inorms

TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE

PRACTICAL GUIDE · 2026 EDITION

EAC Conformity for Textiles and Footwear

A comprehensive handbook for manufacturers, exporters and product managers



TEXTILES · APPAREL · FOOTWEAR · PPE
TESTING · DOCUMENTATION · CHECKLISTS

As of 10 October 2026

ac-inorms.com

PRACTICAL GUIDE

How to use this guide

From your portfolio to appropriate conformity assessment and shipment release.

This handbook is intended for manufacturers, brand owners, exporters, importers and quality managers of clothing, textiles, footwear, leather goods and textile protective equipment. It combines the AC Inorms sector page and regulations archive with official legal sources. Adult goods, children’s/adolescent products and personal protective equipment are classified separately. Both language editions share the same chapter structure.

Product category, age and protective purpose determine the route

A shared brand or collection does not establish a single conformity route. Underwear and bed linen may require certification, ordinary adult footwear declaration, and certain first-layer items for children under three state registration followed by declaration. Assess PPE by protective function under TR CU 019/2011. Not every work jacket is PPE and not every safety shoe follows declaration.

Pages 4-16 explain classification and procedures. Dossier, materials, samples and testing follow on pages 17-24. Product chapters appear on pages 25-33, labelling and maintenance on pages 34-40. The case study, FAQs and worksheets are on pages 41-46; archive and sources on pages 47-49.

Edition 1.0 · As of 10 October 2026

TR 017 includes Council Decision No. 75/2025, effective since 26 April 2026. PPE amendment No. 40/2026 is adopted but generally applies from 27 April 2027; assess transition No. 115/2026 separately. Explanations are not official translations.

Sources: [1]-[11]

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Suggested starting point

First prepare an item list with user age, clothing layer, protective function, materials and factories. Allocate each item to a test group and conformity route. Use that basis to plan labels, samples and shipment.

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Quick start: seven decisions

These details support a reliable project quotation.

Assessment area	Project implementation
01 · Goods	Finished clothing, footwear, raw material, home textile or leather goods?
02 · Users	Adults or children/adolescents; exact age group.
03 · Use	Clothing layer, skin contact, ordinary use or protective function.
04 · Materials	Outer fabric, lining, filling, coating, sole and components.
05 · Supply model	Series/batch, manufacturer, factory, applicant and destination.
06 · Evidence	Specification, variants, samples, test reports and labels.
07 · Release	Document status, EAC, digital codes and import conditions.

A photograph, catalogue and proposed customs code are useful starting points but insufficient for reliable classification. Add actual use, complete material percentages, item overview and manufacturer details. State age boundaries for children’s goods and claimed hazards/performance for PPE. Reconcile sales, product-development and purchasing information before commissioning. Initial assessment determines evidence needs and meaningful sample planning.

In practice

An “adult use” label does not automatically reclassify goods actually designed and marketed for children. Consider sizes, construction, images and distribution together.

Sources: [1], [3]-[9]

FUNDAMENTALS

The EAEU market

EAC provides a common conformity framework for five countries.

One economic area - five member states

EAEU / Eurasian Economic Union

Armenia	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Russia
EAC	EAC	EAC	EAC	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 textile 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.

Sources: [3], [6], [9]

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Three central technical regulations

Actual intended use determines the regulation.

Assessment area	Project implementation
TR CU 017/2011	Light industry: covered adult clothing, textiles, footwear and leather goods.
TR CU 007/2011	Covered new products intended for children and adolescents.
TR CU 019/2011	Personal protective equipment by hazard and protective function.
Other areas	Assess toys, medical goods, packaging or textile components separately.
Standards lists	Current safety and test-method lists for the applicable TR.

TR 017 applies from 1 July 2012, TR 007 also from 1 July 2012, and TR 019 from 1 June 2012. The regulations archive provides access to texts and translations. New assessments use the effective version with amendments and transitions. The revised Article 11 of TR 017 under No. 75/2025 applies from 26 April 2026. Do not reuse an older procedure overview without checking it.

In practice

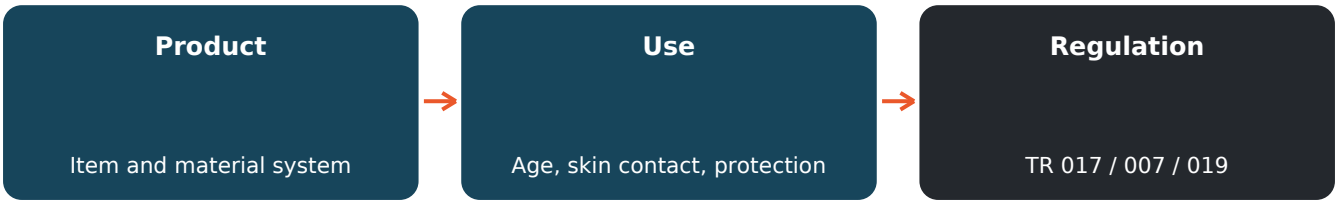
Multiple regulations do not universally apply as a package to every textile. Record which TR applies to each item and why other areas are excluded.

Sources: [2]-[11]

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Scope and borderline products

Item identity comes before a general sector label.



Actual intended use determines correct allocation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Finished goods	Purpose, users, construction and actual sales object.
Raw material	Yarn, woven/knitted fabric, leather, nonwoven or coating by supply state.
Special purpose	Assess medical, protective and technical applications separately.
Exceptions	Used goods and certain special products under actual TR provisions.
Identification	Photographs, technical data, material list and HS/TN VED allocation.

TR 017 excludes, among others, children’s/adolescent goods and PPE. Medical and technical uses, used goods and certain individually made products have specific scope boundaries. These exclusions are not universal exemptions from other legislation. A textile furniture component, package or medical stocking is not assessed as ordinary clothing solely because of its material. A team uniform, casual sportswear and professional competition equipment can have different purposes.

In practice

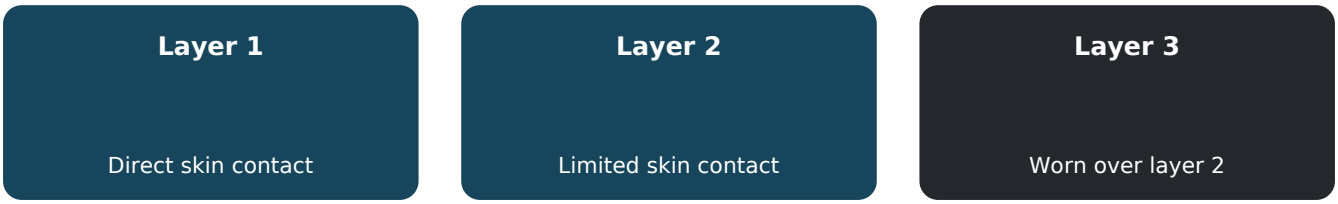
The HS code supports customs and identification. It does not replace a documented assessment of users, skin contact and protective claims.

Sources: [3], [4], [6]-[9]

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Identify clothing layers correctly

Skin contact and intended wearing conditions are decisive.



Classification overview · not a sequence of procedure steps

Assessment area	Project implementation
Layer 1	Direct skin contact, e.g. underwear, certain hosiery and swimwear.
Layer 2	Limited skin contact, e.g. shirts, dresses, trousers and jumpers.
Layer 3	Worn over layer 2, e.g. coats, jackets and similar outerwear.
Bed linen	Separate category with its prescribed conformity route.
Construction	Consider outer fabric, lining and skin-contact parts separately.

