

PRACTICAL GUIDE · 2026 EDITION

EAC Certification of Machinery and Equipment

A comprehensive handbook for manufacturers,
exporters and plant engineering companies



REGULATIONS · PROCEDURES · DOCUMENTATION
TESTING · MARKING · CHECKLISTS

ORIENTATION

How to use this guide

From the first product datasheet to the ongoing management of your EAC conformity documents.

This guide is intended for manufacturers, exporters, plant engineering companies, system integrators and technical purchasers. It explains conformity assessment for machinery and equipment in the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) and guides you through the decisions, documentation and project stages.

A handbook for different starting points

- **Individual machine:** determine the product classification, procedure and technical evidence.
- **Production line:** assess system boundaries, individual machines, purchased components and interfaces together.
- **Series production:** establish the model family, manufacturing sites, representation and ongoing conformity.
- **One-off shipment or modernisation:** document the specific scope of supply and its boundary with existing installations.

Editorial basis and reference date

The guide is based on the three AC Inorms webpages covering EAC certification, machinery and equipment, and the regulations archive. Their technical content has been structured, expanded and cross-checked against official legal sources at key points. The appendix provides a complete directory of the 52 regulations listed on the requested archive page.

Edition 1.0 · As of 9 October 2026

Classification remains product-specific. The applicable original regulations, annexes, amendments and transitional provisions take precedence. This guide does not replace an individual technical assessment. Prices and lead times are planning estimates; the specific quotation is binding.

EAC stands for **Eurasian Conformity**. A certificate, a declaration and the EAC marking are separate elements of the same system. EAC conformity assessment does not replace any separately required export, import or operating authorisation.

Contents

Use the page references and PDF bookmarks to navigate to each chapter.

Orientation & fundamentals	Page
Quick start: seven decisions	4
The EAEU market and responsibilities	5-6
Project workflow and product identification	7-8
Regulations matrix and machinery safety	9-10
Electrical safety / EMC, pressure equipment and explosion protection	11-13
Complete installations and procedures	14-16
Implementation & project management	Page
Documentation, safety justification, instructions and passport	17-20
Testing and production audit	21-22
Marking and register verification	23-24
Logistics, budget and scheduling	25-27
Validity, surveillance and changes	28
Agricultural machinery, special sectors and machinery groups	29-32
Examples & working tools	Page
Examples: machines, pump skid and complete installation	33-34
Common mistakes and frequently asked questions	35-37
Release checklist, enquiry form and certification matrix	38-40
Complete directory of the regulations archive	41-43
Glossary and sources	44-45
Support from AC Inorms GmbH	46

Suggested starting point: begin with the quick start on page 4. Then use the regulations matrix on page 9 and the enquiry form on page 39. Technical teams will find pages 17-23 particularly useful; project managers and export teams should refer to pages 25-28 and 38.

Quick start: seven decisions

Reliable conformity assessment starts with clear product and project information.

Step	Question to resolve	Result
01	What will be supplied: a machine, line, assembly, spare part or special equipment?	Defined scope of supply
02	Which models, manufacturers and manufacturing sites are included?	Identification list
03	What is the intended use and operating environment?	Technical application profile
04	Which TR CU / TR EAEU apply? Which exclusions and product lists are relevant?	Regulations matrix
05	Certificate or declaration? Series, batch or individual unit?	Procedure and scheme
06	Who will fulfil the eligible applicant role in the EAEU?	Representation agreement
07	What evidence, tests, audits and markings are missing?	Action plan and schedule

The initial information package

Send a list of the relevant machines and installations with model designations, proposed HS codes, a technical description and the destination country. Include datasheets, photographs, manufacturer and production addresses, and the planned supply arrangement. For installations, provide a component list and process diagram.

Disclose special parameters early

Electrical supply, pressure and volume, medium, Ex zone, lifting capacity, speed, temperature, controls and safety-related functions often determine the scope of work. The description “industrial plant” alone is insufficient for a reliable assessment.

Have the classification confirmed before ordering test samples or fixing the final shipment date. This helps avoid a procedure that appears quick but fails to cover the actual product scope.

FUNDAMENTALS

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 machinery 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.

Assess Russia-specific procedures separately

Decision No. 107 of 26 September 2025 permits temporary national routes for certain imported machinery and pressure equipment until 31 December 2028. Such routes are not a general EAC approval; their scope, Russian implementation and restriction to Russia require separate assessment.

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

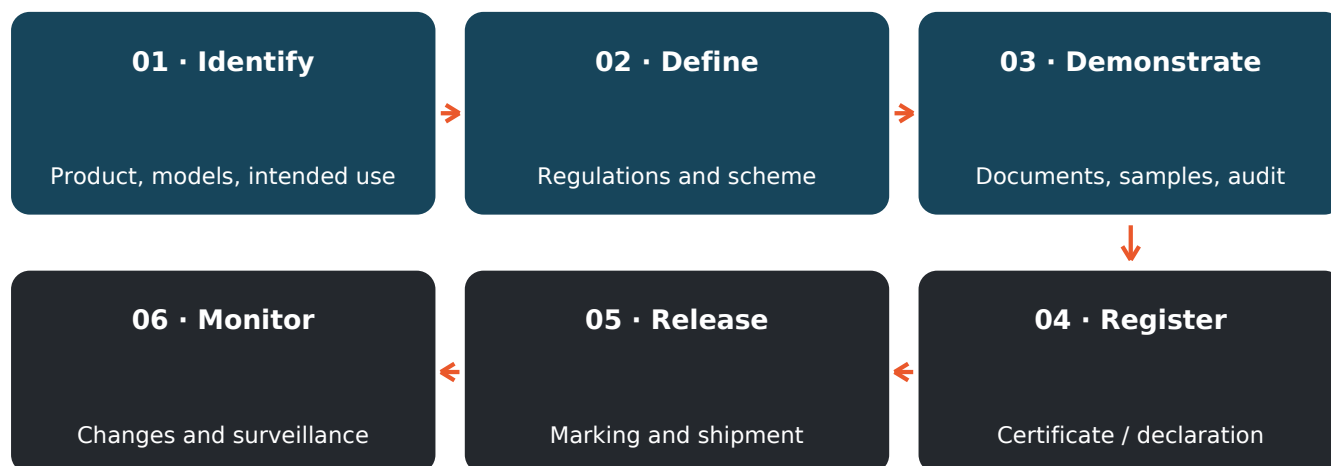
Naming an applicant does not automatically make that party the exclusive distributor. Agree who may use the documents, how additional importers will be involved and who acts on changes or enquiries from authorities. Providing coordination services does not automatically transfer statutory applicant responsibility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

PROJECT START

Product identification and supply type

The precise scope determines the assessment, evidence and subsequent use.

Establish an unambiguous identity

Record the product name, brand, type, model, variants, manufacturer and all manufacturing sites. Individual units require a serial number and manufacturing year; batches also require quantity and links to contract or shipment documents. The application, datasheet, test report, nameplate and customs papers must identify the product consistently and traceably.

Supply type	Typical application	Key points
Series production	Repeated manufacture of defined models.	Model family, sites, representative testing, production control and any surveillance.
Batch / defined lot	A limited quantity under an order.	Clear identification and reference to the contract, invoice or other batch documentation.
Individual unit	A custom machine or clearly identified installation.	Serial number, specific configuration and fully documented scope.

