inorms

TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE

PRACTICAL GUIDE · 2026 EDITION

Agricultural Machinery EAC Guide

A comprehensive handbook for manufacturers, exporters and product managers



TR 010 · TR 031 · TECHNICAL SAFETY
TESTING · DOCUMENTATION · CHECKLISTS

As of 14 October 2026

ac-inorms.com

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

How to use this handbook

From technical classification to released supply.

This guide serves manufacturers, exporters, importers and quality managers for agricultural and forestry equipment. It connects EAC product assessment with records, test planning, manufacture and continuing support. The EAEU comprises Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia. Technical purpose determines the legal route: tractor, trailer, implement, self-propelled working machine and stationary installation are distinct product categories.

Structure and application

Pages 4-15 address classification, regulations, schemes and interfaces. Pages 16-18 cover roles and workflow. Pages 19-22 explain dossier, safety justification and operating records. Pages 23-28 address technical assessment topics. Pages 29-36 cover standards, samples, reports, audit, registration and marking. Pages 37-40 discuss validity, inspection, changes and operation. Pages 41-47 provide cases, costs, checklist, FAQs and worksheets. Sources and contact details complete the handbook.

Edition 1.0 · As of 14 October 2026

The sector page and archive were checked against official sources. Decision 36/2026 amendments to TR 010 have staged start dates; future list rules are not treated as already effective. Tables and printable templates are editorial working aids.

Sources: [1]-[11]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Contents

Linked chapters and practical working resources.

Chapter	Pages
Classification, regulations and conformity forms	4-15
Roles and project workflow	16-18
Dossier and operating records	19-22
Technical safety and test planning	23-28
Standards, samples, audit and registration	29-34
Marking and product identity	35-36
Validity, inspection and operation	37-40
Cases, costs and worksheets	41-47
Sources and contact	48-50

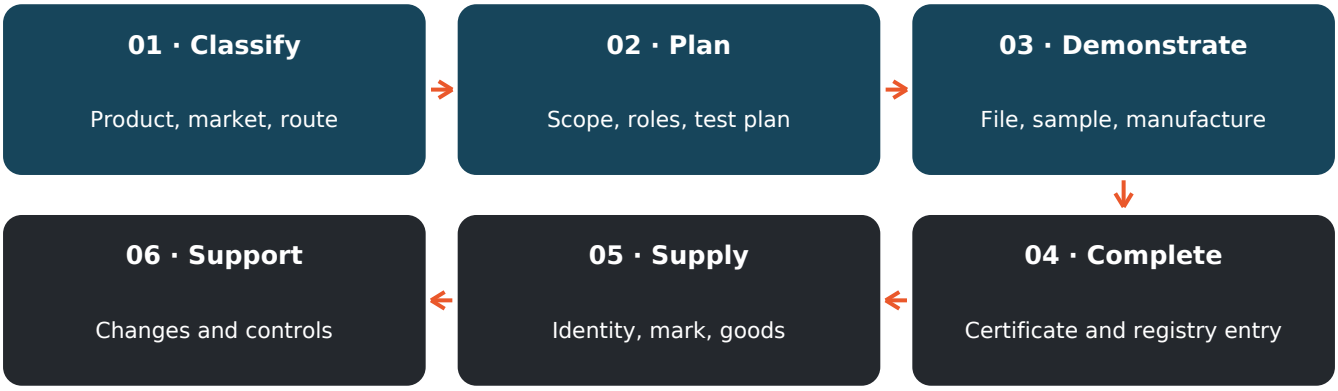
Suggested starting point

Start with function, supply boundary, drive, speed, destination and models. Then assess 010, 031 and relevant interfaces; only then select form, scheme and samples.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Quick start: seven project decisions

Describe the product before ordering evidence.



Assessment area	Project implementation
01 · Function	Tractor, transport trailer, implement or stationary plant.
02 · Scope	Regulation, exclusions, version and commencement.
03 · Supply	Series, identified batch or single unit.
04 · Roles	Applicant, manufacturer, body and laboratory.
05 · Evidence	Dossier, testing and necessary manufacturing review.
06 · Completion	Document, annexes, registry status and marking.
07 · Support	Inspection, changes, instructions and operation.

Agricultural location alone does not determine the route. Establish design function and distinguish separately supplied components from the complete product. Use a model matrix for drives, working widths, masses and safeguards. Give each legal decision a rationale and source version. Release connects actual goods, technical records and registry data. For continuing series plan changes and required inspections at the initial order.

In practice

Use the worksheets on pages 46 and 47 in the initial enquiry.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Distinguishing product categories

A trade name does not replace technical classification.



Category	Assessment starting point
Agricultural / forestry tractor	Tractor definition and scope under TR 031/2012.
Tractor transport trailer	TR 031, purpose, construction and permitted category.
Implement / working equipment	TR 010, function and effective list entry.
Self-propelled working machine	TR 010; distinguish effective and future provisions.
Stationary farm / feed plant	TR 010 and relevant electrical / pressure interfaces.
Component / spare part	Independent scope, use and supply form.

Equipment can operate with a tractor without itself being a tractor. Conversely, do not treat a tractor covered by TR 031 universally as declarable machinery under TR 010. For mixed functions map technical definitions, exclusions and affected assemblies in writing.

Sources: [3], [4], [7], [8]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

2026 legal position and staged transitions

Plan effective requirements separately from later amendments.

Basis	Position
TR 010/2011	Machinery and equipment; official text as amended.
Decision 36 of 13 March 2026	Generally effective 1 September 2026; observe expressly deferred clauses.
Revised Annex 3	Amendment point 15 starts only 1 April 2028.
Country-specific application	Specified provisions in Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan apply from 1 April 2028.
Existing TR 010 evidence	Documents issued / adopted before commencement: until expiry, no later than 1 September 2031 under transition.
TR 031/2012	Current amendments and its own product / conformity rules.

Decision 36 does not give one start date for every amendment. Check its paragraphs 2 and 4 and the affected amendment clause. In particular, the later revised lists must not predetermine today’s route. Transitions do not revive expired or suspended documents. For new projects agree relevant destination and date with the body; for existing products check issue date, status and identical configuration.

Project sources

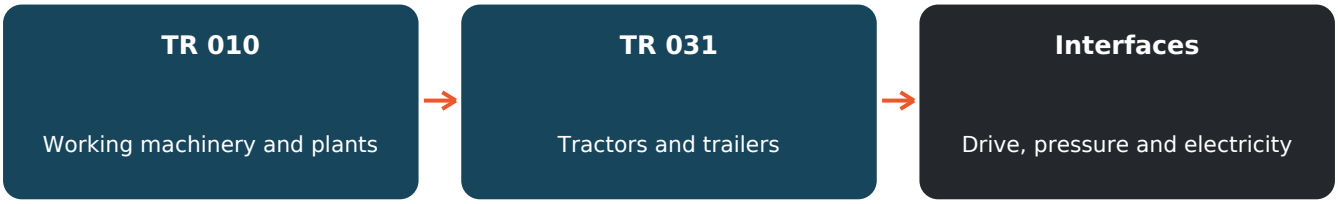
Record act, amendment clause, start date and technical version together.

Sources: [4]-[7]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

TR 010/2011: machinery and agricultural equipment

List entry and function determine the conformity form.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Scope	Function, limits and exclusions.
Annex 3	Certification and declaration lists in effective version.
Typical groups	Agricultural machinery, gardening equipment, livestock and feed production.
Boundary	Assess agricultural / forestry tractors and trailers under TR 031.
Safety	General requirements and additional mobile machinery requirements.

The effective list includes certification groups for agricultural machinery, mechanised gardening / forestry equipment and livestock, poultry and feed-production machinery. This does not give every item used on a farm the same conformity form. Map the actual product to its entry. An industrial tractor is not automatically an agricultural tractor; purpose matters. For self-propelled machines distinguish provisions effective in 2026 from list amendments effective only in 2028.

In practice

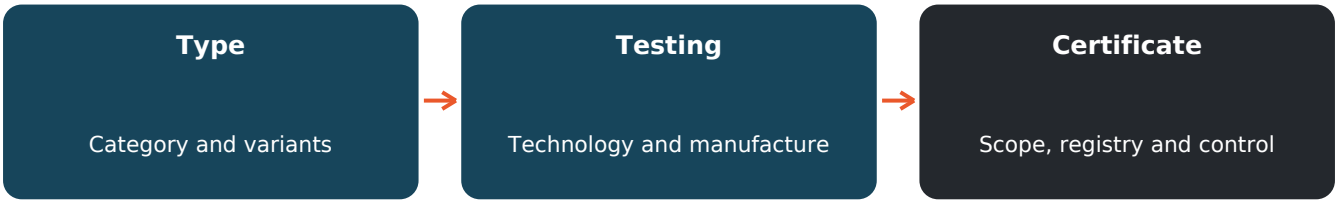
Identify function and list entry expressly in the quotation.

Sources: [4]-[6]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

TR 031/2012: tractors, trailers and components

TR 031 governs a defined product area.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Tractor	Agricultural / forestry wheeled or tracked vehicle under the definition.
Speed	Maximum design speed at least 6 km/h within scope.
Trailer	Assess purpose, design and boundary with working equipment.
Components	Separately marketed safety-related parts under Annex 1.
Form	Certification; not universally replaceable with TR 010 declaration.