Classification follows the product and its use, not merely marketing terminology or material thickness. Depending on design, a sports shirt may be close-to-skin underwear or second-layer apparel. Split lined clothing into relevant material parts for testing. Assess footwear under footwear provisions; clothing layers are not a universal footwear risk classification. For children’s goods, always combine the layer with intended user age.

In practice

Record the reason for the layer in the item matrix. Renaming underwear “sportswear” does not remove a required certification route.

Sources: [3], [4], [6], [7]

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Conformity matrix for adult products

TR 017 distinguishes defined product groups.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Certificate	Body underwear, corsetry, swimwear, bed linen and first-layer hosiery.
Declaration 3d / 4d / 6d	Layers 2/3, ordinary footwear except felt footwear, headwear and further named groups.
Further 3d / 4d / 6d	Knitted fabrics, apparel/towelling fabrics, leather/fur, machine-made carpets, table/kitchen linen, towels and scarves.
Declaration 1d / 2d	Other covered goods outside the specified declaration and certification groups.
Optional stronger route	Permitted change to stronger declaration scheme or certification under Article 11.

This matrix reflects current Article 11 under No. 75/2025. It is not a universal classification of all goods within a customs chapter. Check the actual portfolio against product lists and definitions. Series and batches use different schemes. An underwear certificate does not cover arbitrary footwear or an entire mixed fashion brand. SGR is not the general adult conformity route under TR 017.

In practice

A sample group may cover several items if technical comparability is substantiated. Document both product scope and test-group scope expressly.

Sources: [3]-[5]

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Certification: 1c, 2c and 3c

Under TR 017, 3c is the batch procedure.

1c · Series	2c · Series	3c · Batch
Testing and production	Testing and QMS	Identified quantity

Alternative TR 017 schemes · select by supply model

Assessment area	Project implementation
1c · Series	Accredited sample testing, production assessment and surveillance.
2c · Series	Accredited sample testing and certified quality management under scheme conditions.
3c · Batch	Assessment of an identified quantity with accredited sample testing.
Applicant	For series manufacturer/authorised representative; for batch also seller/importer under TR.
Decision	Competent accredited certification body evaluates evidence and issues the document.

Certification involves more than completing a form. The body verifies identity, determines sampling with the relevant actors, and evaluates laboratory and required production or QMS evidence. Series assessment considers continuing consistency. Scheme 2c requires a suitable QMS certificate covering manufacture; an arbitrary ISO copy is insufficient. Under 3c, define the batch, quantity and shipping documents uniquely. Do not transfer these schemes unchanged to TR 007 or TR 019.

In practice

Include audits and series surveillance in the quotation. A series document does not permit unlimited addition of new materials and factories.

Sources: [3]-[5]

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Declaration: schemes and responsibility

The applicant declares conformity on substantiated evidence.

Assessment area	Project implementation
1d / 2d	Series/batch for eligible categories; appropriate own or accredited testing.
3d / 4d	Series/batch with accredited testing evidence.
6d	Series with accredited testing and suitable QMS certification.
Registration	Adoption and registration under No. 41/2018 and national procedure.
Responsibility	Applicant ensures scope, authenticity, production control and continuing conformity.

The TR 017 version effective from April 2026 specifies supporting records in detail. Depending on scheme, these include technical descriptions, reports, identity data, standards, shipping records and where relevant QMS and representation contracts. The EEC does not issue declarations as product approvals. The applicant adopts the legal declaration and registration follows the applicable procedure. A service provider entering data in a register does not replace missing testing.

In practice

Series schemes are 1d, 3d and 6d; batch schemes 2d and 4d. Schemes 2d/4d do not generally approve future series production.

Sources: [3]-[5], [13], [14]

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Children’s goods: age plus product category

TR 007 requires a separate classification.

Under 3 · covered layer 1

SGR, then declaration

Other covered layer 1 / 2

Certification by category

Under 1 · covered layer 3

Certification

Older than 1 · covered layer 3

Declaration by category

Assessment area	Project implementation
Under 3 · Layer 1	Covered underwear, knitted first-layer hosiery and summer headwear: SGR, then declaration.
Further certified groups	Bed linen, covered layers 1/2 and children’s shoes except coarse-wool felt footwear.
Under 1 · Layer 3	Covered third-layer apparel and relevant fur items: certification.
Older than 1 · Layer 3	Covered third-layer apparel, certain headwear/fur goods: declaration.
Further declared groups	Leather goods/school supplies or made-up textile items by actual Article 12 group.

Determine age boundaries from legislation and actual intended use. Do not plan a collection ranging from infant to adolescent sizes with one ambiguous age description. The SGR group is excluded from the certification group because it follows its own two-stage procedure. Coarse-wool felt shoes form a specific declaration group; this is not a general exception for all wool or winter boots. Resolve borderline items at the one-year boundary before sampling.

In practice

Adult TR 017 evidence does not cover children’s sizes solely because of identical fibres or the same footwear model.

Sources: [6]-[8]

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SGR followed by declaration

Certain children’s products require both stages.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Step 1 · Classify	Determine age, layer and category precisely.
Step 2 · SGR	Sanitary assessment and registration by the competent authority.
Step 3 · Declaration	SGR and suitable reports form part of the evidence dossier.
TR 007 schemes	3d/4d for the procedure following registration by actual supply model.
Label / EAC	Release marking after all required procedures are completed.

SGR is not certification by an arbitrary body. The competent authority decides registration; the laboratory, applicant and service provider prepare evidence. For imported goods, complete registration before first import and separately agree lawful sample routes. Subsequent declaration is not optional. Determine the subsequent declaration period separately from SGR and confirm it for the selected series or batch scheme at application. Registration, declaration and storage/use periods have different reference periods.

In practice

SGR number, product name, material scope, manufacturer and declaration must agree. Retain the complete laboratory and authority dossier.

Sources: [6]-[8]

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PPE: protective purpose determines the route

TR 019 uses two risk classes.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Risk class 1	Simple design under minimal risks: declaration by the applicable group.
Risk class 2	Protection against fatal or irreversible hazards: certification by category.
Assessment basis	Protective function, performance, material and construction under Annex 4/current text.
Multiple hazards	Assess every claimed protective function and system component.
2027 outlook	No. 40/2026: generally from 27 April 2027; assess method-dependent exceptions.

The term “workwear” does not determine the procedure. A uniform without protection is treated differently from chemical, visibility or arc-protective apparel. For footwear, general-soiling protection differs from toe-impact, chemical or electrical protection. EU PPE categories I/II/III do not directly map to EAEU risk classes. No. 115/2026 governs transitions to No. 40/2026; existing documents and newly covered categories have different conditions. An adopted amendment is not necessarily already generally effective.

In practice

Prepare a protection matrix: hazard, claimed performance, standard, test method, certificate scope and instructions limitations.

Sources: [9]-[11]

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Applicant and responsibilities

The EAEU role must work legally and operationally.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Manufacturer	Product data, material control, consistent manufacture and change notification.
Authorised person	Registered in the EAEU; contractual duties and responsibility by procedure.
Importer / seller	Eligible applicant role by scheme, shipment data and market responsibilities.
Certification body	Competence, accreditation scope and evidence assessment.
Laboratory / authority	Recognised test scope/competent SGR decision.