HS code and TN VED

The HS code is an important aid but does not determine EAC obligations by itself. The correct TN VED classification must be established for EAEU customs declarations. Product description, intended use, technical characteristics, regulatory annexes and the relevant customs product list are assessed together. A European eight-digit commodity code is not adopted as an EAEU code without checking.

Group models on a sound technical basis

One document may cover technically related models. Coverage must be supported by characteristics, test evidence and annexes. “All machines manufactured by the company” is not a reliable scope description without justified product boundaries.

For new or modernised machines, assess the actual technical condition. Exclusions may apply to used machines and repair spare parts; document verification of their conditions and any other applicable regulations.

The regulations matrix

Different hazards can trigger different conformity assessments.

Regulation	Assessment question	Typical subject
TR CU 010/2011	Is the machine / equipment included in the relevant product list?	Mechanical safety, controls, operation and lifecycle
TR CU 004/2011	Is the electrical product within the voltage range and outside the exclusions?	Low voltage; not an automatic additional requirement for every machine
TR CU 020/2011	Can the technical equipment cause or be affected by electromagnetic interference?	Emissions and immunity
TR CU 012/2011	Is the equipment intended for potentially explosive atmospheres?	Electrical and non-electrical explosion protection
TR CU 032/2013	Are the pressure equipment, medium and parameters covered?	Pressure, category, materials and welded joints
TR EAEU 037/2016	Is the electrical product included in the product list?	Restriction of hazardous substances
Special regulations	Does a sector-specific regulation apply?	Tractors, lifts, vehicles, railways, gas appliances, etc.

How to apply the matrix

Assess each position on an equipment list individually. Record “applicable”, “not applicable” or “to be clarified”, with reasons. Then determine which documents can be combined and which components require separate conformity documents.

Important electrical scope distinction

TR CU 004/2011 includes exclusions for equipment within the scope of TR CU 010/2011, 011/2011 or 012/2011 and subject to conformity confirmation under those regulations; cables and wires are excepted from that exclusion. The specific machine and separately supplied electrical products must therefore be assessed separately.

The presence of a control cabinet or an operating pressure above 0.5 bar does not, by itself, justify a blanket conclusion for the complete installation.

REGULATIONS

TR CU 010/2011: machinery safety

The core regulation links classification, safety evidence and the lifecycle.

Scope and Annex 3

TR CU 010/2011 concerns the safety of machinery and equipment. Product classification and the applicable version of Annex 3 determine the specific conformity confirmation requirements. A machine combines parts or assemblies, at least one of which moves, with a drive and control system for a defined application. Special sectors and expressly excluded products require separate assessment.

Safety area	Examples of aspects to assess
Mechanical	Crushing, cutting, drawing-in, ejection, stability, lifting capacity and protective devices.
Controls	Safe start and stop, operating modes, interlocks, restart and behaviour in the event of faults.
Energy / media	Electric shock, stored hydraulic or pneumatic energy, heat, fire and substance release.
Work environment	Noise, vibration, ergonomics, lighting, access, transport, installation and maintenance.
Lifecycle	Intended operation, foreseeable misuse, maintenance and safe decommissioning.

Account for amendments effective since September 2026

Decision No. 36 of 13 March 2026 largely entered into force on 1 September 2026. It amends definitions, operating documentation, marking, surveillance and requirements for self-propelled machinery. Certain provisions, including the revised Annex 3, apply only from 1 April 2028. Current and future requirements must not be mixed.

Practical implication

Record the legal version applicable at the assessment and placing-on-the-market dates for each project. Product lists, test requirements and transitional provisions form part of the classification decision; an older general industry list is insufficient.

Used machines and certain repair spare parts may be excluded from conformity confirmation under 010. This is not a blanket exemption from all safety, customs and operating obligations.

REGULATIONS

Electrical safety, EMC and substances

Electrical equipment requires a precise boundary with the machinery scope.

TR CU 004/2011: low voltage

The regulation generally covers electrical equipment intended for rated voltages of 50-1,000 V AC and 75-1,500 V DC, subject to the applicable exclusions. For machinery, lifts and Ex equipment, the distinction from 010, 011 and 012 is particularly important. A separately marketed cabinet, motor or cable may be assessed differently from the same component within an installation.

TR CU 020/2011: electromagnetic compatibility

Assess technical equipment capable of generating electromagnetic interference or whose operation may be affected by external interference. Frequency converters, controls, drives, welding equipment and electronic assemblies warrant particular attention. Purely passive or excluded components must be classified against the regulation.

Information required	Purpose
Supply, power, frequency and protection class	Define the electrical product scope and safety tests.
Circuit diagram, parts list, earthing and protection concept	Demonstrate protective measures and critical components.
Converters, cables, interfaces and installation environment	Establish representative EMC test conditions.
Material / substance evidence and supplier information	Assess covered products under TR EAEU 037/2016.

TR EAEU 037/2016: hazardous substances

Substance restrictions apply to electrical and radio-electronic products included in the product list. They are not an automatic obligation for every electrical industrial installation. Document the list entry, exclusions and whether the item is a standalone product or exclusively an incorporated component.

Use existing CE, CB and EMC reports

These documents assist the technical assessment. Check their version, model coverage, test standards and acceptance under the selected EAC scheme. A European report does not automatically replace a required accredited EAEU test procedure.

REGULATIONS

Pressure equipment and installations

Assess TR CU 032/2013 at the component level.

Operating pressure above 0.5 bar is an important assessment trigger. Whether TR CU 032/2013 conformity assessment is required also depends on equipment type, permissible pressure, volume or nominal diameter, medium, physical state and exclusions. A small instrument line and a large pressure vessel therefore do not automatically receive the same assessment.

Parameter	Information to record
Equipment type	Vessel, pipeline, boiler, valve, safety accessory or assembly.
Pressure / temperature	Maximum permissible pressure, design temperatures and operating temperatures.
Volume / DN	Vessel volume or nominal diameter of the pipeline / valve.
Medium	Designation, group, gas or liquid and relevant hazardous properties.
Materials / connections	Steel, stainless steel, plastics, welded, flanged and threaded connections.
Category / scope	Determined pressure equipment category and boundary with the overall machine.

Procedure and evidence

As a general rule, category 1 and 2 equipment is assessed through declaration, and category 3 and 4 equipment through certification; special assembly and procedural cases require separate clarification. Typical evidence covers strength calculations, materials, manufacturing procedures, welding qualifications, non-destructive testing, pressure testing, safety devices and the pressure equipment passport.

Example: skid-mounted water treatment

Record pumps, vessels, filters, heat exchangers, pipelines and safety valves individually. Identify water and compressed-air circuits separately. Do not assume drinking-water use for industrial processes that are not intended for potable water. Classify PVC sections according to their actual function and parameters.

Planning rule

The complete installation needs consistent classification of its pressure-containing components. A 010 declaration does not replace an additionally required 032 document. For certain imports into Russia, distinguish the national route under Decision No. 107 separately.

REGULATIONS

Potentially explosive atmospheres

TR CU 012/2011 requires dedicated evidence of explosion protection.

If a machine, assembly or component is intended for potentially explosive atmospheres, assess whether TR CU 012/2011 applies. It covers electrical and non-electrical equipment. An Ex motor alone does not demonstrate explosion protection for an entire machine or installation.