The correct designation is TR CU 031/2012. It covers tractors, their trailers and specified components, rather than every agricultural machine. Assess new, used and repaired goods under current scope and exclusions. Describing machinery as used does not automatically release it. Technical type description, variants and versions define assessment. Equipment mounted on a tractor may have its own machinery scope while the base vehicle is assessed under TR 031.

In practice

Confirm type, construction, purpose and maximum speed before commissioning tests.

Sources: [7]-[10]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Type, category, variant and version

Justify tractor families by their construction.

Series

Model family and site

Batch

Defined goods quantity

Single unit

Identified configuration

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Category	Wheeled tractor, tracked tractor or trailer under TR 031.
Type	Manufacturer and characteristic design.
Variant	Engine, axles, transmission, mass and safeguards.
Version	Recorded combination of covered characteristics.
Test representation	Justify critical variants for each relevant characteristic.

A model name may contain technically different variants. A common brand or power rating is insufficient for shared type assessment. Provide a complete matrix covering axles, brakes, tyres, track width, cab and protective structure. Record trailer masses, load distribution, coupling and brakes. Confirm actual category and permitted differences under current TR wording. Select specimens by characteristic and critical configuration; one sample does not automatically cover every later version.

In practice

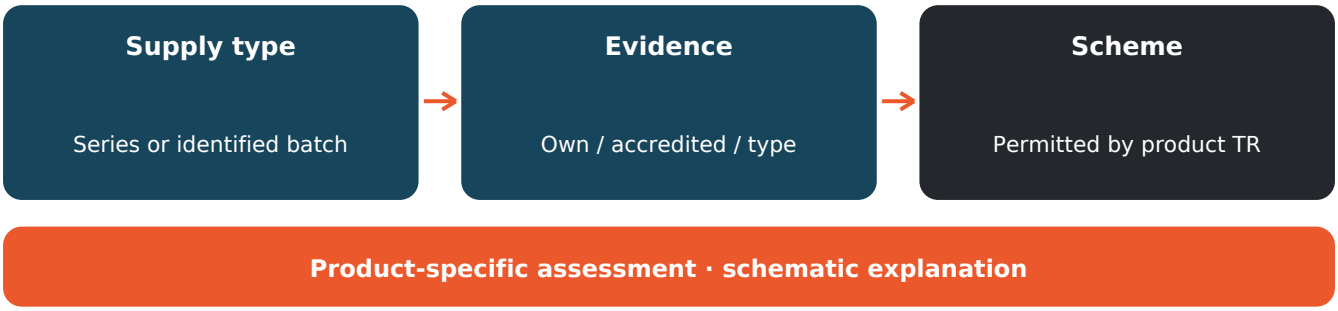
Use identical model names in type matrix, reports and certificate annexes.

Sources: [7]-[10]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

TR 031: certification schemes

Series, batches and units follow different procedures.



Scheme	Supply and assessment
1c	Series: testing, manufacturing review and inspection control.
2c	Series: testing and evaluation of the certified management system.
3c	Identified batch: representative specimen testing.
4c	Single unit: identification and required tests.

Article 6 as amended by Decision 127/2021 provides 1c, 2c, 3c and 4c. The number alone does not explain the procedure: agree applicant role, existing evidence, type description and manufacturing position with the body. Certain components supported by recognised UN type-approval communications have a special route; check eligibility for the actual component. ISO 9001 certification replaces neither product tests nor the EAC certificate.

Continuing control

TR 031 provides series inspections no more frequently than once annually and no less frequently than once every two years. Include the actual plan in the engagement.

Sources: [7], [9], [11]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Comparing declaration and certificate

The regulation determines the conformity form.

Declaration	Certificate	Allocation
Adoption by applicant	Decision by body	Product TR determines form

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Decision	Declaration: applicant; certificate: certification body.
Testing	Both routes may require laboratory testing.
Manufacturing	Controls and assessments depend on the scheme.
Responsibility	Manufacturer duties continue under certification too.
Marking	The same EAC mark where applicable TRs are satisfied.

Do not choose certification for a declaration product solely by price or customer preference. Some TRs expressly permit replacing declaration with certification; check the actual permission. A certificate under one TR likewise does not replace a declaration under another. The body is responsible for its assessment and decision. This does not transfer all product responsibility away from the manufacturer. Map every requirement to its permitted conformity route in the project matrix.

In practice

Several applicable TRs may prescribe different conformity forms.

TR 031 requires certification. Under TR 010 the effective product list determines the form. Declaration schemes 1d-6d or certification schemes apply only where the relevant TR permits. The future April 2028 list is not applied prematurely.

Sources: [4], [7], [11]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Models, variants and supply type

A brand alone does not establish a jointly assessable product family.

Series

Model family and site

Batch

Defined goods quantity

Single unit

Identified configuration

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Model matrix	Function, performance, material and safety-relevant differences.
Series	Common technical scope and controlled manufacture.
Batch	Defined quantity, batch, contract and identity.
Unit	Serial number and actually assessed configuration.
Test representation	Justify samples representing covered variants.

Form families by technical commonality rather than similar names alone. Justify selection of a critical specimen for every relevant characteristic. Different materials, sensors or performance limits may require separate testing. For custom installations identify the supply configuration described by the conformity document. Do not silently reuse batch-specific evidence for a later series. Connect manufacturer, site and model annex with test reports.

In practice

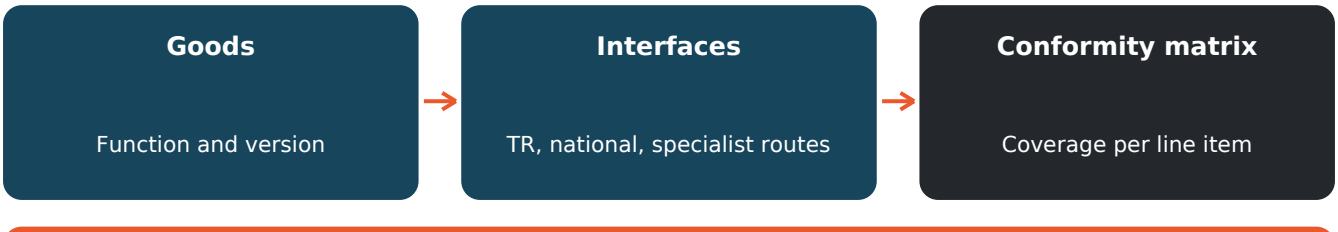
Include all variants in the model matrix before commissioning the laboratory.

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

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Pressure equipment: TR 032/2013

Pressure data and category determine the conformity form.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Operating data	Pressure, volume/nominal size, temperature and medium.
Classification	Equipment type, fluid group, category and exclusions.
Form	Assess category-specific certification or declaration.
Technical file	Strength, materials, welding and safety equipment.
Supply scope	Define vessels, piping, fittings and assembly.

Category is not established by pressure alone. Several parameters and medium influence classification. Describe components and overall scope for installation supplies. The actual TR 032 scheme wording governs, including specialist type routes. Reports and calculations must cover stated operating limits. Distinguish national operator duties or inspections from EAC product assessment.

In practice

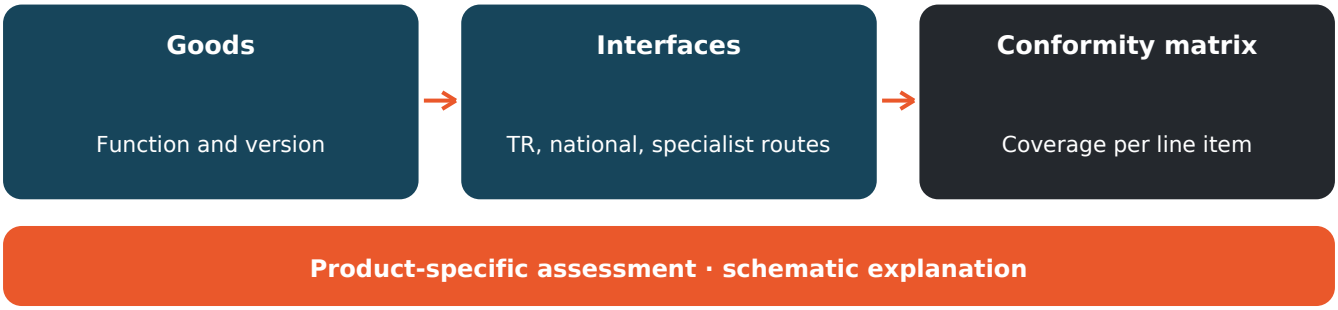
Record pressure, medium and supply boundaries before approving the quotation.

Sources: [16]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Electrical products: TRs 004, 020 and 037

One device may need different evidence for different requirements.



Assessment area	Project implementation
TR 004/2011	Low voltage: assess range, scope and product list.
TR 020/2011	Electromagnetic compatibility and application limits.
TR 037/2016	Substance restrictions: covered category and evidence.
Conformity form	Determine separately under each TR; justify combination.
Dossier	Circuit, components, software, tests and substance data.