A manufacturer outside the EAEU needs an eligible EAEU-based applicant under the respective rules for the procedures described here. A contractual role differs from a mere mailing address. Revised TR 017 expressly assigns the series role to the manufacturer or its authorised person; a seller/importer may act for a batch. Agree contract content, document access, complaints, authority communication, renewals and any future representative change expressly.

In practice

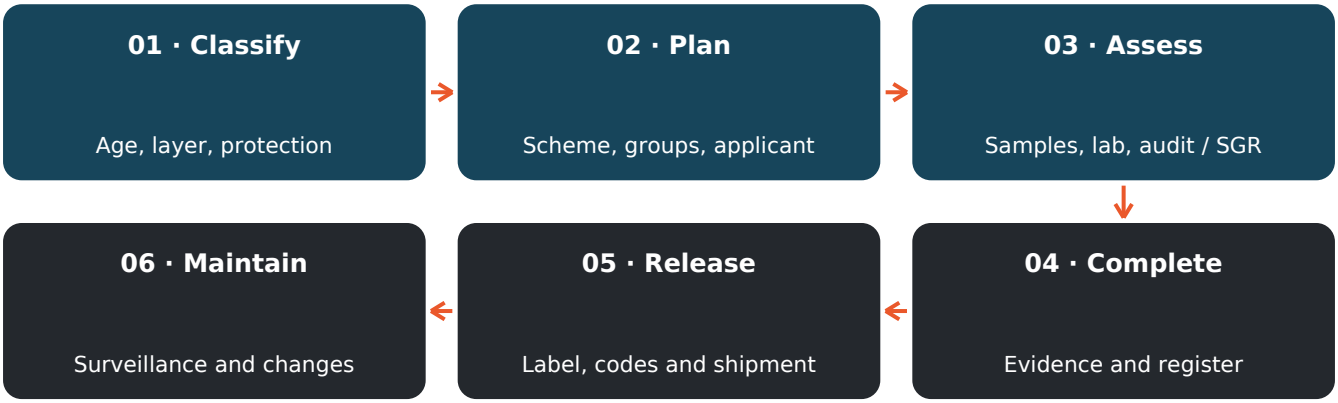
A distributor is not automatically an eligible series applicant. Check the contract and product coverage before commissioning the laboratory.

Sources: [5]-[9], [13], [14]

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Workflow from enquiry to shipment release

Classification controls records, samples and testing.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Classify	Identify items, user age, layer and protective purpose.
Plan	Define TR, scheme, applicant, groups and label data.
Assess	Sampling, laboratory and required production/authority assessment.
Complete	Complete certificate, declaration or SGR plus declaration.
Release	Reconcile register status, item scope, marking and import.
Maintain	Control surveillance, material changes and new collections.

This sequence prevents samples that do not match the intended conformity scope. The manufacturer releases the item matrix before sampling. Test order, report and application use the same manufacturer, factory, material and model data. Technical release does not automatically resolve national trade, customs or digital marking duties. Use one project plan for multiple regulations while keeping each procedure traceable.

In practice

Appoint a release owner and establish a controlled data version. Treat later sample or label changes as changes.

Sources: [1], [3]-[14]

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The technical product dossier

One dossier connects item, factory, material and tested version.



Link all records to the same product version

Assessment area	Project implementation
Identity	Product name, brand, models/items, photographs, sizes and age group.
Technical description	Pattern, construction, layer, use and protective function.
Materials file	Fibre percentages, leather type, lining, sole, adhesives, coatings and accessories.
Manufacture	Manufacturer, factory addresses, processes and control plan.
Procedure file	Samples, reports, standards, contracts, audit/QMS and registered document.
Consumer information	Labels, care and PPE instructions with limitations.

Compile records by applicable TR and scheme. The website lists descriptions, composition, technical documents, ISO copies, origin and customs codes; that does not establish a universal ISO-certificate or certificate-of-origin requirement for every item. QMS evidence is particularly relevant to QMS-based schemes; origin may additionally matter to customs. Translations preserve consistent item numbers, units, addresses and material names. Check each source for version, signature and actual product coverage.

In practice

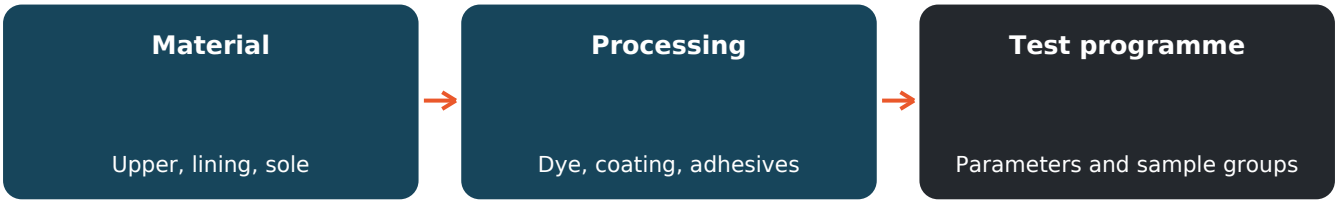
Link sample ID, material list and report to a released item version. An attractive catalogue page does not replace a technical specification.

Sources: [1], [5]-[9]

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Bill of materials and supplier control

The visible outer material is only part of the product.



The complete construction forms the assessment basis

Assessment area	Project implementation
Textile surfaces	Fibre types, percentages, mass per area, dyeing and finishing.
Internal contact	Lining, interlining, insole, waistband and skin-contact areas.
Footwear construction	Upper, lining, outsole, midsole, adhesives and fastening.
Chemical treatment	Coating, print, dye, impregnation and antibacterial treatment.
Accessories	Zip, button, cord, metal parts and trim by relevance.

Prepare a material bill of materials for each technically distinct construction. Record supplier, material code and version; retain specifications and testing records. Mixed-fibre percentages must be complete and plausible. Coated fabrics, leather lining or metal trim may trigger separate parameters. A general adhesive safety datasheet does not describe migration from the finished shoe. Involve purchasing and product development so supplier changes become visible in time.

In practice

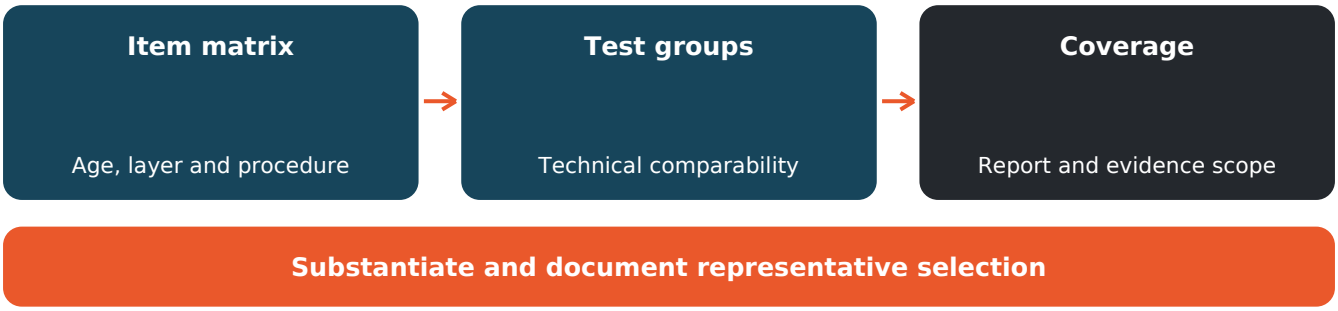
The bill of materials is the shared basis for sample groups, laboratory orders, labels and subsequent change assessment.