Information	Why it is needed
Gas, vapour or dust	Determines the relevant explosive atmosphere and test conditions.
Area / zone of use	Helps determine the necessary protection; confirm the technical classification.
Equipment group and protection level	Must match the intended application, design and marking.
Temperatures	Ambient temperature, temperature class or maximum surface temperature.
Protection type / ignition protection concept	For example, suitable enclosures, encapsulation or technical protective measures.
Mechanical ignition sources	Friction, impact, hot surfaces, electrostatic charging and bearing condition.

Technical documentation

Provide a defined Ex configuration, design documents, component evidence, ignition hazard assessment and appropriate operating documentation. Describe protective measures and special conditions of use traceably. Existing ATEX or IECEx documentation is valuable; its usability in the EAC procedure requires separate assessment.

Procedure and ongoing surveillance

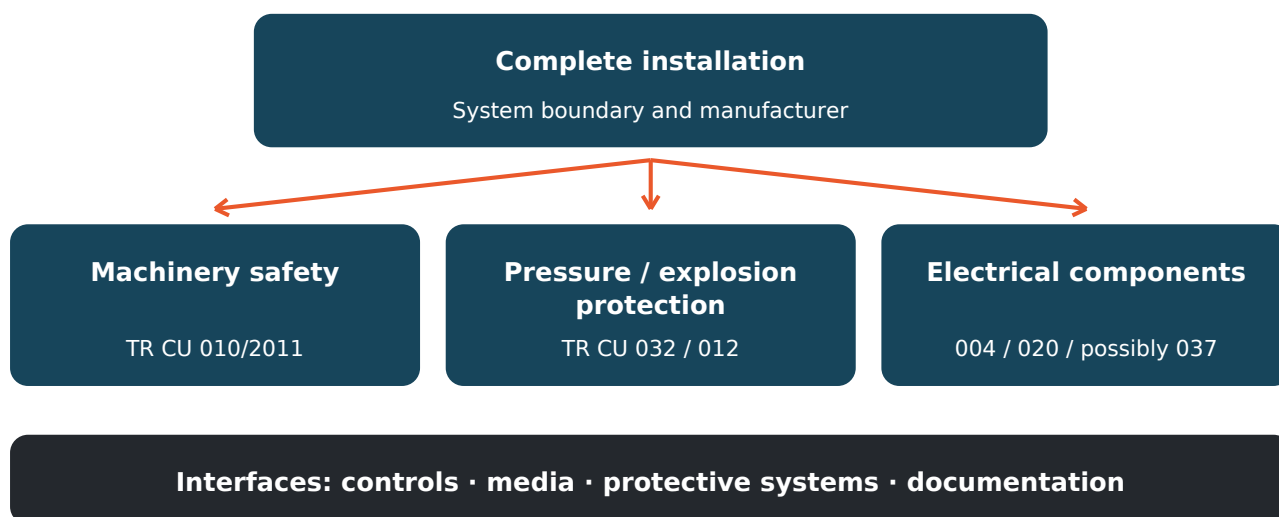
Conformity confirmation under TR CU 012/2011 generally takes the form of certification. For series products, include the required production and surveillance measures in the project plan. Consider Ex-specific marking and any special conditions in addition to the EAC marking.

Assess changes before implementation

A different motor, material, fan, belt, bearing, sealant or temperature range can affect explosion protection. Agree changes to a certified Ex configuration with the responsible body; “technically similar” is not sufficient evidence.

Installation, machine, component

The system boundary provides the basis for a traceable conformity strategy.



Consider three levels separately

A production installation may comprise independently assessed machines, pressure assemblies and electrical products from different manufacturers. Their combination can also introduce new hazards: transfer points, shared controls, emergency-stop circuits, media supply and operating interdependencies. These interfaces must be considered in the technical safety concept.

Level	Documentation / decision
Complete system	Process diagram, manufacturer responsibility, system boundary, overall instructions and system risk assessment.
Individual machines / skids	Product identity, applicable regulations, performance data and installation conditions.
Purchased components	Valid conformity documents, type verification, intended use and integration in accordance with requirements.

What component conformity documents establish

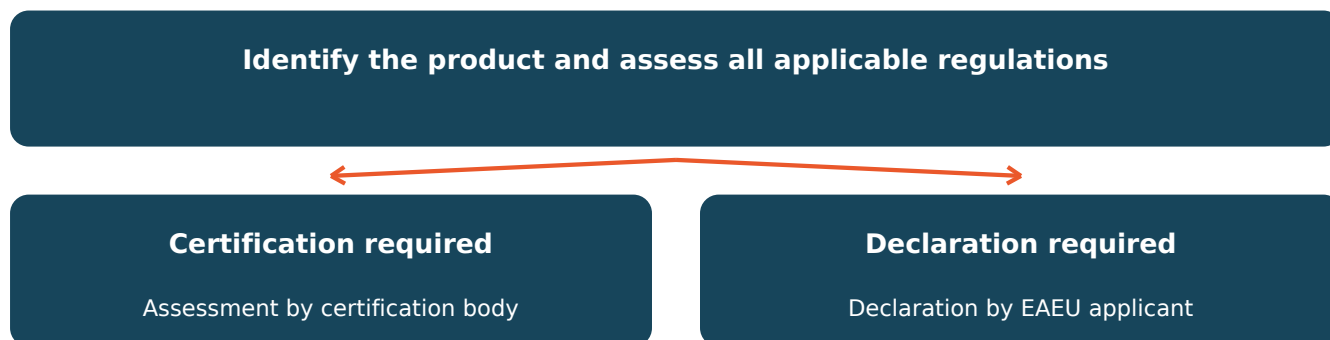
An existing EAC document can cover part of the evidence package if the type, manufacturer, manufacturing site, regulation and status match. It does not automatically establish conformity of the entire line. Whether a combined document is possible depends on the system boundary, product lists, procedures and test evidence.

Practical tip for plant engineering companies

Use an equipment list with unique IDs. Link every position to its datasheet, drawing, supplier and conformity document. The sample matrix on page 40 illustrates the structure.

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 within the same installation. For example, machinery may be declared under 010, while an associated Ex component requires certification under 012. 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 under TR CU 010/2011

The supply arrangement and evidence route determine the appropriate scheme.

Scheme	Application	Main elements
1c	Series production	Accredited sample testing, production assessment and surveillance inspection.
3c	Batch / individual unit	Accredited testing and documented link to the specific scope.
9c	Limited batch for an EAEU enterprise	Document assessment subject to the regulation's specific conditions.
1d / 2d	Series / batch or individual unit	Testing based on permitted own evidence; production control for series products.
3d / 4d	Series / batch or individual unit	Accredited laboratory testing; production control for series products.
5d	Special cases	Type examination, for example where full testing before installation is impossible; verify eligibility.
6d	Series production with a certified management system	Accredited tests, suitable management system and production control.

Own evidence does not mean “no testing”

Schemes 1d and 2d require meaningful tests and a complete evidence package. Whether existing factory or third-party reports suffice depends on coverage of the requirements and the applicable procedure. Under 3d, 4d and 6d, an accredited laboratory forms part of the evidence route.

Justify special procedures specifically

9c and 5d are not general shortcuts for complex installations. Their use must be supported by the specific eligibility conditions. A 5d type certificate forms part of the underlying declaration; it is not equivalent to a standalone 1c series-production certificate.