A TR 037 declaration addresses covered substance requirements; it does not replace necessary electrical-safety or EMC evidence. A TR 004 certificate likewise does not automatically cover TR 037. Construction, voltage, users and lists determine each form. Evaluate supplier data and testing for substance evidence. Review component, board and cable changes against the model/materials matrix.

In practice

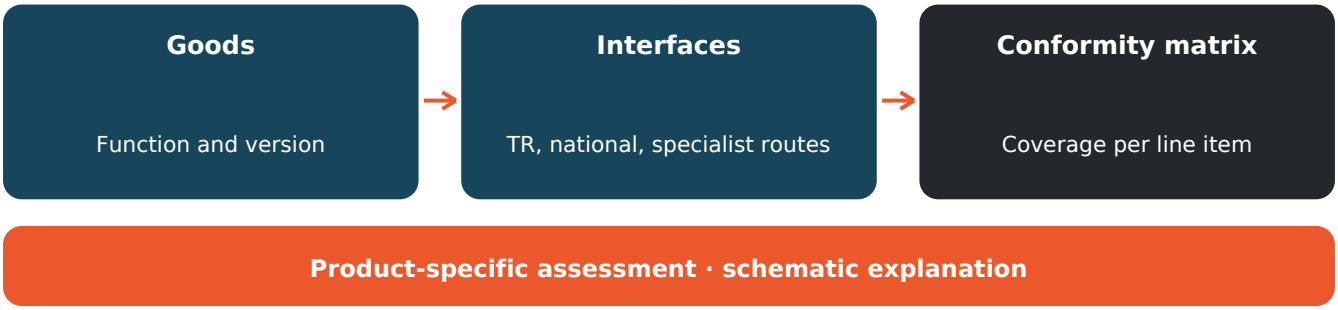
One release file connects all applicable TRs and document numbers.

Sources: [17], [18], [3]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Tractor, implement and plant: interfaces

The safe combination is a distinct assessment topic.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Mechanical	Coupling, three-point hitch, loads and clearances.
Drive	Speed, rotation, power and stopping.
Hydraulic	Pressure, flow, return and stored energy.
Electrical	Supply, controls, EMC and connectors.
Responsibility	Permitted combinations and integrator.

Two valid individual certificates do not automatically prove a safe combination. Assess loads and working envelopes of the complete assembly. Lifting or transport may change axle loads, stability and braking compared with individual tests. Retrofit controls can affect safety functions. The integrator records permitted combinations and use limits; manufacturer instructions must be consistent. For an assembled plant establish whether a distinct complete product arises and which evidence covers its supply boundary.

In practice

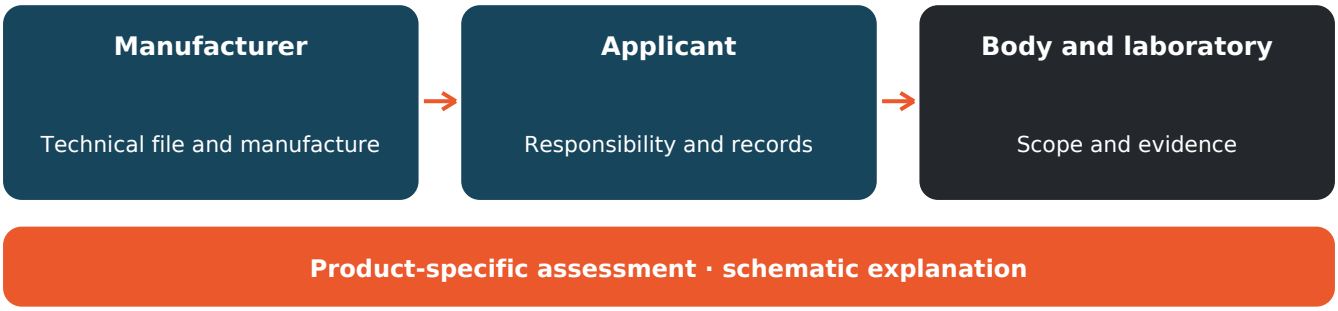
Have both manufacturers and the integrator review the interface sheet.

Sources: [4], [7]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Applicant: role and eligibility

Residence alone is insufficient; the role must also be eligible.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Legal status	Member-state-registered legal entity/entrepreneur under the TR.
Series	Manufacturer or eligible representative under the actual TR.
Batch / unit	Seller/importer only where the TR permits.
Responsibility	Application, evidence, registry data and authority contact.
Registration state	Account for national procedure and access requirements.

A foreign manufacturer without an eligible EAEU establishment cannot simply use its German address for the local applicant role. Derive eligibility from the relevant TR and scheme. A batch importer is not automatically eligible for every series assessment. Check legal form, registration, authority and effective responsibility. For several destinations, select a registration route meeting the competent member state’s conditions. The applicant must be able to maintain access to necessary evidence.

In practice

Confirm applicant eligibility before sample import and contract execution.

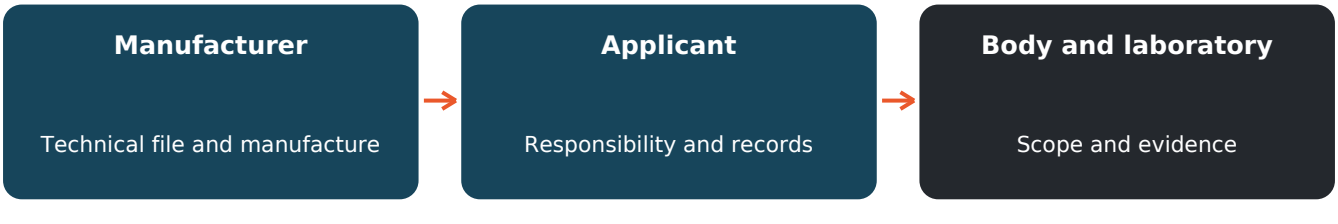
For a foreign series manufacturer arrange the eligible EAEU authorised representative role contractually. Authority, responsibility for conformity and access to records belong together. A contact office without the required legal role is insufficient.

Sources: [4], [7], [11]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Selecting and checking a certification body

Eligibility is product- and procedure-specific.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Accreditation	Check status, number and effective scope.
EAEU registry	Entry and eligibility for the actual procedure.
Product scope	Relevant TRs, categories and assessment methods.
Implementation	Clarify lab, audit, decision and continuing assessment.
Contract	Scope, changes, dates and record access.

A familiar logo or previous order does not replace a current scope check. Record which body makes the certification decision and which organisation tests the goods. Ask about model coverage, deviations and later inspection arrangements. Changing bodies mid-project may trigger reassessment of evidence transfer. Selecting a member state must not circumvent necessary technical testing. Document selection so procurement and quality teams can compare service scope.

In practice

Confirm body, lab and actual test methods before contract signature.

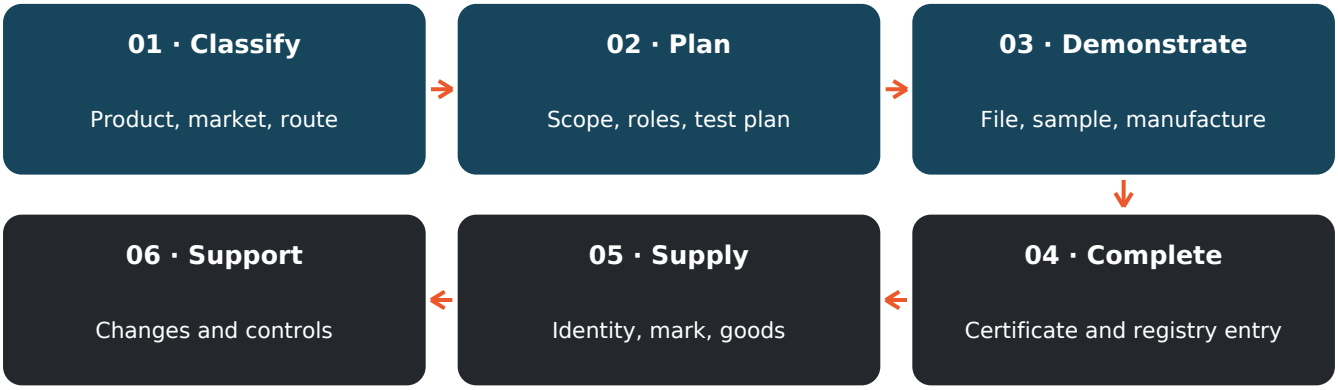
Also verify the accredited laboratory: actual TR, product group, methods and active status. A general machinery scope does not automatically cover tractor braking or protective structures.

Sources: [11], [14]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Project workflow and release gates

Each stage ends with a verifiable decision.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Classification	Approve matrix and justified TR mapping.
Application	Agree roles, scheme and scope with the body.
Assessment	Samples, testing and necessary manufacturing review.
Decision	Review reports and deviations conclusively.
Market release	Match document, registry, label and goods identity.

A plan identifies inputs, owners and acceptance criteria. Record preparation may run alongside sample logistics once the tested version is settled. Treat later model additions as change requests to preserve consistency between tests and annexes. Maintain one issue list with deadlines and decisions. Final release is more than sending a PDF: it connects confirmed technical scope with actual goods. Then plan complaints, inspection and legal updates.