Sources: [4], [5], [7], [9]

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Build collection and test groups

A shared colour or brand does not establish comparability.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Separate first	Adults/children/PPE, conformity route, layer and factory.
Material family	Same relevant composition, construction and processing.
Variants	Assess colour, print, coating, lining, adhesives and size range.
Representative sample	Substantiate and document test-group coverage.
Model list	Map each sales item to released evidence and report.

Every size does not automatically require separate full testing. Conversely, one T-shirt cannot cover an arbitrary collection of underwear, jackets, footwear and children’s goods. Responsible actors select representative samples by safety characteristics. New colours may differ chemically despite identical construction, so assess new prints or finishes explicitly. Record the selection decision, including excluded variants. Sales SKUs and technically identical variants may be tracked separately but must remain linked.

In practice

Obtain a written list of test groups and the items covered by each before sending samples.

Sources: [4], [5], [7], [9]

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Test samples and sampling

Samples must match goods later sold.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Selection	Representative constructions, material parts and required footwear sizes.
Quantity	Agree test scope, destructive testing and retained samples with the laboratory.
Identification	Sample ID, item, manufacturer, factory, material and sampling version.
Record	Document sampling by the actor responsible under the scheme.
Shipment	Resolve sample purpose, packing list, customs route and import evidence.

Send samples only after the testing plan is confirmed. An undocumented pre-production sample with different dyeing or adhesives may be unsuitable for series goods. Footwear testing may require multiple pairs and separate material pieces; there is no universal sample quantity. Photographs, packaging, production data and sample labels support traceability. Import samples through a lawful route; “no commercial value” alone does not resolve customs or procedure requirements. Agree sample logistics separately for special registration routes.

In practice

Keep sampling records, shipping evidence and any required customs record with the laboratory report.

Sources: [5]-[9]

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Laboratory, methods and test report

Assess accreditation and product coverage together.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Competence	Accreditation, register status and scope for actual goods/method.
Test programme	Applicable TR, annex, material, user age and protective function.
Report content	Samples, items, manufacturer, methods, results, units and assessment.
Existing evidence	Assess usability of existing reports by product and procedure.
Gaps	Resolve missing parts, methods, colours or manufacturer data before applying.

A European report, REACH record or voluntary textile label is useful preliminary evidence but not automatic EAEU acceptance. Method, competence, scope and scheme requirements govern. Revised TR 017 permits material/component reports under defined conditions; comparability and permitted report ages must be satisfied expressly. Article 11 sets a one-year limit for certain comparable batches and a three-year limit for certain material reports. These exceptions are not a universal life span for every report.

In practice

Request a plan mapping requirement, method, sample and result. A generic “passed” statement is not a complete product dossier.

Sources: [3]-[9]

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Chemical safety

Material, contact and processing determine the parameters.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Textile fibres	Material-specific harmful substances and free formaldehyde under the annex.
Dyes / prints	Assess colour fastness and relevant chemical migration.
Leather / fur	Chemical parameters by raw material, tanning and finishing.
Polymers / adhesives	Material-specific released substances and contact conditions.
Children / PPE	Special limits and test conditions for the respective category.

There is no universal limit for all textiles, footwear and age groups. The laboratory order references the relevant annex, material category and exposure conditions. Record textile blends, coatings, print inks and leather lining as product constituents. New finishing or dyes may change a low-contaminant base material. Use reliable supplier specifications while checking coverage of the finished item. For PPE, chemical harmlessness and chemical protection may both matter; these are different assessment questions.

In practice

REACH or OEKO-TEX evidence does not automatically replace the testing basis required by the EAEU procedure.

Sources: [4], [5], [7]-[9]

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Biological and hygienic safety

Wear contact and comfort properties depend on the product.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Hygroscopicity	Moisture absorption by user category, layer and material.
Air permeability	Relevant material parts and statutory construction exceptions.
Electrostatics	Relevant electrostatic properties by category.
Lining / outer fabric	Observe required separate assessment for lined children’s apparel.
Labelling	Occasional use and special care only where actually permitted.

Requirements depend on age, layer, material and construction. No. 147/2022 clarifies, among other issues, separate outer/lining assessment for children’s goods and exceptions for structurally open apparel. Substantiate such exceptions technically rather than selecting them freely. An occasional-use label is not a general way to make unsuitable children’s goods compliant. Infant goods have additional material and workmanship requirements; assess the whole construction. For PPE, a harmless material does not establish the claimed protective performance.

In practice

Track hygienic and chemical test groups separately where they need different samples or material parts.

Sources: [4], [6]-[9]

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Mechanical safety and function

Assess finished construction and materials together.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Footwear	Sole attachment, flexibility, mass and further applicable parameters.
Children’s goods	Age-specific construction, fit and permitted design.
Leather goods	Fastenings, seams, handles and material under category requirements.
Clothing	Workmanship and relevant mechanical product characteristics.
PPE	Protective performance of the finished system, including closures and care effects.

A material report does not describe every mechanical property of a finished item. In footwear, adhesives, sole material, attachment and size may alter safety. Children’s goods have specific construction conditions, including age-related shoe design, derived from the current TR and annexes. PPE instructions state tested performance without wider protective claims. Assess durability after cleaning, repair or ageing where the protective claim and applicable method require it.

In practice

Product quality and regulatory safety overlap but are not identical. The test plan must fully cover prescribed safety characteristics.

Sources: [4], [7], [9]

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Underwear, swimwear and bed linen

These categories need precise product identification.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Adults	Covered body underwear, corsetry, swimwear and bed linen: TR 017 certificate.
Hosiery	Distinguish first and second layers; procedures differ.
Children	Consider TR 007 and the SGR group for under-threes.
Material	Skin contact, fibres, elastic components, printing and lining.
Bedding	Distinguish bed linen from blankets, pillows and other bedding.

A duvet cover and a filled quilt are not the same legal category. Classify sets by their actual constituents. Multi-material underwear needs a clear parts/variant overview. Swimwear assessment includes outer fabric, lining, elastic and print. Children’s bed linen follows the children’s regulation; SGR for certain under-three first-layer goods does not universally extend to every children’s textile. Assess medical or compression goods additionally by their actual purpose.

In practice

Specify actual item categories in the product list. “All textiles” or “entire collection” is insufficient as the sole scope description.

Sources: [4]-[8]

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Outerwear, sportswear and casual apparel

Wearing conditions and protection take precedence over sales terminology.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Adult layers 2/3	Covered shirts, dresses, trousers, jackets and coats: TR 017 declaration.
Sportswear	Skin contact and actual function determine category/layer.
Children’s collection	Consider age boundaries and TR 007 procedure for each item.
Workwear	Distinguish uniforms from clothing claiming protection under TR 019.
Finishing	Record membrane, impregnation, printing, trim and lining.

