguous.
☐ Regulations	All applicable TR, exclusions, categories and specific requirements are justified.
☐ Procedure	Scheme, supply arrangement and applicant role are confirmed.
☐ Representation	Agreement, responsibilities and rights of use for other importers are established.
☐ Documentation	Datasheets, drawings, risk assessment, operating documents and required passports are complete.
☐ Languages	Russian and other required versions have been technically reviewed and approved.
☐ Evidence	Test reports, calculations, audit and required corrective actions are complete.
☐ Register	Number, status, scope, annexes, validity and manufacturer information match.
☐ Marking	EAC marking, nameplate, warnings and special markings are applied correctly.
☐ Shipping documents	Contract, invoice, packing list, TN VED code and evidence match the goods.
☐ Operation	Importer / operator has clarified local commissioning and operating obligations.
☐ Ongoing support	Inspections, expiry, changes and archiving have assigned owners and deadlines.

Release record

Project / order: _____

Products / models: _____

Checked by: _____ Date: _____

Open points and release conditions: _____

Use: this checklist is an organisational control. It does not replace technical assessment or the legally required decision by the applicant or certification body.

Enquiry form for your EAC assessment

Working tool · This information supports a reliable technical assessment.

Information field	Complete / attach supporting documents
Company / contact	Company, contact person, email and telephone.
Manufacturer / factories	Full names and addresses of all relevant sites.
Product list	Brands, models, types, variants and accessories.
Purpose / destination	Household / industrial / special use; destination countries.
Supply arrangement	Series, batch or individual unit; quantity and IDs.
Electrical ratings	Input / output, AC / DC, voltage, frequency, power and protection class.
Design	Supply, driver, motors, controls, circuit boards and critical components.
Interfaces	Ports, cables, connection configuration and external devices.
Radio / cryptography	Band, power, antenna, modules and encryption functions.
Special application	Ex, vehicle, medical, measuring, fire safety, toy or machinery.
Documentation	Datasheets, photos, diagrams, instructions, reports and substance dossier.
Existing evidence	CE / CB / RoHS / ISO / EAC / GOST with annexes.
Applicant	Existing EAEU partner? Independent representative? Multiple importers?
Schedule	Shipment, desired validity, audit and sample availability.

How to start

Send the information and available documents to **inbox@ac-inorms.com**. A model-variant spreadsheet and photographs of the device and nameplate are particularly useful. Missing information will be identified specifically.

Template: conformity matrix

Working tool · One entry per clearly identified product.

Product	TR to assess	Evidence / task	Status
L-01 · Luminaire	004 / 020 / 037	Types, drivers, tests, substance dossier	Open
PS-01 · Supply	004 / 020; 037 by use	Input / output, use, model scope	Open
C-01 · 24 V controller	020; justify 004 / 037	Ports, integration, voltage, exclusions	Open
K-01 · Cable	004; 037 by voltage; assess 020	Ratings, materials, passive function	Open
S-01 · Cabinet	004 / 020; assess 037 separately	Product list, boundary, tests	Open
X-01 · Ex luminaire	012; assess other TR	Ex area, type, certificate, conditions	Open

Additional columns for your project

Add manufacturer, factory, model revision, HS / TN VED, parameters, procedure, scheme, applicant, report number, document number, register status, validity, owner and deadline. Record the reason for each applicability conclusion and the regulatory version used.

Status	Meaning
Open	Information or assessment missing; no shipment release.
Under review	Evidence and procedure in progress; follow up queries.
Covered	Suitable valid documents cover the specific scope.
Not applicable	Exclusion / non-applicability justified in writing.

Illustrative entries

The table is not a binding classification of these products. Function, parameters, intended use and supply scope determine the required evidence route.

Directory of the regulations archive

Targeted selection for electrical and radio-electronic equipment and its applications.

Regulation	Subject / linked document page
001/2011	Railway rolling stock
002/2011	High-speed trains
003/2011	Railway infrastructure
004/2011	Low-voltage equipment
008/2011	Toys
010/2011	Machinery and equipment
011/2011	Lifts
012/2011	Equipment for potentially explosive atmospheres
016/2011	Gas-burning appliances
018/2011	Wheeled vehicles
020/2011	Electromagnetic compatibility
026/2012	Small craft
032/2013	Pressure equipment
037/2016	Hazardous substances in electrical and radio-electronic products
043/2017	Fire safety and fire-extinguishing products
048/2019	Energy efficiency of energy-consuming devices
052/2021	Metro rolling stock

Selection does not determine applicability

This directory includes core regulations and key application interfaces. Not every electrical product requires every listed regulation. Assess scope, exclusions, amendments and entry into force. The complete archive includes further regulations for other sectors.

[Open the complete AC Inorms regulations archive](#)

APPENDIX

Glossary

Key terms for a shared understanding within your project.