In practice

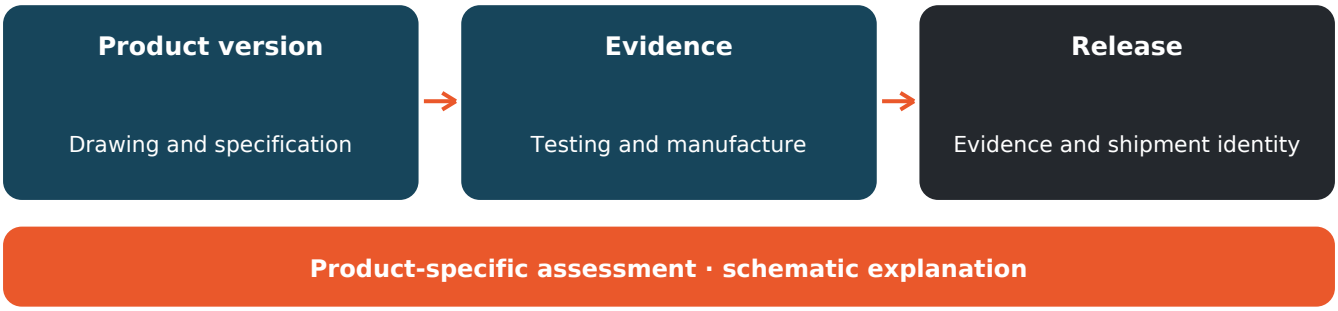
Do not build subsequent steps on unresolved model or site data.

Sources: [4], [7], [11]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

The technical dossier

Every record must identify a defined product version.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Master data	Manufacturer, site, applicant, models and trade names.
Technical file	Specification, drawings, materials and components.
Safety	Requirements, risks and necessary technical assessments.
Evidence	Test reports, sampling records and manufacturing files.
Market records	Instructions, label, passport and shipping documents.

Create a dossier index listing document number, version, language, owner and approval status. Do not combine files with different model scopes without explanation. Drawings and bills of materials must reflect goods actually offered. For confidential formulations or design data agree who sends records directly to laboratory and body. Confidentiality must not prevent necessary assessment. Not every record type is required for every product; the confirmed legal route determines the necessary scope.

In practice

A dossier index reduces queries and makes later changes auditable.

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

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Safety justification and risk assessment

Connect hazard, measure and evidence traceably.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Life phases	Transport, assembly, operation, cleaning and maintenance.
Hazards	Entanglement, crushing, overturning and ejection.
Measures	Safe design, safeguards and user information.
Validation	Test protective effects and safety functions.
Residual risk	Limits, training and required protective equipment.

Agricultural machinery often operates with changing implements in demanding environments. Address foreseeable misuse, clearing blockages, cleaning and unintended restart. A warning sticker does not replace feasible engineering protection. The justification identifies actual models, drawing revisions, safeguards and relevant reports. TR 031 type description and TR 010 safety justification serve different purposes; do not transfer concepts automatically. Update assessment after design changes before releasing series production.

In practice

Give each significant hazard an owner and acceptance evidence.

Sources: [4], [7]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Instructions, technical passport and language

Customer records must describe the same version as the assessment file.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Instructions	Use, limits, installation, operation and maintenance.
Technical passport	Equipment data, identity and necessary conformity references.
Language	Define Russian version and other destination languages.
Translation	Check terminology, units, warnings and model names.
Approval	Manufacturer reviews technical accuracy of the final version.

Translated instructions are more than a linguistic copy. Technical limits, diagrams and warnings must remain accurate. Some categories require specialist records; a generic equipment passport is not universally required for every item. Decide early which documents accompany product, packaging or shipment. After software, design or use changes, assess which records need updating. Original and translation should have corresponding version identification.

In practice

Check numbers, units and model names separately in the translation.

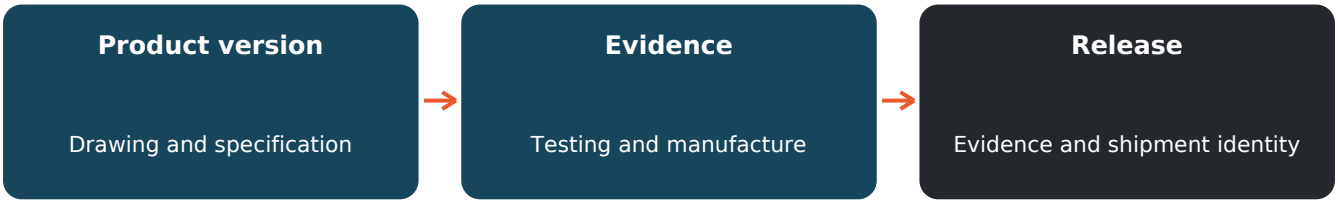
Decision 36/2026 distinguishes paper and electronic operating records and paper passports for certain hazardous or potentially hazardous sites. Check affected clause, country and commencement; a PDF alone is not universally sufficient.

Sources: [4]-[7]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Technical type description for tractors

Describe assessment object and variants completely.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Core data	Manufacturer, type, category and identification.
Dimensions	Masses, axle loads, track width and tyres.
Powertrain	Engine, transmission, maximum speed and PTO.
Safety	Brakes, steering, lighting, cab and protective structure.
Variants	Permitted combinations and test rationale.

The TR 031 type description is not a sales brochure. Use required information structures and clearly referenced drawings. Include separately assessed components with identity and approval records. Recorded masses and speed must match tested specimens. Different tyres, brakes or protective structures may require additional assessment. The body confirms evidence sufficient for each variant. Record software revisions where they affect steering, braking or power limitation.

In practice

Maintain type data as a controlled document with revision number.

Sources: [7]-[10]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Mechanical safety and safeguards

Assess moving parts throughout operating states.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Drawing-in	Rollers, conveyors, augers and belts.
Cutting	Blades, choppers and rotating tools.
Protection	Fixed / interlocked guards.
Access	Cleaning, blockage clearing and servicing.
Evidence	Distances, strength, stopping time and interlocking.

A working function may require exposed tools. Justify necessary access and minimise remaining hazards by design. Assess guards under foreseeable contamination and vibration, as well as when new. Pay particular attention to tool-free removable covers and concealed drives. Service openings must not permit unexpected starting. For automated feed plants assess access, discharge, walkways and staff intervention together. Select standards and methods for the actual machine type.

In practice

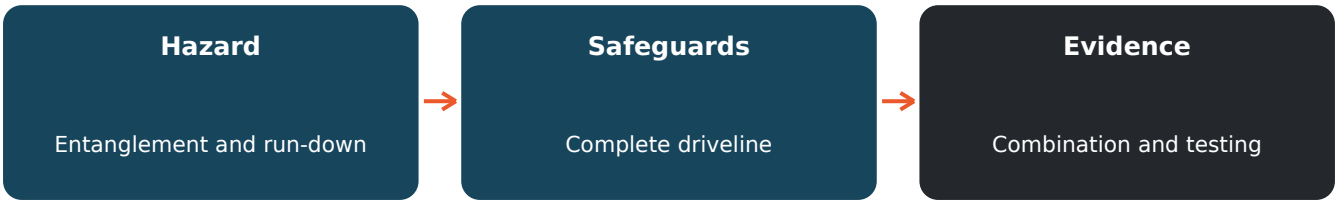
Record safeguard tests with photographs, measurements and drawing references.

Sources: [4]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Power take-off and transmission

Tractor and implement share a hazard zone.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Compatibility	Rated speed, rotation and permitted power.
Driveline	Length change, articulation and overload protection.
Guarding	Assess tractor, shaft and implement ends together.
Servicing	Stop, isolate energy and account for run-down.
Information	Approved shaft, connection and safe procedures.

PTO entanglement can cause severe injuries. Protection at one connection does not remove hazards throughout the driveline. Check complete guarding, retainers, clearances and movement during implement lifting. Excessive or insufficient shaft length may cause further damage. Assess safety coupling and run-down for the actual combination. Instructions address connection, stopping and cleaning; personnel must not step over a running shaft. Actual protection tests follow the applicable regulation and selected standards version.

In practice

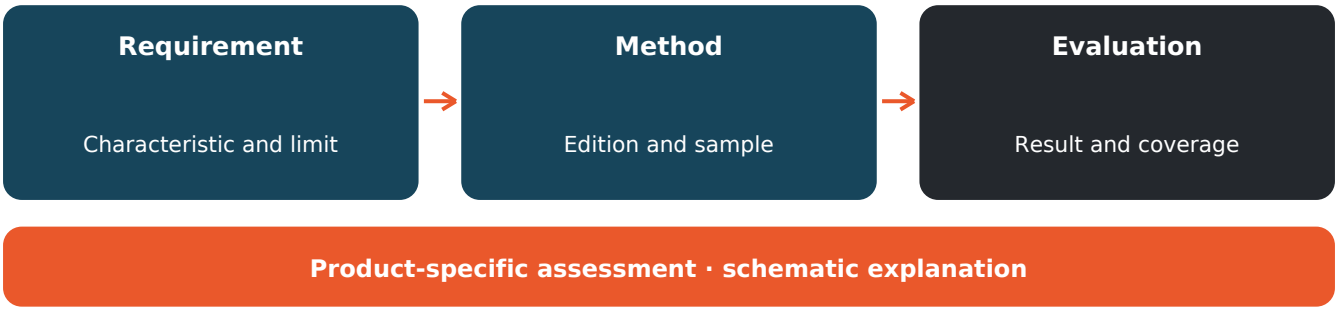
Include photographs of the complete connection and permitted movement envelopes in the dossier.