A performance shirt is not automatically second-layer apparel. A waterproof leisure jacket is not PPE solely because of its membrane; an expressly industrial protection claim may trigger PPE rules. Assess specific scope exceptions for professional sporting products. Reconcile new seasonal colours and lining changes against existing evidence. The technical model list distinguishes constructions even if sold under one catalogue name. Allocate adult and adolescent size ranges expressly.

In practice

Review marketing text, labels and technical specifications together, particularly claims such as “protective”, “antistatic” or “flame resistant”.

Sources: [3]-[9]

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Ordinary adult footwear

Distinguish ordinary footwear from protective footwear.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Route	Covered ordinary footwear except felt footwear: 3d/4d/6d under TR 017.
Special groups	Assess felt, technical, medical and special sporting constructions separately.
Construction	Upper, lining, internal parts, sole and attachment method.
Testing	Chemical, biological and mechanical requirements by construction.
Labelling	Model/item, size, upper, lining and bottom materials.

“Leather shoe” is insufficient as a technical description. Leather uppers, textile lining and a polymer outsole involve different test materials. Record adhesives, sole attachment and relevant variants. Review existing declarations for manufacturer, factory, models, material system and validity. A wider portfolio needs substantiated grouping; one tested sneaker does not cover arbitrary boots or sandals. Treat national digital footwear marking and EAC separately.

In practice

Ask about protective claims such as toe-impact protection or electrical insulation before classification. They may materially change the procedure.

Sources: [3]-[5], [9]

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Footwear for children and adolescents

Age-related footwear construction is a separate assessment area.

Assessment area	Project implementation
TR 007	Covered children’s footwear generally needs certification, with a specified felt-shoe exception.
Age group	Infant/toddler/school-age/adolescent by actual design.
Mechanics	Size, mass, flexibility, heel and further prescribed characteristics.
Material	Upper, lining, insole, finishing and age-specific prohibitions.
Consistency	Link size/age matrix to labels, samples and reports.

Children’s feet and age-related use require more than an adult test in a smaller size. TR 007 annexes contain specific construction and material requirements. For each range, identify tested age/size and covered variants. Sole, heel, lining or fastening changes may affect assessment. The special declaration group for coarse-wool felt footwear does not make a textile-lined winter boot automatically eligible for declaration. Assess protective footwear for special users additionally by claimed purpose.

In practice

Avoid a size list without user age. Age, size and statutory footwear group must agree.

Sources: [6]-[8]

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Home textiles and textile sets

Identify bed linen, towels and other made-up textiles separately.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Bed linen	Covered adult bed linen: TR 017 certificate; children’s bed linen: TR 007.
Towels / table linen	Covered TR 017 groups: declaration 3d/4d/6d.
Curtains / blankets / pillows	Assess exact category, material and intended use.
Set constituents	Allocate every constituent and technical construction.
Labelling	Material, model, care and relevant dimensions for each sales unit.

Shared packaging does not make different goods a legally homogeneous group. A bath set may contain a towel, bathrobe and slipper with different assessment characteristics. Separate bed linen from filled bedding. Public/commercial-use textiles may additionally face national fire/building rules; a light-industry declaration does not automatically satisfy them. Assess antibacterial-treatment claims against the actual material and relevant additional requirements. Reconcile quantities and dimensions with the sales unit.

In practice

Do not universally apply one document number to every set component. First establish the actual evidence scope.

Sources: [3]-[8]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Leather, fur and leather goods

Raw material, apparel and accessories are different supply objects.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Adults	Assess leather/fur and related products by TR 017 category.
Leather goods	Distinguish bags, belts, gloves and other actual items.
Children	TR 007 including specific material and age conditions.
Material file	Species, tanning, dyeing, finishing, synthetic leather and lining.
Further import issues	Assess animal materials, species protection and national trade rules by actual goods.

A leather jacket has different requirements from raw leather or a handbag. Identify natural and synthetic fur clearly in specifications and labels; species and treatment may be mandatory information. Assess leather gloves and other special children’s categories under the current version. Animal-material origin may trigger further import documents independently of EAC. Resolve protected-species requirements separately. An EAC document does not replace these conditions.

In practice

Keep raw materials and finished articles separate in the matrix. A material declaration does not automatically cover the subsequently manufactured item.

Sources: [4]-[9]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Fabrics, nonwovens, felt and carpets

Supply state and technical use determine scope.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Fabric / knit	Apparel, linen and towelling materials by named category.
Machine-made carpets	Covered carpets/coverings: TR 017 declaration group 3d/4d/6d.
Nonwoven / felt	Determine actual covered category and supply form.
Technical use	Assess filter media, components, packaging or protective materials separately.
Further processing	Dyeing, finishing, lamination or assembly may change evidence.

A roll of apparel fabric is not automatically assessed as the jumper later made from it. Describe composition, finishing, mass per area, width and intended further processing. Carpet pile, backing and coating may involve different materials. National fire requirements for particular locations remain separate. Technical textiles may fall outside ordinary light-industry scope; assess the actual supply object. Subsequent printing, coating or assembly may create a new construction requiring assessment.

In practice

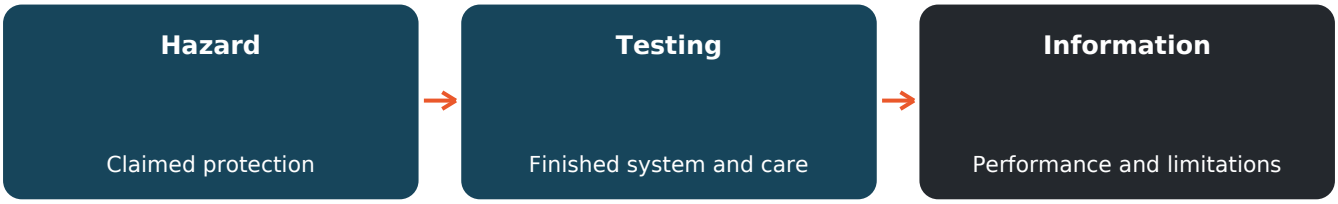
Raw-material evidence assists finished-product assessment only where statutory comparability conditions are satisfied.

Sources: [3]-[5]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Protective apparel, gloves and visibility clothing

Every protective claim needs appropriate evidence.



Evidence must cover protective claims

Assessment area	Project implementation
Hazard	Mechanical, chemical, heat, cold, electrical, visibility or other claimed hazards.
Construction	Material layers, seams, closures, reflectors, accessories and combinations.
Performance	Define claimed classes and protection conditions from test results.
Use	Donning, combinations, limitations, cleaning, inspection and withdrawal.
Route	Current TR 019 category/risk class determines declaration/certification.

Flame-resistant fabric alone does not establish a complete protective suit. Seams, zips, covers and combinations may limit performance. Visibility clothing requires appropriate area, arrangement and material properties under the applicable method. Care may alter protection, so describe the permitted use condition. For chemical protective clothing, define the chemical, exposure and performance precisely. Instructions must reflect tested use and limitations. Incorporate adopted 2027 changes in product-development planning.

In practice

Assess actual usability of EU CE records and EN reports. They do not automatically replace the required EAEU evidence.

Sources: [9]-[11]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Protective and safety footwear

Claimed protection determines the procedure.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Ordinary shoes	Without PPE purpose assess under TR 017 or TR 007.
Simple protection	Assess minimal-risk category under TR 019 and Annex 4.
Serious hazards	Allocate toe-impact, chemical or electrical protection specifically.
Footwear system	Toe cap, penetration protection, sole, lining, adhesives and closure.
Information	Protection marking, limitations, sizes, care and service life.