Do not transfer schemes to other regulations

For example, TR CU 031/2012 uses 1c for series production, 3c for a batch and 4c for an individual unit. Other regulations have their own schemes. Read each code together with its regulation and supply arrangement.

Account for the 2026 amendments and the product lists effective from 2028 when planning a long-term strategy. This table describes the main routes but does not replace a project-specific scheme decision.

DOCUMENTATION

The technical documentation package

Completeness means demonstrating compliance and preserving product identity.

Document	Purpose	Typical owner
Product description / datasheet	Identify functions, models, parameters, application and scope of supply.	Manufacturer / design
Drawings and diagrams	Explain construction, protective systems, media circuits, electrics and interfaces.	Design / engineering
Safety justification	Bring together hazards, protective measures, evidence and residual risks.	Manufacturer / safety
Operating documentation	Safe installation, commissioning, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.	Technical publications
Technical / pressure equipment passport	Document product identity, properties, manufacture and testing.	Manufacturer / quality
Test reports / calculations	Demonstrate compliance with the applicable safety requirements.	Laboratory / manufacturer
Component / QMS evidence	Substantiate critical components and production control.	Purchasing / quality
Applicant and supply documents	Establish representation, supply arrangement and register information.	Export / EAEU applicant

Additional documents according to the risk profile

Pressure equipment may require strength calculations, material certificates, welding documentation and test records. Ex products require ignition hazard assessment and explosion protection documentation. An audit requires production and quality assurance records. Metrological or sector-specific procedures may require a separate package.

Control documents from the outset

Give each document a title, product reference, revision, date and owner. Russian and other required language versions must reflect the same technical revision. Update model names, manufacturer addresses and parameters consistently throughout the package.

CE, ISO, DIN, GOST, EAC and CB documents are assessed according to what they actually demonstrate. An ISO certificate is evidence of a management system; it does not replace product safety evidence.

Safety justification and risk assessment

Reliable evidence describes the specific machine and its hazards.

1 · Safe design · Eliminate hazards

2 · Protective measures · Guards, interlocks, shutdown

3 · Information · Residual risks, instructions, training

From hazard identification to verified protection

The safety justification links the risk assessment to relevant design and operating information. Define intended use, foreseeable misuse, user groups and environmental conditions. Then identify hazards, assess risks and link measures to suitable evidence.

Element	Documented content
Machine limits	Function, operating modes, space requirements, energy sources and interfaces.
Hazard analysis	Mechanical, electrical, thermal, substance-related, pressure, fire and explosion hazards.
Protective measures	Design, guards, safe controls and energy isolation.
Verification	Tests, calculations, validation and references to drawings.
Residual risks	Remaining risks, warnings, qualifications and maintenance requirements.

Installations require assessment of interfaces

Analyse shared emergency-stop functions, access, material transfer points and maintenance areas. A line of individually assessed modules may introduce new crushing or drawing-in hazards at transfer points. The interaction between hydraulics, pneumatics and electrical controls forms part of the overall assessment.

Quality criterion

A generic risk assessment without model references, specific protective measures and technical evidence is insufficient. Every significant hazard must lead to a traceable measure and evidence of its verification or assessment.

DOCUMENTATION

Operating documentation and translations

Documentation must be understandable, available and technically correct at the place of use.

Section	Content of professional operating documentation
Identification / use	Manufacturer, product, models, intended use and limits.
Transport / storage	Lifting points, centre of gravity, packaging, preservation and environmental conditions.
Installation / commissioning	Connections, foundations, alignment, tests, protective systems and releases.
Operation / modes	Start, stop, adjustments, permitted parameters and safe working procedures.
Maintenance / repair	Intervals, energy isolation, spare parts and safe access.
Faults / emergencies	Critical failures, incorrect operation, emergency measures and return to service.
Service life / personnel	Relevant service life and resource limits, limiting states and qualifications.
Decommissioning	Safe shutdown and necessary disposal instructions.

Commission translations early

Operating documentation is provided in Russian and, where national rules require it, in the relevant state language. Check the language obligations for the actual destination country. Warnings, nameplates, operating interfaces and accompanying documents must be technically consistent.

Paper or electronic?

Since September 2026, TR CU 010/2011 generally permits paper or electronic media subject to the specified conditions. Consider availability to users and operating conditions. Household machinery requires paper documentation. Documentation for machinery at hazardous or potentially hazardous production facilities must also be provided on paper. Determine the appropriate format for the specific project.

Translation is technical work

Check model names, units, pressure values, warning levels and terminology. Automated translation without technical review may distort safety information. Issue the approved language version with a documented revision.

Technical and pressure equipment passports

The passport brings together product-specific identification and operating information.

Technical passport for machinery

A technical passport records essential product and operating information. It supplements the instructions and provides a traceable link between manufacturer, machine, production and technical condition. Whether a separate passport is required, and its contents, depend on the product, applicable rules and agreed operating documentation.

Machinery passport: typical information	Pressure equipment passport: additional focus
Name, type, model, serial / identification number	Equipment type, medium and pressure category
Manufacturer, production site and date of manufacture	Design pressure, temperature, volume / nominal diameter
Power, dimensions, mass and connection ratings	Materials, relevant wall thicknesses and calculations
Scope of supply, accessories and intended use	Welded joints, test methods and results
Acceptance and test records	Safety devices and settings
Maintenance, service life, warranty and records	Operating limits, examination, maintenance and acceptance

Strength calculations and manufacturing evidence

For pressure equipment within scope, document design data, the calculation approach, material properties, loads and critical areas in a traceable manner. Material certificates and test reports must relate to the parts actually manufactured. A calculation based on different pressure or temperature values does not provide consistent evidence.

A datasheet is not automatically a passport

A marketing datasheet usually lacks complete manufacturing, testing and operating information. Establish the required document structure before translation and obtain missing content from the manufacturer.

Structured templates can be used for series-produced machinery. Individual data for each unit must remain identifiable. For bespoke installations, version the passport, drawing list and equipment list together.

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 installations need their own test concept

For machinery 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 recurring checks for the relevant series-certification schemes. Under TR CU 010/2011, these follow the established programme and involve sample testing and / or production assessment. The amendment effective since September 2026 specifies a two-year interval for certified self-propelled machinery and special trailers. Other intervals follow the applicable regulation and programme; annual surveillance is not universally required for every certificate.

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

Marking follows completion of the required conformity assessment.

Design and application

Apply the EAC marking in its prescribed form, in one colour, with contrast and lasting legibility. The basic dimension must be at least 5 mm; all elements must remain clearly recognisable. Use a correct vector file rather than redrawing the letters freely. The relevant regulation determines the location and method of marking.

Check	Release criterion
Conformity evidence	All required assessments for the specific product scope are complete.
Marking	Prescribed shape, sufficient size, good contrast and lasting legibility.
Identification	Manufacturer / brand, product name, type / model and month / year of manufacture match.
Numbering	Required identification number; check special rules for self-propelled machinery.
Safety information	Relevant technical parameters, warnings and any pressure / Ex information are present.
Documents	Accompanying documents and, where relevant, packaging meet the applicable marking rules.

Nameplate: project-specific content

Coordinated marking fields

Manufacturer / brand · machine designation · type / model · identification number · month and year of manufacture · relevant electrical / mechanical / pressure parameters · EAC marking · any additional Ex or special marking. This is an assessment framework, not a complete universal template.