Sources: [4], [7]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Stability, braking and loads

Assess working and transport states separately.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Stability	Slope, steering position, centre of gravity and implement.
Axle loads	Ballast, lift position and permitted combinations.
Brakes	Service, parking and trailer braking.
Coupling	Vertical load, locking and mechanical strength.
Transport	Dimensions, visibility, securing and lighting.

Permitted gross mass alone does not demonstrate safe load distribution. Record axle loads for critical lift and transport positions. For trailers consider payload, distribution, gradients and brake connection together. Braking reports must match tested mass and tyres. Front or rear equipment may obstruct visibility and lights. Include ballast instructions in operating records. Assess road admission and national use rules alongside EAC product conformity; an EAC certificate does not automatically authorise every public-road journey.

In practice

Identify critical loading as a test configuration.

Sources: [4], [7]-[10]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Operator station, cab and protective structures

Derive protection scope from category and configuration.

Series	Batch	Single unit
Model family and site	Defined goods quantity	Identified configuration

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Access	Steps, handholds, platforms and slip resistance.
Controls	Visibility, identification, ergonomics and starting conditions.
Overturning	Required protective structure and associated testing.
Other hazards	Falling objects, substances and working environment.
Allocation	Cab, seat, restraint and actual variant.

ROPS and FOPS provide different protective functions. An arbitrary cab does not automatically demonstrate either. Determine required structure from applicable category, use and technical requirement. Reports must match actual attachment, mass and construction. Changes to holes or structural members may affect evidence. Crop protection or dusty processes may require separate cab and filter assessment. Instructions explain protection limits and maintenance. Retrofit equipment must not obstruct emergency exit or access.

In practice

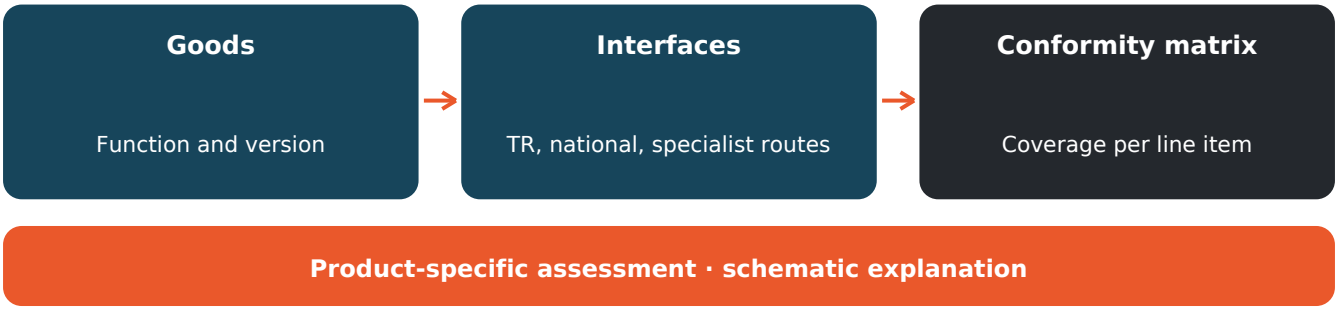
Connect protective structure and tractor type clearly in report and bill of materials.

Sources: [7]-[10]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Hydraulics, pneumatics and stored energy

Design for pressure release and safe servicing.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Lines	Pressure rating, routing, abrasion and securing.
Loads	Lowering, hose failure and mechanical supports.
Accumulators	Residual pressure, release and service access.
Connection	Misconnection, leakage and safe coupling.
TR 032	Medium, pressure, volume, DN and exclusions.

Hydraulic energy often remains after the engine stops. Secure raised equipment appropriately before servicing; a pressure gauge alone does not demonstrate safe conditions. Address injection injuries and hot surfaces. An accumulator or vessel may have its own TR 032 scope while the machine follows TR 010 or tractor TR 031. Classification depends on more than one pressure value. Compile calculations, materials, valves and tests by assembly and category.

In practice

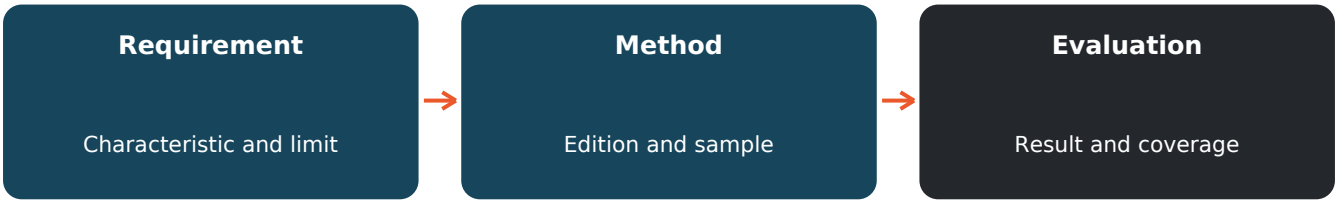
Mark energy sources and release points on a servicing plan.

Sources: [4], [7], [16]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Noise, vibration and engine requirements

Measurement conditions and variants determine relevance.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Noise	Operating state, measurement position and configuration.
Vibration	Seat, hand contact, work and transport.
Engine	Type, power, build date and applicable emission rule.
Report	Method, standards edition, specimen and uncertainty.
Information	Declared values and use guidance.

Do not confuse workplace measurement with product assessment. A value without operating state and configuration cannot reliably cover a model family. For tractors consider current engine annexes and amendment or transition provisions. A European emissions stage is not automatically equivalent to required EAEU evidence. Retrofits, different silencers or cabs can change results. Instructions provide required emission information and measures; agree the actual test plan with the competent laboratory.

In practice

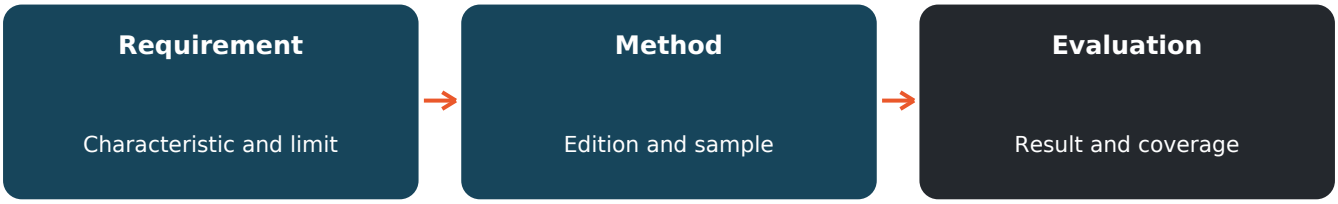
Do not adopt blanket Euro or Stage statements without legal mapping.

Sources: [4], [7]-[10]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Standards matrix and edition control

Record requirement standard and test method separately.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Characteristic	Identify safety or performance requirement.
Reference	Record act, list entry and standard clause.
Edition	Check year, amendments and permitted transitions.
Method	Map test procedure, sample and measurement conditions.
Status	Evidence available, gap or new testing required.

A report under a newer international standard is not automatically an accepted substitute for a method prescribed in the procedure. Conversely, an older GOST edition is not unsuitable merely because of its age when the effective list refers to it. The matrix distinguishes the binding reference from the method actually used. Resolve differences in writing before testing. When references change, compare characteristics first, then identify additional assessment work. This permits focused use of existing evidence without blindly repeating the entire programme.

In practice

A standard number without edition and clause is often insufficient for the test order.

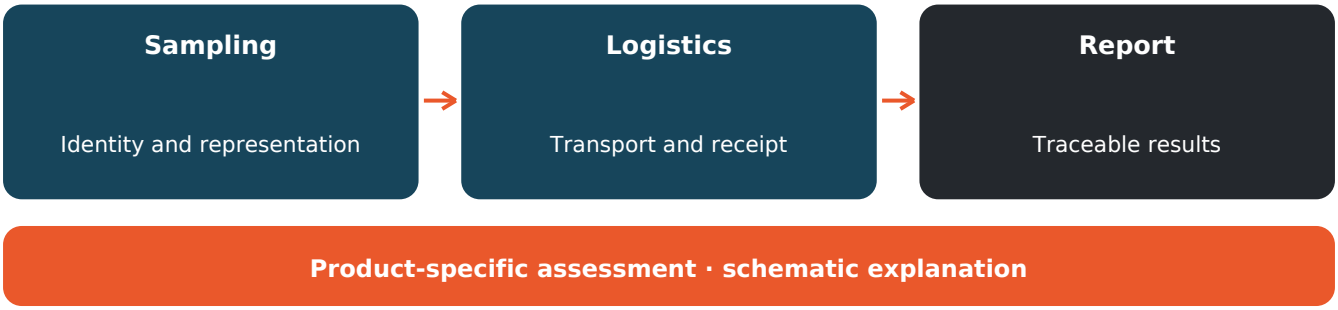
Agricultural equipment may call for product-specific GOST ISO 4254 parts and PTO driveline protection tests. Verify relevance, edition and inclusion in the current TR standards list individually; a standards family does not automatically apply to every machine.