“Safety footwear” is not a universal declaration category. Check statutory allocation for every protective characteristic; assess the whole combination where multiple hazards are claimed. Changes to toe-cap material, penetration-resistant insert or sole may affect performance. Describe use limitations including electrical environments or chemical contact where relevant. Visually identical models may have different protective variants and need unique item identifiers. Record the classification before sampling and price confirmation.

In practice

Do not confuse standards performance classes with the two TR 019 risk classes. They serve different purposes.

Sources: [9]-[11]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Consumer label: required information

Labelling forms part of technical release.



Label and technical dossier must agree

Assessment area	Project implementation
Identity	Product name, size and prescribed model/item details.
Economic actor	Name/legal address of manufacturer/seller/authorised person specified by the TR.
Origin / date	Country and date of manufacture under product provisions.
Composition	Fibre/material information for relevant product parts.
Further details	Brand, care, warranty and batch number according to obligation/condition.
Language / form	Current TR/national language rules, legibility and permitted placement.

The website lists many label fields; they do not apply identically to every item. A serial number, for example, is not a universal mandatory field for all TR 017 textiles. Product-specific fields and regulatory conditions govern. Consumer information must be accurate, accessible and legible. Depending on provisions, marking may be on the item, attached label, packaging or insert. A QR code does not automatically replace visible mandatory information. TR 017 and TR 007 specify Russian or the state language of the relevant member state. Check additional national language obligations at the destination. Review the actual artwork for size, contrast and legibility.

In practice

Use a label review for each category. Manufacturer details, model list, material percentages and evidence must reflect the same data version.

Sources: [1], [4], [5], [7], [9]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Fibres, footwear materials and care

Consumer information must describe actual construction.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Apparel	Fibre types/percentages in outer material and lining under the TR.
Other textiles	Raw material/carpet pile and further category-specific fields.
Footwear	Upper, lining and bottom materials; model/item.
Fur / leather	Prescribed material, species and treatment information.
Care	Check care symbols and required special instructions for actual suitability.

One “100% cotton” statement may mislead for a lined mixed-material item. Distinguish the parts required by the regulation rather than silently including lining or coating. Footwear statements covering only upper and sole are often incomplete because lining must also be identified. Care symbols must match the released instructions. Claims such as “leather”, “natural fur” or “antibacterial” need substantiated product data. Assess material tolerances under the respective provision; they do not permit an invented composition.

In practice

Agree care with material suppliers and production. PPE cleaning must additionally preserve the required protective performance.

Sources: [4], [5], [7], [9]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Special labelling for children’s products

Assess age relevance, safe use and actual material data.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Core information	Name, country, prescribed actors, date and EAC under TR 007.
Category	Size, materials/fibres, model and care by actual item.
Age	Keep intended age consistent with sizes, use and procedure.
Additional instructions	Required care, prewashing or use instructions by product.
Conditional fields	Storage/use period, warranty or specific conditions as actually required.

Children’s labels cannot be prepared by merely swapping the EAC mark on an adult label. Confirm the underlying product and age category. Infant/first-layer goods may have special use and care conditions; do not substitute arbitrary marketing text. Occasional-use marking is appropriate only within statutory conditions. Do not invent a shelf life for ordinary apparel where the rule does not require it. Review consumer information and size labels together with the SGR, declaration or certification dossier.

In practice

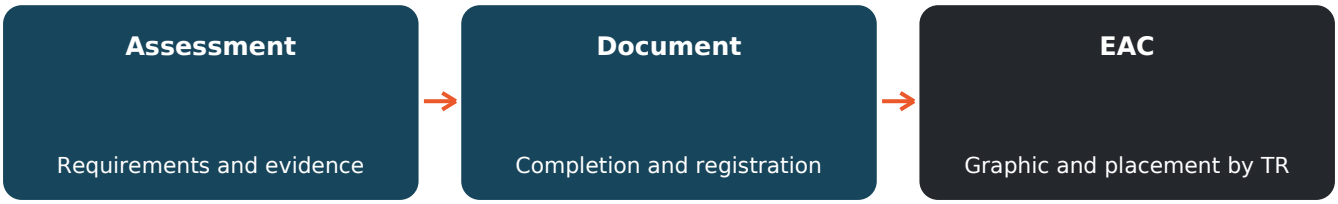
Include a photograph of the final label in shipment release. Also review the combination of sewn label, hangtag and packaging.

Sources: [6]-[8]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

EAC and national digital marking

Two different obligations must be fulfilled separately.



Process diagram · not an official EAC print template

Assessment area	Project implementation
EAC prerequisite	All applicable requirements met and prescribed procedures completed.
Design	Prescribed graphic, at least 5 mm, monochrome and contrasting.
Placement / durability	Follow the actual TR, particularly PPE requirements.
Digital codes	Assess national product list, GTIN, code ordering and import/distribution process.
Reconciliation	Connect item, label, code, packing list and conformity evidence.

EAC is not a Data Matrix code, and a national digital code is not EAC evidence. Russia operates a national marking system for certain footwear/light-industry goods; check coverage and dates for the actual TN VED/product code in the current system. Other member states have their own requirements. Prepare PPE marking and instructions under its special TR provisions. Typing “EAC” in an arbitrary font does not create an official print template. Use the prescribed graphic and confirm permitted placement.

In practice

Release printing and coding only after evidence scope and product data are confirmed. An active digital code does not cure missing conformity assessment.

Sources: [4], [7], [9], [15], [19]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Audits, surveillance, validity and archive

Plan document duration and continuing duties together.

Assessment area	Project implementation
TR 017 · Series	Certificate/declaration up to five years under current Article 11.
TR 017 · Batch	No expiry period is set; evidence remains restricted to the identified batch.
TR 007	Procedure-specific limits; certification generally up to three years, QMS-dependent up to five.
Series surveillance	Production/QMS assessment and surveillance under TR, scheme and contract.
TR 017 archive	Applicant: at least ten years from production cessation or sale of the final batch item.

TR 017 requires annual periodic assessment of certified series goods under 1c/2c; agree scope and samples with the body. TR 007 specifies annual surveillance for the relevant certification routes. Declaration does not automatically create the same inspection obligation as every certificate, but requires effective production control. Confirm the specific duration of under-three SGR-following declarations as explained on page 13. Confirm PPE duration under its TR and scheme. A five-year maximum is not a universal guarantee. Under No. 44/2026, evidence issued/adopted before the TR 017 amendment remains valid until expiry; covered goods may be placed on the market until then.

In practice

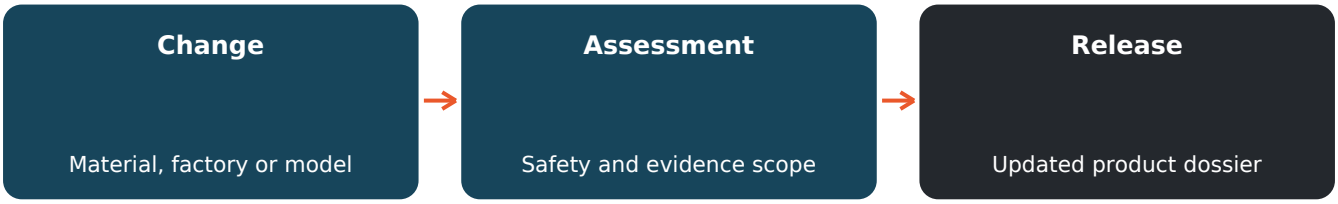
The archive includes evidence, reports, material versions, contracts, audit records and labels. Expiry, production cessation and retention end are different dates.