The certificate number, issue date and expiry date are not universally required on every machine nameplate. Check these fields against the product regulation and documentation obligations. For series products, consider the 2026 amendment's requirements for conformity document information in operating documentation.

Have the draft checked before manufacturing nameplates in quantity. Then verify legibility, position and consistency with the approved model on the actual machine.

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 machine.

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.

MARKET ACCESS

Logistics, customs and commissioning

Conformity evidence, shipping documents and actual goods must match.

Before shipment

The export team receives the approved model and equipment 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.

Costs and budget planning

The work required depends on technical scope and the evidence route.

Service / project type	Indicative figures from the AC Inorms websites
EAC declaration	EUR 2,000-4,000 for the basic cases described there.
EAC certification	EUR 5,000-7,000 for the basic cases described there.
Certification with audit	EUR 7,000-12,000 depending on scope and additional audit costs.
Complex industrial installations	Often above EUR 20,000 according to the general EAC page.
Example: power tool	EUR 8,000-9,000 for the stated example scope; not a universal machinery classification.
Example: pressure vessel	EUR 12,000-14,000 depending on design, category and evidence.

How to interpret the different price examples

The websites provide different examples and service scopes, rather than a binding price list for any machine. Check whether testing, translations, technical passports, audits, representation, sample logistics, travel and subsequent surveillance are included in your quotation. The quotation specifies tax treatment.

Cost element	Typical influencing factors
Technical assessment	Number of equipment positions, models, production sites and regulations.
Testing	Test programme, variants, samples, laboratory and necessary retests.
Documentation	Missing records, extent of calculations and language versions.
Audit / support	Sites, travel, production assessment, representation and surveillance programme.

Request a transparent calculation

Specify the procedure, model scope, validity period, tests and subsequent costs for each document. Also define how additional work caused by new models, changed parameters, missing documentation or further production sites will be handled.

Use the enquiry form on page 39 for a reliable assessment. A seemingly low document price is comparable only when technical coverage and the complete service scope are the same.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Schedule and project milestones

Processing time depends on the necessary prerequisites, not merely on placing an order.

Straightforward projects**2-4 weeks****Complex machinery / plants****6-8 weeks****Extensive test programmes****Up to 16 weeks; possibly longer**

Distinguish two types of lead-time estimate

For suitable cases, the machinery page quotes 5-7 working days for declaration, 10-15 working days for certification and 15-25 working days with an audit. The general EAC page quotes overall processing periods of 2-4 or 6-8 weeks, and up to 16 weeks for extensive programmes. These estimates depend on scope; they are neither guaranteed deadlines nor statutory maximum periods.

Milestone	Prerequisite for release
M1 · Classification	Product scope, regulations, supply arrangement and applicant are established.
M2 · Evidence package	Documents complete; test plan, samples and audit agreed.
M3 · Testing complete	Reports available; significant deviations resolved.
M4 · Registration	Conformity document / register entry and annexes checked for accuracy.
M5 · Ready to ship	Marking, language versions and shipping documents approved.

Identify critical paths early

Missing technical documentation, sample transport, laboratory availability, audit dates or necessary design changes often determine completion. Plan translations and additional evidence in parallel. For an individual shipment, a window of up to four weeks is one website estimate, but not a general commitment.

Allow contingency in the schedule

Agree a target date after reviewing the documents and evidence route. For installation projects, coordinate shipment with design teams, suppliers, the certification body, laboratory and importer. Include contingency for retesting and logistics.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Validity and change management

A conformity document remains usable only when product, scope and status are correct.

Before market access

Assess and register

During production

Maintain conformity

When changes occur

Assess the impact

On expiry

Plan reassessment

Series production, batch and individual unit

Series-production documents have a defined validity period under the regulation and scheme, often within a range of one to five years. Batch or individual-unit documents relate to the specified scope. A supply contract alone does not turn a limited batch into unrestricted series production.

Event	Required action
New model / variant	Clarify coverage and necessary additional testing before using the existing document.
New manufacturing site	Assess production and register scope and any audit requirement.
Technical change	Assess the impact on risks, tests, marking and instructions.
Name / address change	Agree the formal amendment procedure and all related documentation.
Expiry / status change	Check the register; initiate reassessment or clarification before further use.

Retention and control

The manufacturer and applicant organise access to documents, test reports and relevant production data. Observe the applicable retention obligations under TR CU 010/2011; in particular, retain the declaration and supporting evidence for ten years after its validity ends. Assess longer or additional obligations for the specific product.

Renewal is more than changing a date

Before obtaining a replacement document, review current models, production sites, regulatory versions, testing bases and technical changes. Start early enough to complete tests and inspections before planned further use.

PRODUCT GROUPS

Agricultural machinery and tractors

The boundary between TR CU 010/2011 and 031/2012 is decisive.

Agricultural equipment is not a uniform product group

Agricultural machinery, forestry equipment, tractors, trailers, implements and machinery for livestock or feed production are classified by their actual design and intended use. Agricultural use alone does not automatically bring a machine within the tractor regulation. Conversely, tractors within scope must not be treated solely as general industrial machinery.

Product / application	Assessment focus
Agricultural / forestry tractor	Assess TR CU 031/2012; record the specific vehicle category and parameters.
Agricultural / forestry trailer	Assess 031; distinguish special trailers and particular designs separately.
Implements and harvesting machinery	Assess the 010 product list, function, drive and operating conditions.
Feed, livestock and forestry equipment	Machinery safety, hygiene / substance contact, noise and specific risks.
Tractor / trailer components	Check separate listing obligations, for example for safety-related components.

Schemes under TR CU 031/2012

The main certification schemes are 1c for series production, 3c for a batch and 4c for an individual unit. Products within scope undergo conformity confirmation by certification under the tractor regulation. Calling a supply “serial deliveries” does not turn a batch assessment into series-production approval.

Technical information for classification

Record design, power, speed, mass, axles, brakes, towing connection, cab, seat, lighting and safety-related components. For implements, include interfaces, power supply and required protective measures. Examples of components requiring assessment follow the current product list, rather than a general sector overview alone.

Changes for self-propelled machinery

The 2026 amendments to TR CU 010/2011 include specific identification and documentation rules for self-propelled machinery and special trailers. The revised product list follows in April 2028. Consider both when planning a long-term series-production strategy.

PRODUCT GROUPS

Special machinery and equipment

Specific regulations supplement or replace the general machinery assessment.

Product group	Regulation / assessment area	Key boundary
Railway	TR CU 001, 002, 003/2011	Distinguish rolling stock, high-speed rail and infrastructure. Check competent bodies and lists.
Lifts	TR CU 011/2011	Assess lifts under the lift regulation; an industrial hoist is not automatically a lift.
Wheeled vehicles	TR CU 018/2011	Classify vehicle types, parts and installed equipment separately.
Small craft	TR CU 026/2012	Determine the boundary between craft and equipment using the regulation's scope.
Gas-burning appliances	TR CU 016/2011	Purpose, fuel and appliance type; assess special industrial applications and exclusions.
Amusement rides	TR EAEU 038/2016	Safety assessment according to design and hazards of the ride within scope.
Playground equipment	TR EAEU 042/2017	Concerns playground equipment and surfacing; not a general special-equipment standard.
Metro equipment	TR EAEU 052/2021	Specific framework for covered metro rolling stock and components.