Term	Meaning
EAC	Eurasian Conformity: common conformity marking, not a general government export permit.
EAEU	Eurasian Economic Union: Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.
TR CU / TR TS	Customs Union technical regulation; Russian designation TP TC. German sources use TR ZU.
TR EAEU	Eurasian Economic Union technical regulation. German sources use TR EAWU.
Certification	Conformity confirmation by a competent accredited certification body.
Declaration	Conformity declaration by the eligible applicant and registration based on required evidence.
Scheme	Prescribed evidence route for certain supply arrangements and conditions.
GOST	Designation for standards; specific application follows the regulation and its standards list.
HS / TN VED	International goods classification system / EAEU customs nomenclature.
Authorised representative	Eligible EAEU party performing functions of a foreign manufacturer on a contractual basis.
Technical passport	Product-specific documentation covering identity, properties and relevant operating / manufacturing data.
Safety justification	Traceable relationship between risks, protective measures and technical evidence.
Audit / production assessment	Assessment of production conditions under the intended conformity procedure.
Surveillance inspection	Recurring checks within the relevant certification scheme.
Batch	Defined quantity of clearly identified products.
System boundary	Defined scope of a product / installation and its interfaces with the surroundings.

Sources and further reading

The page footnotes refer to this linked directory.

- [1] AC Inorms · EAC certification of electrical equipment
- [2] AC Inorms · Regulations archive
- [3] EEC · TR TS 004/2011: original, amendments and standards
- [4] EAEU legal portal · Decision No. 90/2022 amending 004
- [5] EEC · TR TS 020/2011: original, amendments and standards
- [6] EAEU legal portal · Decision No. 91/2022 amending 020
- [7] Adilet · TR EAEU 037/2016, Decision No. 113/2016
- [8] EEC · TR TS 012/2011, explosion protection
- [9] EEC · Energy efficiency: postponement to 2028
- [10] EEC · Overview of adopted technical regulations
- [11] EAEU · Information portal / conformity registers
- [12] AC Inorms · EAC marking and legal references
- [13] AC Inorms · TR CU 004/2011, German document text
- [14] AC Inorms · TR CU 020/2011, German document text
- [15] AC Inorms · TR EAEU 037/2016, German document text

Source use and regulatory reference date

The webpage provides sector context, examples, services and estimates. Technical boundaries follow the regulations. The 2022 amendments Nos. 90 and 91 are considered for 004 / 020. The 037 substance table reflects Annex 2 of the reviewed text. For 048, the guide uses the EEC-announced entry into force on 1 September 2028. Check further amendments and national rules again before an actual application.

Image and graphic credits: electrical cover image: AC Inorms page [1]. Certificate illustration and document photograph: general EAC page [12]. Workflow, market, system, EMC, material and lifecycle graphics were created for this guide series. Illustrations and samples are not product-specific conformity evidence. Sources checked: 10 October 2026. Linked originals may be in German or Russian.

Electrical conformity with AC Inorms

Technical assessment, project coordination and support from a single provider.

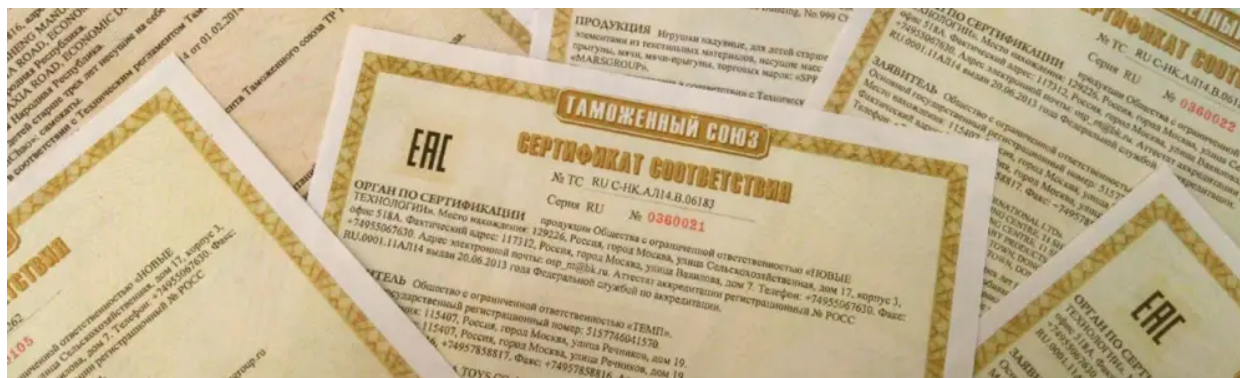


Image: EAC conformity documents from the AC Inorms website.

Our support for electrical and radio-electronic products

- Review of product lists, exclusions and combinations of applicable TR CU / TR EAEU.
- Preparation of a conformity matrix for devices, model families and production sites.
- Organisation of electrical safety tests, EMC and substance evidence, and sample logistics.
- Support with operating documents, technical passports, substance dossiers and translations.
- Coordination of certification and declaration with competent bodies and applicants.
- Arranging suitable EAEU representation and necessary rights-of-use documents.
- Planning production audits, surveillance, changes and replacement documents.

Request your individual EAC assessment

Send your product and model list, HS codes, datasheets and technical description to:

inbox@ac-inorms.com

Telephone: **+49 2161 990497-0**

ac-inorms.com · Electrical equipment

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A clearly defined product scope, consistent documentation and an agreed evidence route provide the foundation for reliable EAC conformity assessment.