Sources: [5]-[9], [20]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Registers, import and product changes

Every shipment must match the released product version.



Assess new construction before the next shipment

Assessment area	Project implementation
Register check	Number, status, duration, applicant, manufacturer, factory and scope.
Shipment file	Items, quantity, packing list, invoice, HS/TN VED and conformity evidence.
Material change	Reassess fibres, colours, tanning, coating, lining, soles or adhesives.
Factory / brand / model	Assess effects on identity, reports and conformity scope.
Complaint / withdrawal	Hold affected goods, trace them and inform competent actors.

A document PDF without a current register check is insufficient for shipment release. Verify original data, annexes and actual status. Change assessment determines whether existing evidence suffices, further tests or a new procedure are needed. Every administrative change does not automatically invalidate evidence, but an unassessed new material construction must not silently use the old document. Additionally resolve national digital marking, import conditions and current trade restrictions. EAC is not a general export or sanctions authorisation.

In practice

Maintain a change log with date, trigger, assessment, responsible person and release. A new season is a useful trigger for a complete matrix review.

Sources: [5]-[9], [13], [18], [19]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Timing, costs and reliable planning

Price and timing follow the actual portfolio.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Website indication	Around 10-20 working days for many certification projects; typical stated range EUR 3,000-5,000.
Classification	TR, age, layer, risk, series/batch and number of categories.
Testing	Material families, colours, footwear construction, protective claims and laboratory programme.
Additional work	Samples, translations, representation, audit, SGR and registration.
Follow-up	Agree series surveillance, variants, new factories and renewal expressly.

Website figures are indicative, not a commitment for every textile, children’s or PPE project and not a universal declaration price. Registration, special testing, audit scheduling or missing data can considerably extend timing. Define when the processing period starts, for example after complete records and accepted samples. A reliable quotation identifies item scope, test groups, included services, one-off/ongoing costs and change conditions. Coordinate label printing, digital codes and logistics with realistic procedure completion.

In practice

Submit a complete materials/item matrix for a fixed-price quotation. Agree the cost effect of subsequent changes before implementation.

Sources: [1], [3]-[11]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Case study: a mixed collection

Four categories lead to different conformity routes.

Assessment area	Project implementation
A · Adult underwear	TR 017; assess certified group, material families and series scheme.
B · Adult leisure jacket	TR 017; assess third layer, declaration group and lining/coating.
C · Infant first-layer underwear	TR 007; under three, assess SGR and subsequent declaration.
D · Protective footwear	TR 019; hazard and claimed performance determine procedure.

The brand owner collects manufacturers/factories, material lists, age groups and labels. The project matrix separates four routes, then technical test groups. A shared manufacturer does not make categories interchangeable. Plan representative underwear materials for A, outer fabric/lining for B, special hygienic and registration evidence for C, and footwear construction/protection for D. Combine items in shipment release only after each procedure is complete. Reconcile reports, model lists, labels and register status for every group.

In practice

This is a planning example. Determine the actual classification from the real goods, protective claims and effective provisions.

Sources: [3]-[11]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Common mistakes and prevention

A consistent dossier prevents avoidable queries.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Everything is “clothing”	Specify category, layer, age and purpose.
3c used for series	TR 017: 1c/2c series, 3c batch.
SGR alone for infant underwear	Complete subsequent TR 007 declaration.
Every protective shoe is declared	Assess current TR 019 risk category and protective functions.
One sample for every variant	Substantiate comparability and document coverage.
EU report automatically accepted	Reconcile methods, recognition, scope and report conditions.
Label without lining material	Review category-specific materials and mandatory fields completely.
Data Matrix replaces EAC	Fulfil digital national and EAC obligations separately.
New colour unassessed	Reconcile chemical finishing and test-group coverage.

Many delays arise from inconsistent data: one manufacturer in the application, another in the report; old lining information on the label or footwear without variant IDs. Maintain one released master dataset for purchasing, laboratory, conformity, sales and logistics. Resolve discrepancies before registration and printing. Assess a minor formal change traceably and treat an actual safety nonconformity as a technical problem.

In practice

Evidence is usable only alongside a genuinely matching product and shipment dossier.

Sources: [3]-[15], [19]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Answers to frequently asked questions

The actual goods determine the route, not a general sector label.

Does every textile need a certificate?

No. TR 017 contains certification and declaration groups. Assess category, layer and purpose. Children’s goods and PPE have separate regulations.

Is SGR sufficient for under-three underwear?

Covered first-layer goods also require declaration after SGR. Both stages must match the actual item.

Are all protective shoes subject to declaration?

No. Claimed protection and the current TR 019 category determine risk class and conformity route.

Is ISO 9001 always required?

No. Suitable QMS evidence matters particularly for QMS-based schemes. It replaces neither product testing nor conformity evidence.

Does series evidence cover every new season?

Only within the confirmed scope. Reconcile material, colour, coating, factory, models and purpose when changes occur.

Does the 2026 PPE amendment already fully apply?

No. No. 40/2026 generally applies from 27 April 2027; certain requirements depend on test-method lists. No. 115/2026 governs transitions.

Sources: [3]-[11]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Pre-shipment release checklist

Use as a worksheet and close every open item.

Area	Check	Status
Classification	Category, age range, layer and purpose defined.	open
Regulations	TR, effective version and transitions assessed.	open
Route	Certificate/declaration/SGR plus declaration confirmed.	open
Applicant	Eligible role and representation contract established.	open
Manufacturer / factories	Names/addresses consistent throughout records.	open
Item matrix	Every item/relevant variant allocated.	open
Bill of materials	Outer material, lining, sole and finishing complete.	open
Samples	Identity, sampling and lawful import traceable.	open
Reports	Methods, competence, results and coverage suitable.	open
Audit / QMS	Required assessment and series control agreed.	open
Label	Materials, age, size, date, actors and language checked.	open
PPE instructions	Protection, limitations and care confirmed.	open
Register / EAC	Status, number, scope and marking correct.	open
Digital codes	National marking resolved for actual items.	open
Import / trade	Shipment file and current legal import/export conditions reviewed.	open
Maintenance	Archive, surveillance, changes and responsible person defined.	open

Project: _____ Release date: _____
Responsible person: _____ Signature: _____

Sources: [3]-[20]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Portfolio enquiry form

Submit with catalogue, materials list and labels for initial assessment.

Information	Your details
Company / contact	_____
Manufacturer / factories	_____
Destinations / importer	_____
Brand / items / models	_____
User age / size range	_____
Category / clothing layer	_____
Series / batch / quantity	_____
Outer materials / fibre percentages	_____
Lining / filling / skin contact	_____
Colours / print / coating	_____
Footwear materials / attachment	_____
PPE hazards / performance	_____
Suppliers / material codes	_____
Reports / ISO / existing evidence	_____
Labels / care / instructions	_____
HS / TN VED / planned shipment	_____

Useful attachments

Item list, technical descriptions, photographs, quantitative material data, manufacturer/factory overview, existing reports and labels. Add protection matrix/instructions for PPE and age/size matrix for children’s goods.