Additional topics in plant engineering

Fire safety and extinguishing products may fall under TR EAEU 043/2017. Measuring instruments may require national metrological assessment or initial verification. Radio and cryptographic functions may trigger separate import requirements. Record these obligations as separate entries in the project matrix.

Do not combine special regulations indiscriminately

Railway, vehicle, craft or lift rules are not required for every production machine. The product type and use within scope determine applicability. Likewise, food-processing equipment is not approved as food under TR CU 021/2011 merely because it processes food; the machine and its processed product are separate objects.

PRODUCT GROUPS

Machinery groups: check certification

The machinery webpage lists these groups as orientation for products requiring certification.

Product group	Technical assessment focus
Commercial equipment	Work processes, operator protection and product-specific boundaries.
Catering equipment	Mechanical / thermal risks, cleaning and intended use.
Mining equipment	Surface / underground use, mechanical loads, Ex and operator requirements.
Drilling rigs and drilling machines	Drive, rotation, stability, pressure circuits and working environment.
Agricultural machinery	Function and boundary with tractors / trailers under 031.
Woodworking equipment	Tools, drawing-in, ejection, guards, dust and operating modes.
Conveying / hoisting machinery	Lifting / transport function, loads, protective areas and interfaces.
Forestry machinery	Mobile use, operator station, cutting and working functions.
Forestry equipment	Application, drive, handling and relevant product list.
Mechanised tools	Hand-held or stationary, drive, electrical risks and regulatory boundary.
Workshop equipment	Specific design: assess actual function rather than place of use alone.

Use this overview as a classification starting point

The collective terms on the website do not mean that every subcategory requires certification. For example, conveyors, hoists and certain mining transport equipment may fall under different list entries and procedures. Technical function, use and the current product list determine the assessment.

Confirm classification for your product

Identify model, design, parameters and purpose. Then check the version of Annex 3 to TR CU 010/2011 applicable at the project date and any specific regulations. The new product list in Decision No. 36 applies only from April 2028; this overview does not replace that check.

PRODUCT GROUPS

Machinery groups: check declaration

The machinery webpage lists these groups as orientation for products requiring declaration.

Product groups from the webpage	Particular points to assess
Conveyors; electric chain hoists	Motion, loads, controls and boundary with other conveying / lifting machinery.
Loaders; forklift trucks	Self-propelled design, stability, brakes, working functions and identification.
Earth-moving and construction machinery / equipment	Machine type, driver station, hydraulics and applicable product list entry.
Diesel generators; turbines and gas turbines	Drive, power generation, electrical equipment, noise and operating conditions.
Metalworking machinery; welding equipment	Tools, protective concept and controls; electrical / EMC boundary.
Building materials production equipment	Overall system, crushing, mixing, conveying, dust and maintenance.
Laundry machinery; printing machinery	Drawing-in, rotating parts, temperature, operation and protective measures.
Ventilation machinery; fans; air conditioners	Moving parts, refrigeration / pressure circuits, electrical components and EMC.
Air heaters; air coolers	Thermal risks, media circuits and any additional pressure / gas appliance assessment.
Pumps	Medium, power, pressure, design and any Ex version.
Boilers; water heaters and heating systems	Fuel, pressure equipment scope, gas appliances and respective exclusions.
Milling, sawing and grinding tools	Tool type, standalone product or incorporated component and specific listing obligation.

These groups include the declaration examples on the machinery page. A specific model may be classified differently because of its design, use, special regulation or an amended product list. This is particularly relevant to self-propelled machinery and higher-risk applications.

A declaration does not waive evidence requirements

These products also require the prescribed technical evidence, suitable tests and proper registration. A certificate under 012 or 032, for example, may additionally be required.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLES

Practical examples: individual machines

Illustrative cases show how to structure the assessment.

Case A · Metalworking machine

Starting point: a series-produced CNC machine is supplied to Kazakhstan. It contains drives, converters, controls and a cutting-fluid circuit. First define the model family, production site and scope of supply. Then assess the product list under 010, EMC under 020 and the exclusions from 004.

Assessment area	Outcome
Machine	Hazard assessment, guarded enclosure, interlocks, emergency stop, operating modes and maintenance access.
EMC / electrics	Safety documents, circuit diagrams, converter and cable information; agree the testing route.
Models	Document differences in power, working envelope, speed and controls.
Release	Evidence, instructions, marking and register data refer to the same design.

Case B · Construction or earth-moving machine

Starting point: a diesel-powered machine is exported as an individual unit. Record its serial number, year of manufacture, engine, travel and working functions. Classify it by actual machine type; distinguish road vehicles, agricultural tractors and other self-propelled machinery.

Focus on stability, brakes, visibility, protection against moving parts, hydraulics, noise and the driver station. For self-propelled machinery, assess the identification and documentation requirements effective since September 2026. Do not infer the current procedure from older general sector lists without checking.

Lesson shared by both cases

Neither “electrical” nor “diesel-powered” determines the procedure alone. Product type, current lists, supply arrangement and technical risks determine the assessment. These examples are working models, not binding classifications of specific products.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLES

Practical examples: installations and skids

Coordinate multiple regulations through a shared equipment list.

Case C · Pump and filtration skid

Starting point: a stainless-steel installation for industrial water, with pumps, sensors, control cabinet, filter vessels and some PVC piping; instrument air is also supplied at approximately 6-8 bar. Begin with a process diagram, equipment list and parameters for each pressure-containing section.

Position	Assessment approach
Pumps / mechanical assembly	010 classification and safe integration; record model, power and materials.
Vessels / filters / piping	Assess 032 scope using pressure, volume / DN, medium and exclusions.
Controls / drives	020 and any standalone electrical products; consider 004 exclusions.
Complete system	Emergency stop, restart, pressure relief, safe maintenance and overall documentation.

The outcome is a reasoned evidence matrix with the required documents for machinery, pressure components and any separately supplied electrical products. Clearly distinguish industrial water use from drinking-water applications; later changes of purpose trigger a new review.

Case D · Complete production line

Starting point: conveying equipment, processing machine, packaging module, compressed air and a shared control cabinet from several suppliers. The integrator defines the system boundary and overall responsibility. Check existing component EAC documents against types, sites, status and installation conditions.

Then assess transfer points, shared protective functions and local assembly. The project plan identifies missing tests, additional documentation and required evidence for each position. A certificate for one module is not used as evidence for the whole line.

An Ex area changes the scope

Where parts of the skid or line operate in a potentially explosive atmosphere, assess 012 separately. Individual component Ex approvals must match the atmosphere, temperature and integration; overall assessment remains necessary.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLES

Common mistakes and their consequences

Most delays arise from unclear coverage or inconsistent information.