Sources: [4], [7], [11]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Samples, sampling and test logistics

Samples must represent the scope later confirmed.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Selection	Justify type, variant and critical characteristics.
Sampling	Record responsibility, quantity, place, date and identity.
Shipment	Photos, serial numbers, packaging and transport conditions.
Import	Agree purpose and necessary records for test samples.
Laboratory receipt	Secure receipt, condition and identification in the report.

Sample quantity depends on methods, variants and destructive tests. One universal quantity for every EAC procedure would mislead. The sample trail must be traceable from manufacturer to report. Plan appropriate storage and transport for sensitive, refrigerated or chemical products. Do not treat test samples as regular released merchandise without assessing the applicable conditions. If samples are lost or damaged, clarify whether replacements need identical sampling conditions. Agree retention of remaining specimens in the order.

In practice

Reconcile sample list and final model scope before dispatch.

Sources: [4], [7], [13]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Test report and technical evaluation

Connect measured results with requirements and product identity.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Identity	Manufacturer, model, sample and manufacturing version.
Method	Standard edition, clauses and any deviations.
Result	Measured values, limits and traceable evaluation.
Test organisation	Laboratory, location, date and authorised sign-off.
Model coverage	Rationale for variants represented by the result.

A passing result confirms the assessed scope under stated conditions, not every possible use. Close critical failures through cause analysis, correction and retesting where needed. Identify the new version clearly after design correction. Do not silently transfer a report for the earlier sample to a changed construction. The final decision connects all necessary characteristics with the intended certificate or declaration family.

In practice

Review reports in full; a result summary alone is often insufficient.

Sources: [4], [7], [11]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Manufacturing audit: preparation and delivery

Reconcile manufacture with the certified product version.



Manufacture and audit · image: AC Inorms



Assessment area	Project implementation
Scope	Site, manufacturing stages, models and critical processes.
Material flow	Incoming inspection, approved suppliers and traceability.
Competence	People, instructions and special processes.
Equipment	Suitability, calibration and recorded use.
Completion	Findings, actions and effectiveness evidence.

An audit does more than establish that a factory exists. It connects approved design, actual manufacture and final inspection. Agree plan, records and access with the body. Ensure the assessed family is traceably manufactured at the correct site. For outsourced production record responsibilities and quality controls. Assign deviations a cause, action, owner and deadline. Release follows the required assessment of corrections; photographs do not universally replace the prescribed audit method.

In practice

Identify audit needs and travel costs in the quotation before starting.

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

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Certification decision and document content

A positive decision follows complete, matching evidence.



Website explanatory certificate illustration · not a current official form

Assessment area	Project implementation
Participants	Applicant, manufacturer, sites and certification body.
Product	Description, brand, models, versions and supply type.
Basis	TRs, scheme, reports and further assessment evidence.
Validity	Dates and product-specific limits.
Annexes	Complete, clearly connected model and scope information.

The body evaluates results under the permitted procedure. One passing test is insufficient where other requirements or variants are missing. Review the draft jointly with engineering and the applicant: names, addresses, sites and models must match records. Unified forms and completion rules follow Decision 293/2012 as amended, including 198/2022. Use the current permitted form. Do not broaden descriptions to suggest coverage of technically unassessed goods. For extensive families review annexes and provide them with the certificate.

In practice

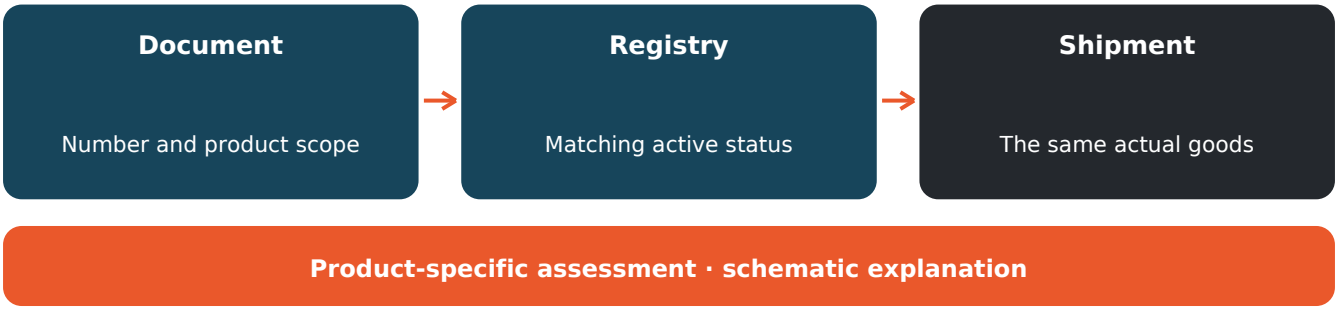
Archive the approved final document with its underlying technical version.

Sources: [11], [15]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Registry verification and shipment release

Check number, status and product identity together.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Source	Use official EAEU registry and corresponding national part.
Participants	Match applicant, manufacturer and site.
Product scope	Models, brand, configuration, batch and annexes.
Evidence basis	Check TR, scheme, reports and validity.
Shipment	Label, instructions, commercial records and actual goods.

A matching registration number is insufficient where it concerns a different family or manufacturer. Review annexes fully. Retain verification date and result in the shipment file. Resolve absent search results through the correct national source and possible spelling variants first; they do not automatically prove no document exists. Record release only after clarifying inconsistencies. Do not supply new or changed models solely because they share a brand.

In practice

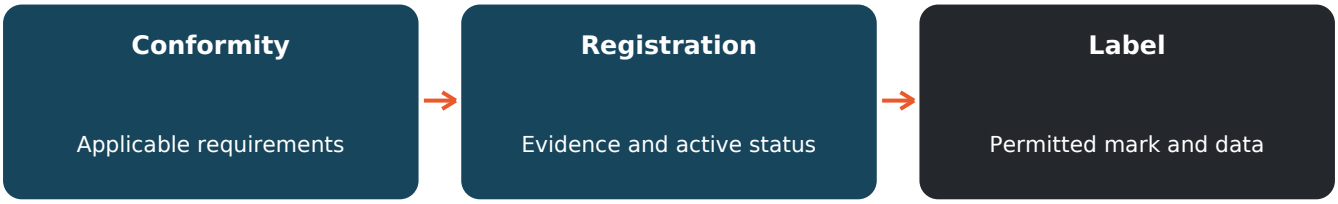
Repeat status and technical scope checks before relevant shipments.

Sources: [14], [15]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

EAC marking: authorisation and design

Complete conformity before approving market marking.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Prerequisite	All applicable EAEU TRs and required evidence satisfied.
Artwork	Use officially prescribed mark design.
Dimension	Basic dimension at least 5 mm; preserve proportions.
Presentation	Contrast, legibility and required durability.
Placement	Product TR governs goods, packaging and accompanying records.

Decision 711/2011 governs the common mark. Also read product-specific placement requirements in the relevant TR; a general statement cannot replace this check. Use authorised original artwork for printing and engraving. EAC does not retrospectively make unassessed variants compliant. Check label, certificate and actual configuration together. Penalties follow applicable enforcement law; the mark decision is not a universal fines schedule. For small components confirm the permitted arrangement before series marking.

In practice

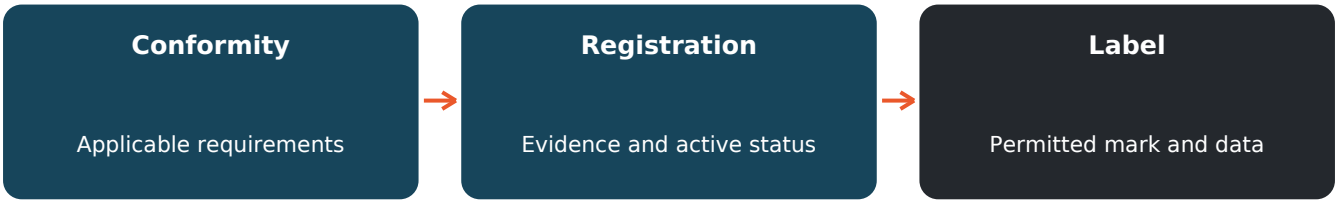
Approve label and instructions against the same version as conformity records.

Sources: [12]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Nameplate, identity and required particulars

Goods, type description and evidence must agree.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Manufacturer	Clear manufacturer and product particulars.
Identity	Type, model, serial identity and manufacture data.
Operating data	Permitted loads, speeds and connection limits.
EAC	Only after completing the eligible conformity route.
2026 amendments	Check actual marking clause and country commencement.

Derive marking from the actual regulation. Avoid blanket claims that every agricultural machine immediately needs the same vehicle identifier. Decision 36/2026 contains staged identification and marking changes. Nameplates must remain legible and reflect actual configuration. Translated model names must not suggest a new type. Warnings and control markings supplement the nameplate. Photograph the final version and connect it to the released drawing.