Sources: [1], [3]-[11]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Product matrix and change release

Connect every construction to its evidence and tested version.

Example	Classification	Planning approach
A-01 · Underwear	Adult · TR 017	Certificate; skin-contact materials.
B-02 · Leisure jacket	Adult · Layer 3	Declaration; outer/lining.
C-03 · Infant underwear	Under 3 · Layer 1	SGR plus declaration.
D-04 · Protective shoe	PPE · Protection matrix	Risk and performance testing.

The table illustrates the structure. A complete matrix records at least item, brand, age/size range, layer, protection, versioned materials, factory, TR, scheme, test group, report, evidence number, label version and release owner. Control document annexes. Hold items without clear allocation before shipment.

Change record

Item / collection: _____
Previous / new materials version: _____
Trigger / affected factory: _____
Assessment / existing evidence: _____
Additional test / new procedure: _____
Label / register / codes: _____
Released by / date: _____

One shared data version

Purchasing, development, laboratory, conformity, sales and logistics use the same released version.

Sources: [3]-[11]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Regulations archive and terminology

Use archives, original texts and amendments together.

Regulation	AC Inorms archive
TR 007/2011	Children’s and adolescent products
TR 017/2011	Light-industry products
TR 019/2011	Personal protective equipment
TR 005/2011	Packaging: assess where actually relevant

For textiles, TR 007, 017 and 019 are particularly relevant. A packaging regulation does not automatically apply cumulatively to every clothing item. These links access the archive; confirm the current legal version through EEC pages/legal portal. Translations support work but do not replace original rules and amendment acts.

Term	Meaning
EAC / EAEU	Conformity mark / Eurasian Economic Union.
TR CU	Customs Union technical regulation; retained designation of existing TRs.
SGR	State registration for a covered category.
PPE	Personal protective equipment.
Series / batch	Continuing manufacture / uniquely identified quantity.
Test group	Technically substantiated group of representative constructions.
GTIN / Data Matrix	Product identifier / digital code; not EAC evidence.

Sources: [2]-[15], [19]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Sources and legal foundations · 1

Original texts and amendments govern together.

[1] AC Inorms · textiles, clothing and footwear
https://ac-inorms.com/eac-zertifikat-fuer-textilien-und-schuhe

[2] AC Inorms · regulations archive
https://ac-inorms.com/richtlinien-ac-inorms-gmbh

[3] EEC · TR 017/2011, amendments and standards lists
https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/department/deptexreg/tr/bezopProductLegkProm.php

[4] TR 017/2011 · official baseline text; read with amendments
https://eec.eaeunion.org/upload/medialibrary/e4f/TR-TS-ProduktLegProm.pdf

[5] Council Decision 75/2025 · TR 017 revision from 26 April 2026
https://docs.eaeunion.org/documents/447/10247/

[6] EEC · TR 007/2011, children’s goods and amendments
https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/department/deptexreg/tr/bezopDeti.php

[7] TR 007/2011 · official baseline text; read with amendments
https://eec.eaeunion.org/upload/medialibrary/0f8/P_797_1.pdf

[8] Council Decision 147/2022 · children’s goods amendment
https://docs.eaeunion.org/documents/401/6944/

[9] EEC · TR 019/2011, PPE and standards lists
https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/department/deptexreg/tr/bezopSIZ.php

[10] Council Decision 40/2026 · PPE revision generally from 27 April 2027
https://docs.eaeunion.org/documents/461/10640/

Accessed and reviewed on 10 October 2026. Footnotes refer to these numbered sources. Read baseline PDFs with amendments. Distinguish TR 017 revision No. 75/2025 from transition No. 44/2026. For TR 007, assessment of the effective version includes, among others, No. 51/2017 and No. 147/2022.

Sources: [1]-[10], [20]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Further sources and image credits

Confirm legal version, registers and national duties before each application.

[11] Board Decision 115/2026 · PPE transitions
https://docs.eaeunion.org/en/documents/463/10912/

[12] EEC · all adopted technical regulations
https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/department/deptexreg/tr/TR_general.php

[13] Decision 41/2018 · declaration registration
https://old.adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/H18EK000041

[14] Decision 293/2012 · common document forms
https://old.adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/H12EK000293

[15] Decision 711/2011 · EAC mark design and use
https://old.adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/H11T0000711

[16] AC Inorms · supplementary clothing/footwear records checklist
ac-inorms.com · Open original source

[17] AC Inorms · general EAC information and document photograph
https://ac-inorms.com/eac-zertifikat

[18] European Commission · current sanctions information
finance.ec.europa.eu · Open original source

[19] Marking system · light industry, current categories and dates
markirovka.ru · Open original source

[20] Board Decision 44/2026 · TR 017 transitional provisions
https://docs.eaeunion.org/documents/463/10609/

Images and graphics

Cover: footwear image from the AC Inorms sector page (source 1). Document photograph: general EAC page (source 17). Layer, procedure, material, variant, protection, marking and workflow diagrams were created for this guide. They are not official EAC print templates.

Sources: [11]-[20]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Your textile and footwear project with AC Inorms

A clear item/material matrix leads to the appropriate procedure.

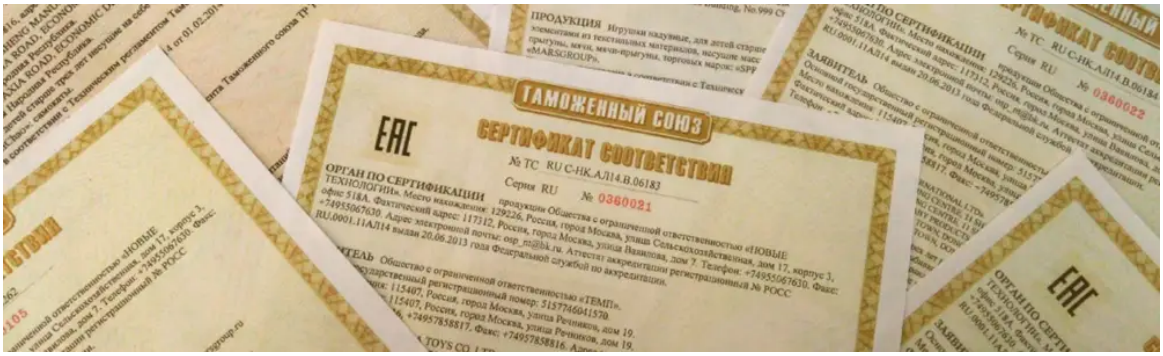


Image: technical records and EAC documentation.

AC Inorms supports manufacturers/exporters in classification, documentation and coordination of conformity procedures for textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods. Develop the project from actual goods, users and protective functions. Review existing evidence for usability and agree samples, laboratory, competent actors and representation for the specific project.

Service	Project contribution
Classification	Resolve TR, category, age, layer and protective function.
Documentation	Support item matrix, material data, labels and translation.
Testing / procedure	Coordinate groups, samples, laboratory, audits and evidence.
Maintenance	Plan surveillance, variants, new collections and register status.

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Email: inbox@ac-inorms.com
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Send the enquiry form, item list, material data, age/size matrix, labels and existing reports. State destination, supply model, factories and planned shipment. For PPE, add claimed protective functions.

Sources: [1], [17]