Mistake	Consequence	Better approach
Use only the HS code for classification	Product function and exclusions are overlooked.	Check the code together with descriptions, parameters and regulatory lists.
Treat CE as a substitute for EAC	Required EAEU assessment is missing.	Use EU documents technically; complete the EAC procedure separately.
Automatically assess every electrical machine under 004	Incorrect or duplicate regulatory coverage.	Check exclusions and separately supplied products.
Assess pressure solely as “above 0.5 bar”	Category and scope remain unclear.	Record medium, V / DN, equipment type and exclusions.
Group arbitrary models together	Tests do not cover the model family.	Use a variant matrix and justified sample selection.
Rename documents without aligning the evidence	Product identity becomes inconsistent.	Coordinate changes in application, report, register and instructions.
Use a component certificate for an entire line	Interfaces and overall responsibility remain unresolved.	Document the complete installation and components separately.
Use an expired / suspended document	Market access and customs clearance are at risk.	Check register status before further use.
Begin translations and sample logistics late	Testing and shipment are delayed.	Plan documents, samples and deadlines from project start.

Warning sign in quotations

A firm promise of immediate approval without product information, test evidence and regulatory boundaries is not a reliable technical assessment. Request written confirmation of scope, procedure, assessment basis and subsequent costs.

Frequently asked questions: market access

Answers to fundamental customer questions.

Does every machine require an EAC certificate?

No. Depending on product type and regulation, a declaration, certificate, another assessment or a justified exclusion may be relevant. The general term “EAC approval” does not automatically mean a certificate. Current product lists and the specific scope are decisive.

Is a document from Kazakhstan valid in other EAEU countries?

A valid EAC document is generally usable throughout the EAEU common system where the product, procedure and scope match. Assess additional national obligations separately. A special Russian national document is not equivalent to an EAEU-wide recognised EAC document.

Can a German manufacturer be the applicant directly?

Observe the eligible EAEU applicant role for the machinery procedures described here. A manufacturer outside the EAEU normally needs a suitable authorised representative; other eligible roles may exist for batch and individual-unit procedures. The specific scheme determines the requirements.

Are CE and ISO helpful?

Yes, if they relate to the specific product or relevant production. Risk assessments, drawings, test reports and QMS documents help the assessment. They do not automatically replace required EAC tests, registration or production assessment.

Can several customers use the same series-production document?

This may be possible where product scope, applicant arrangements, rights of use and required import documents are suitable. Agree usage contractually. Registration as the applicant does not automatically make that party the exclusive seller.

What happens without the required document or EAC marking?

Placing the product on the market may be unlawful. Depending on national law, consequences can include queries, goods being held, market surveillance measures, fines or confiscation. Specific consequences depend on the country, infringement and procedure.

Frequently asked questions: implementation

Answers on installation scope, costs and ongoing support.

Must samples always be sent to a laboratory?

Not in the same way under every procedure. Sample quantity, sampling, test location and permitted evidence depend on the regulation and scheme. Document-based assessment is permitted only under the specified conditions. Large installations need an agreed testing concept.

When is an audit required?

When the regulation and scheme require production assessment or a corresponding procedure. This frequently concerns series certification. The term “declaration” does not mean that laboratory or management-system evidence is never required.

Can an entire production installation be assessed together?

This depends on the system boundary, manufacturer, product lists, components and testing basis. An overall assessment may be required alongside additional evidence for pressure or Ex components. Establish the appropriate concept before applying.

How long is a series-production document valid?

The permitted duration follows the regulation and scheme, frequently up to five years. Validity also depends on required controls and a usable register status. A batch document covers only the defined batch.

How much does assessment cost and how quickly can it be completed?

The websites provide estimates and examples; a binding answer requires product data and an evidence matrix. Documentation gaps, audits, multiple models and regulations increase the work. Pages 26-27 explain budget and scheduling.

What should be done after modernisation, a new model or a site change?

Before using the existing document, check whether changes affect its coverage or the confirmed safety characteristics. Update technical documentation and register data through the permitted procedure; additional tests or a new document may be necessary.

Export release checklist

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

Check area	Completed / evidence to record
☐ Product scope	Machine 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: _____

Machines / 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 provides the basis for a reliable quotation.

Information field	Complete / attach supporting documents
Company / contact	Company name, contact person, email and telephone number.
Manufacturer / sites	Full addresses of manufacturer and all production sites.
Products / models	List of installations, machines and variants with brands and types.
Description / purpose	Function, process, sector and destination country.
Tariff numbers	Proposed HS codes and existing TN VED classification.
Supply / quantity	Series production, defined batch or individual unit; quantities / serial numbers.
Schedule	Planned shipment, commissioning and desired document validity.
Electrical parameters	Supply, power, frequency, controls, motors and converters.
Pressure / media	Equipment type, pressure, temperature, volume / DN, medium and welded joints.
Ex application	Atmosphere, area / zone, temperature and existing ATEX / IECEx documents.
Safety / technology	Load capacity, speed, noise, vibration and relevant protective functions.
Documentation	Datasheets, pictures, drawings, instructions, risk assessment, passports and test reports.
Existing evidence	EAC / GOST documents, CE documentation, CB reports and ISO certificates.
Applicant / importer	Existing EAEU partner? Independent representation required? Multiple customers?

How to start

Send the completed information and documents to **inbox@ac-inorms.com**. For large installations, include an equipment list and process diagram. An initial assessment can start with existing documentation; missing information will be identified specifically.

Practical tip: provide model and equipment lists in a spreadsheet where possible. Pictures should show the nameplate and an overall view; identify positions clearly in technical detail photographs.

Template: certification matrix

Working tool · One entry per uniquely identified equipment position.

ID / product	Regulation to assess	Evidence / task	Status
M-01 Main machine	010; 020 where within scope	Datasheet, risk assessment, instructions, testing route	Open
M-02 Conveyor module	010; possibly 020	Assess integration and protective interfaces	Open
P-01 Filter vessel	032 based on parameters	Category, passport, calculation, manufacturing evidence	Open
P-02 Piping	032 based on medium / DN / pressure	Layout, data, exclusions and connections	Open
E-01 Separate control cabinet	004 / 020; possibly 037	Independent product status, exclusions and existing evidence	Open
X-01 Ex component	012; assess other TR	Ex data, type comparison, certificate and conditions	Open
S-01 Complete system	Overall system boundary	System risks, emergency stop, documents, responsibility	Open

Further columns for the operational spreadsheet

Add manufacturer, production site, model, serial number, HS / TN VED, relevant parameters, procedure, scheme, document number, register status, test report, validity, owner and deadline. Give each classification a justification and the underlying regulatory reference date.

Status	Meaning
Open	Data, classification or evidence missing. No release conclusion.
Under review	Documents and procedure being assessed; follow up queries.
Covered	Product scope substantiated by suitable, valid evidence.
Not applicable	Justified exclusion / non-applicability documented.

Important

The entries above illustrate assessment points; they are not binding classifications for those product names. Parameters, use and supply scope determine which regulations apply and what evidence is required.

Directory of the regulations archive

TR CU 001/2011 to 018/2011

The AC Inorms regulations archive provides the regulations listed below. Linked titles lead to the respective document pages. These short English descriptions are for orientation; the applicable original texts are legally authoritative.

Regulation	Subject / linked document page
001/2011	Railway rolling stock
002/2011	High-speed trains
003/2011	Railway infrastructure
004/2011	Low-voltage equipment
005/2011	Packaging
006/2011	Pyrotechnic articles
007/2011	Products for children and adolescents
008/2011	Toys
009/2011	Perfumery and cosmetic products
010/2011	Machinery and equipment
011/2011	Lifts
012/2011	Equipment for potentially explosive atmospheres
013/2011	Fuels: petrol, diesel, aviation and heating oils
014/2011	Road safety
015/2011	Grain
016/2011	Gas-burning appliances
017/2011	Light industry products
018/2011	Wheeled vehicles

Inclusion in the archive does not determine applicability

Not every regulation concerns machinery. Some concern operating substances, packaging or manufactured products. Check entry into force, amendments, transitional periods and exclusions separately. This directory covers the 52 regulations listed on the requested archive page, rather than every possible future regulation.