In practice

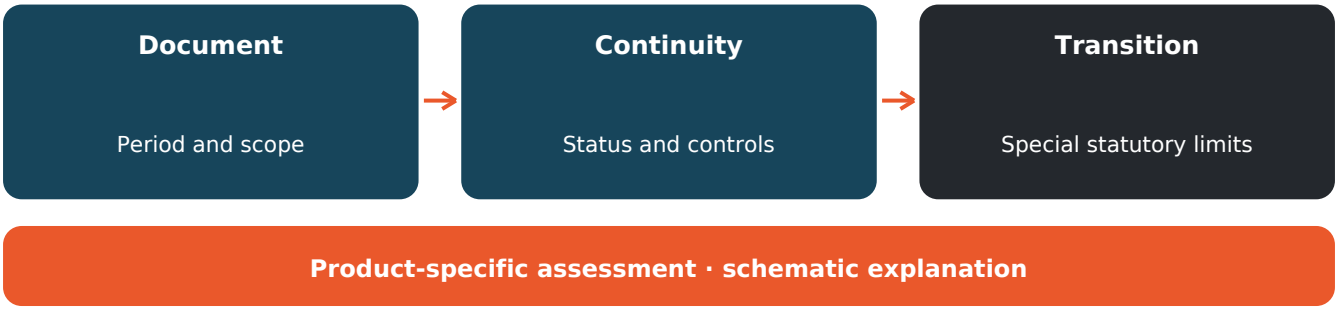
Record marking approval as a separate step before dispatch.

Sources: [4]-[10], [12]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Validity, series and defined supplies

Validity, active status and scope belong together.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Series	Period under the product TR and permitted scheme.
Batch	Only the clearly identified goods quantity.
Single unit	Only the identified and assessed unit.
Continuity	Observe inspection, changes and registry status.
Renewal	Prepare reassessment in time; no automatic entitlement.

A typical series period of up to five years is not a universal rule for every category. Determine the permitted period from the applicable TR. A printed expiry date does not authorise use after suspension or termination. For defined supplies, goods identity remains decisive; a new order does not extend coverage to additional quantities. Allow time for retesting, audit, updated records and new registration. Assess whether existing evidence can be reused. Re-registration is more than changing a date in an old file.

In practice

Maintain a validity calendar with lead time, inspection dates and owners.

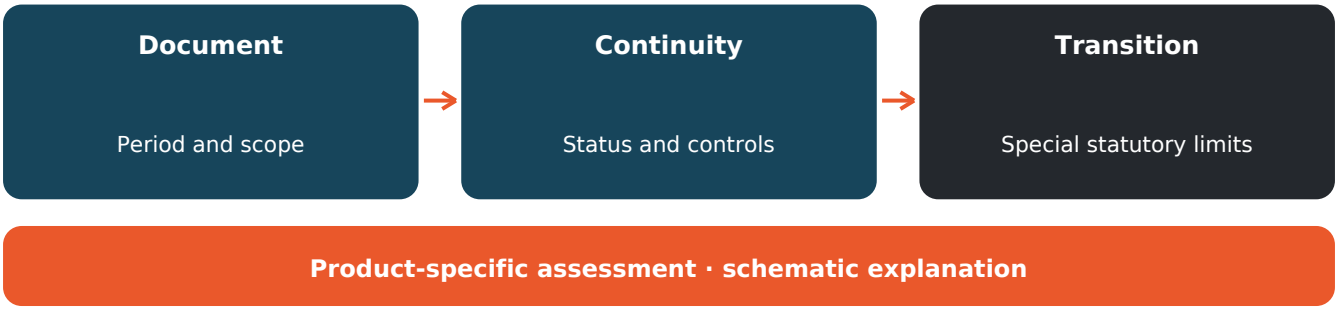
TR 031 specifies a five-year series certificate term. Batch or unit certificates have no fixed term; quantitative limits and unique identity bound their scope. The website’s general “1-5 years” statement does not replace this product rule.

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

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Inspection control: no universal annual interval

Agree the product-specific surveillance plan.



Assessment area	Project implementation
TR 010	Series control under applicable scheme and TR.
TR 031	No more frequently than annually, no less than every two years.
Scheme 1c	Testing and / or manufacturing review as specified.
Scheme 2c	Testing and / or evaluation of QMS surveillance.
Batch / unit	Do not impose blanket series programmes on completed limited supplies.

Article 6 paragraph 5.6 of TR 031 as amended by Decision 127/2021 expressly defines the inspection interval. The common statement “annual for every certificate” is therefore too broad. Specify date, scope, samples, location and cost in the engagement. Report changes and findings independently of scheduled control. Refused or failed inspections may affect document status; the body decides under the applicable procedure. Before another supply check registry status and fulfilment of the agreed plan.

In practice

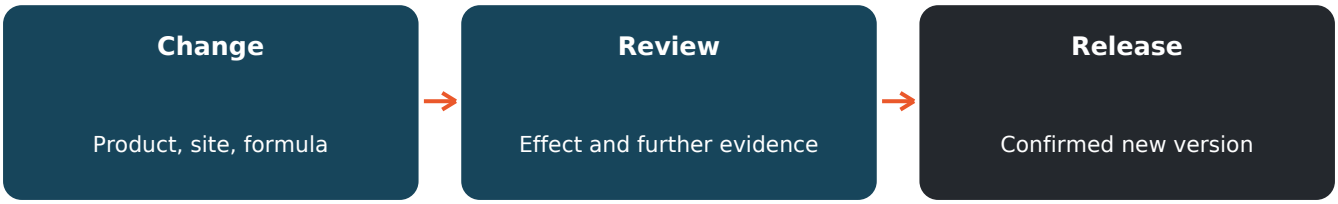
Record next date and responsibility in the series calendar.

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

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Surveillance and change control

Product identity remains decisive after initial assessment.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Control plan	Agree dates, scope, responsibility and evidence.
Product change	Material, component, formulation, software and performance limits.
Site change	New site, outsourced production or process change.
Review	Assess effects; determine additional testing or record changes.
Supply release	Only after confirming coverage of the new version.

Report changes through a technical notice stating reason, affected model and safety effect. A new trade name may be administrative; new materials or a changed protective concept may affect test evidence. The responsible body or applicant assesses further evidence under the applicable procedure. Record negative decisions too, for example where no additional testing is required. Keep old and new versions distinguishable in stock. Do not rely on a document whose scope excludes the changed goods.

“Renewal” does not create a general right to automatic extension. For continuing supply assess current product/legal versions and determine the required new or replacement registration route.

In practice

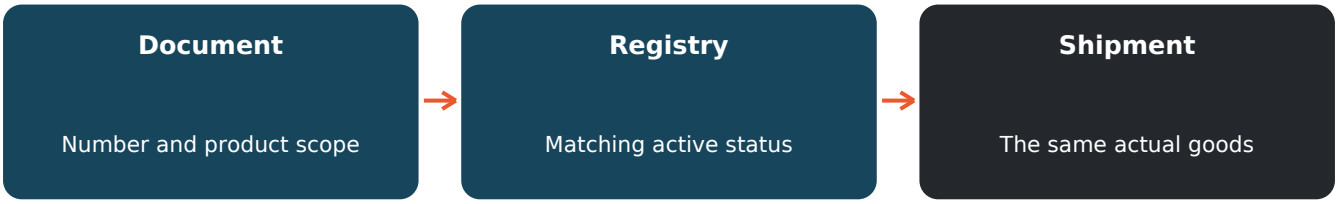
Assess changes before implementation rather than after a complaint.

Sources: [4]-[10], [11]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Product conformity, registration and operation

Organise market access and actual use separately.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
EAC	Technical product conformity and valid scope.
Vehicle data	Check required national / electronic passports.
Admission	Registration and road rules by destination.
Operator	Training, servicing, inspection and working conditions.
Supply scope	Responsibilities and accompanying documents.

An EAC certificate is not a universal operating permit. National vehicle registration, electronic passport, road use and workplace safety may impose additional conditions. These depend on destination, vehicle type and use and require separate confirmation before delivery. Operator checks differ from the certification body’s inspection control. For stationary plants record integrator and operator responsibility. Handover includes safe assembly, permitted combinations and servicing records. The contract identifies who handles national follow-on formalities.

In practice

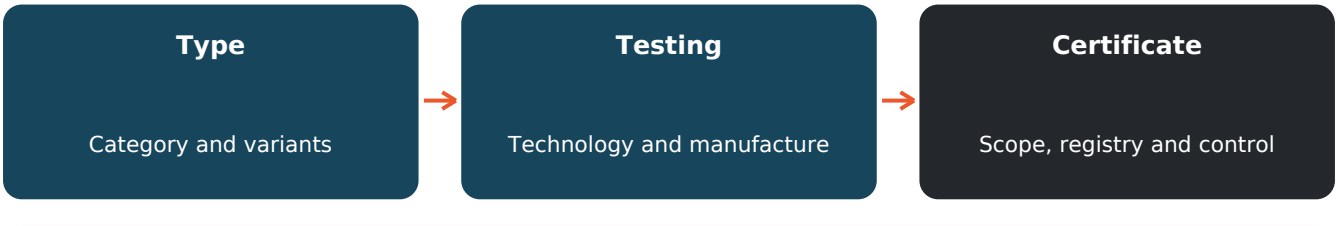
Identify destination and use before finalising the quotation.