Directory of the regulations archive

TR CU 019/2011 to 035/2014

The AC Inorms regulations archive provides the regulations listed below. Linked titles lead to the respective document pages. These short English descriptions are for orientation; the applicable original texts are legally authoritative.

Regulation	Subject / linked document page
019/2011	Personal protective equipment
020/2011	Electromagnetic compatibility
021/2011	Food products
022/2011	Food labelling
023/2011	Fruit and vegetable juice products
024/2011	Oils and fats
025/2012	Furniture
026/2012	Small craft
027/2012	Specialised food products, including dietary products
028/2012	Explosives and related products
029/2012	Food additives, flavourings and processing aids
030/2012	Lubricants, oils and special fluids
031/2012	Agricultural and forestry tractors and trailers
032/2013	Pressure equipment
033/2013	Milk and dairy products
034/2013	Meat and meat products
035/2014	Tobacco products

Inclusion in the archive does not determine applicability

Not every regulation concerns machinery. Some concern operating substances, packaging or manufactured products. Check entry into force, amendments, transitional periods and exclusions separately. This directory covers the 52 regulations listed on the requested archive page, rather than every possible future regulation.

Directory of the regulations archive

TR EAEU 036/2016 to 052/2021

The AC Inorms regulations archive provides the regulations listed below. Linked titles lead to the respective document pages. These short English descriptions are for orientation; the applicable original texts are legally authoritative.

Regulation	Subject / linked document page
036/2016	Liquefied petroleum gas as fuel
037/2016	Hazardous substances in electrical and radio-electronic products
038/2016	Amusement rides
039/2016	Mineral fertilisers
040/2016	Fish and fish products
041/2017	Chemical products
042/2017	Playground equipment and surfacing
043/2017	Fire safety and fire-extinguishing products
044/2017	Packaged drinking water, including mineral water
045/2017	Oil prepared for transport or use
046/2018	Natural gas prepared for transport or use
047/2018	Alcoholic products
048/2019	Energy efficiency of energy-consuming devices
049/2020	Trunk pipelines for liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons
050/2021	Civil defence and emergency response products
051/2021	Poultry meat and poultry meat products
052/2021	Metro rolling stock

Inclusion in the archive does not determine applicability

Not every regulation concerns machinery. Some concern operating substances, packaging or manufactured products. Check entry into force, amendments, transitional periods and exclusions separately. This directory covers the 52 regulations listed on the requested archive page, rather than every possible future regulation.

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 machine / installation and its interfaces with the surroundings.

APPENDIX

Sources and further reading

The numbers in the page footers refer to this linked source directory.

[1] AC Inorms · EAC certification for EAEU countries

Fundamentals, documentation, procedures, examples, costs and lead times.

[2] AC Inorms · EAC certification of machinery and equipment

Machinery, agricultural equipment, railways, marking and services.

[3] AC Inorms · Regulations archive

Directory of the 52 regulations listed on the page.

[4] Eurasian Economic Commission · Regulations overview

Official overview; distinguish adopted regulations from those in force.

[5] EEC · TR TS 010/2011, original text and amendments

Additional reference: German document text in the AC Inorms archive.

[6] EEC · TR TS 004/2011, low-voltage equipment

In particular scope and amendments under No. 90/2022.

[7] TR CU 020/2011 · German document text

EMC; scope and conformity procedures.

[8] TR CU 032/2013 · German document text

Pressure equipment, categories, passports and evidence.

[9] TR EAEU 037/2016 · German document text

Substance restrictions, product list and exclusions.

[10] EAEU legal portal · Decision No. 36 of 13 March 2026

Amendments to 010; mostly effective 1 September 2026, some from 1 April 2028.

[11] EEC · TR TS 012/2011, explosion protection

Additional reference: German document text in the AC Inorms archive.

[12] TR CU 031/2012 · German document text

Agricultural and forestry tractors and trailers.

[13] Decision No. 107/2025 · special national route for Russia

Also documented in the German archive versions of 010 and 032.

[14] EAC marking · Decision No. 711/2011

Legal source for the marking design linked on the general EAC page.

[15] EAEU · Information portal / conformity registers

Access to registers; also check the competent national register.

Image and graphic credits: cover image, certificate illustration and document photograph: AC Inorms webpages [1]-[2]. Workflow, system, risk, market and lifecycle graphics: created editorially for this guide. Illustrations explain the subject; they are not product-specific conformity evidence. Sources accessed / checked: 9 October 2026. Linked source documents may be in German or Russian.

Your EAC assessment with AC Inorms

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

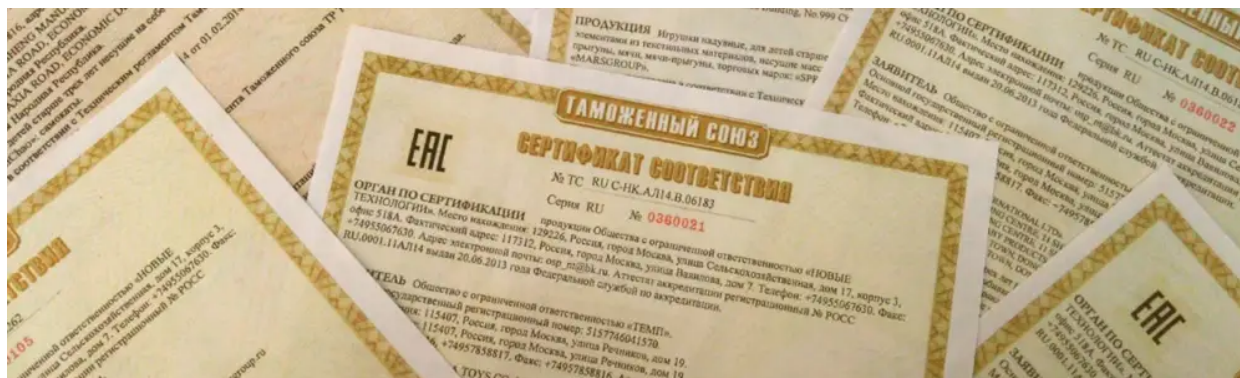


Image: EAC conformity documents from the AC Inorms website.

Our support for machinery manufacturers and plant engineers

- Review of product classification and preparation of a certification matrix.
- Selection and coordination of applicable TR CU / TR EAEU and procedures.
- Organisation of product testing, sample logistics and production audits.
- Support with technical passports, operating documentation, safety justifications and translations.
- Coordination of issuing documents or registration with competent bodies and applicants.
- Arranging suitable EAEU representation and support with necessary rights-of-use and distribution documents.
- Planning surveillance inspections, updates and replacement conformity documents.

Request your individual EAC assessment

Send your machinery and equipment list, HS codes, datasheets and technical description to:

inbox@ac-inorms.com

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

ac-inorms.com · Machinery and equipment

AC Inorms GmbH

Nobel Straße 3/5 · 41189 Mönchengladbach · Germany

Edition 1.0 · October 2026

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