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

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Case study: imported wheeled tractor

Editorial example without prejudging approval.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Product	New agricultural tractor, several variants.
Scope	Assess TR 031, category and maximum speed.
Scheme	Series project under 1c or eligible 2c.
Evidence	Type data, brakes, protective structure, engine and variants.
Release	Certificate, registry, marking and follow-on procedures.

The manufacturer supplies a matrix of engines, transmissions, tyres and cabs. The body selects representative configurations and supplementary tests. Review existing European reports for methods, specimens and admissibility. Manufacturing or management-system assessment precedes the certification decision. Before dispatch compare actual configuration with certificate annexes. The series plan includes inspection control within the permitted TR 031 interval. Arrange national registration and any passport procedures separately with the importer.

In practice

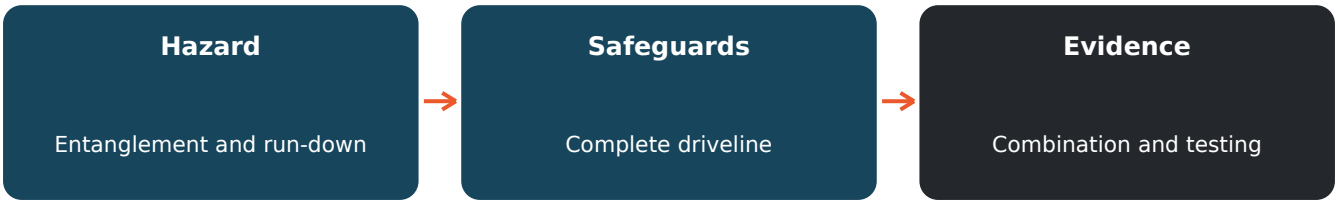
Report a new cab or brake version to the body before supply.

Sources: [7]-[11]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Case study: PTO-driven baler

Keep implement and tractor scopes distinct.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Product	Trailed working equipment with intake and baling mechanism.
Boundary	Working function rather than blanket transport-trailer classification.
TR 010	Check effective list entry and certification form.
Safety	Intake, driveline, run-down and blockage clearing.
Combination	PTO ratings, coupling, loads and transport.

A trailed construction does not automatically make a baler a TR 031 transport trailer. Recorded function and definition decide. The dossier includes safety justification, safeguard drawings, shaft compatibility and safe blockage clearing. Specimens cover relevant widths and drives. Check additional pressure or electrical assemblies separately for scope. Instructions describe permitted tractor combinations and transport positions. Changes to intake, guards or safety controls are not treated merely as a new commercial name.

In practice

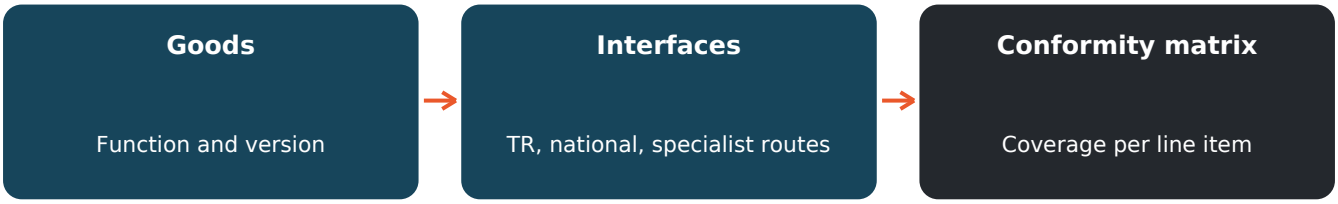
Describe combination assessment and product certification separately in the quotation.

Sources: [4]-[7]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Case study: stationary feed preparation plant

Define plant boundary and integration responsibility.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Scope	Mixer, conveyors, dosing and central controls.
TR 010	Feed production and effective list entry.
Interfaces	Electrical equipment, EMC and pressure components.
Hazards	Access, entanglement, automatic starting and dust.
Acceptance	Combined records and safe overall function.

Several individually assessed modules do not automatically establish assessment of the complete plant. Define supply boundary, assembly and integrator. Prepare a combined hazard overview and interface matrix. Test control functions in their actual interaction. Combustible dust may require additional explosion-protection assessment based on materials, process and zoning. Pressure vessels receive evidence required for their actual scope. The final model list and records match the delivered plant boundary.

In practice

Close site-supplied work and missing safeguards before acceptance.

Sources: [3], [4], [16]-[18]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Costs and realistic project schedules

A reliable quotation identifies scope and assumptions.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Classification / dossier	Model scope, translation and existing records.
Testing	Methods, variants, laboratory time and destructive tests.
Logistics	Samples, transport, customs and replacement specimens.
Manufacturing	Audit, travel and necessary series controls.
Continuing support	Surveillance, changes and later renewal.

Plan classification and record gaps first, then samples/testing, followed by decision and registration. Tasks may run concurrently where inputs are settled. Long transport routes or retesting can extend the programme materially. The quotation identifies services, exclusions, responsible participants and schedule conditions. Shared samples and coordinated records may reduce effort for recurring families when technical representation is permitted. A very low price is comparable only when it includes the same assessment and support scope.

In practice

Agree binding prices and dates only against a confirmed product scope.

The sector page gives indicative values of 10-20 working days for certification and 5-7 for declaration. These are not binding overall durations: sample transport, laboratory work, audit, corrections and registration may take longer. For TR 031 the declaration estimate does not provide an alternative legal route.

Three common questions

Does CE replace EAC? No. Does tractor evidence cover an implement? Not automatically. Is every accompanying passport required? Only as required by the actual product, TR and use.

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

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Checklist before supply release

Have responsible people close each item.

Check	Release criterion
Product	Function, models and supply boundary clear.
Legal position	TR version, date and country recorded.
Form	Certification / declaration legally justified.
Roles	Applicant, representative, body and lab verified.
Dossier	Risks, drawings, type data and revisions complete.
Testing	Specimens and reports cover variants.
Manufacture	Required audit / QMS review complete.
Evidence	Document, annexes and active registry status agree.
Marking	Nameplate, EAC and particulars released.
Support	Inspection, changes and national follow-on duties planned.

Open issues

Unresolved safety or scope issues prevent release. Record owner, action and deadline in writing.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Worksheet: project intake

Printable template for manufacturer, procurement and sales.

Item	Your entry
Company / contact	_____
Manufacturer / production site	_____
Product / models / brand	_____
Version / date / serial number	_____
Purpose / application / location	_____
Destination / importer	_____
HS/TN VED code	_____
Series / batch / quantity	_____
Key technical data	_____
Material / formula / critical parts	_____
Existing documents / reports	_____
Requested shipment date	_____
Function / construction / maximum speed	_____
PTO / mass / variants / destination	_____

Please attach

Datasheet, product photo, model list, drawings, instructions, label draft and existing reports. Add composition and further technical records where relevant to classification.

Prepared by: _____ Date: _____
Open questions: _____
_____

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Worksheet: conformity and release matrix

Complete separately for each family or shipment line.

Review item	Result / evidence / owner
Product / model / version	
Destination / intended use	
Legal act / list entry	
Coverage / exclusion / rationale	
Form / supply type / scheme	
Standards / editions / clauses	
Applicant / body / laboratory	
Samples / sampling / reports	
Manufacturing review / controls	
Document number / registry status	
Transition review / validity	
Label / instructions / language	
Changes / open issues	
Release / date / signature	
TR 010 / 031: scope and list entry	
Transition / country / inspection date	

Release criterion

All necessary evidence is available and matches the actual goods. Close open points before release or resolve them through a justified, permitted decision.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Sources and legal foundations

Linked foundations for product-specific assessment.

[1] AC Inorms: agricultural machinery

Open original source

[2] AC Inorms: regulations archive

Open original source

[3] EAEU: technical regulations catalogue

Open original source

[4] TR 010/2011: official overview and versions

Open original source

[5] Decision 36/2026: legal act and commencement

Open original source

[6] Decision 36/2026: complete official text

Open original source

[7] TR 031/2012: official overview and amendments

Open original source

[8] TR 031/2012: official original text

Open original source

[9] Decision 127/2021: revision of key TR 031 provisions

Open original source

Read acts together with amendments and staged start dates. Official original texts remain authoritative. Information does not replace technical case assessment.

Sources: [1]-[9]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Further sources and image credits

Linked foundations for product-specific assessment.

[10] Decision 137/2023: further TR 031 amendments

Open original source

[11] EAEU: conformity assessment acts

Open original source

[12] Decision 711/2011: common EAC mark

Open original source

[13] Decision 130/2021: import of assessment-controlled goods

Open original source

[14] EAEU: bodies and laboratories registry

Open original source

[15] EAEU: certificates and declarations

Open original source

[16] TR 032/2013: pressure equipment

Open original source

[17] TR 004/2011: low voltage

Open original source

[18] TR 020/2011: electromagnetic compatibility

Open original source

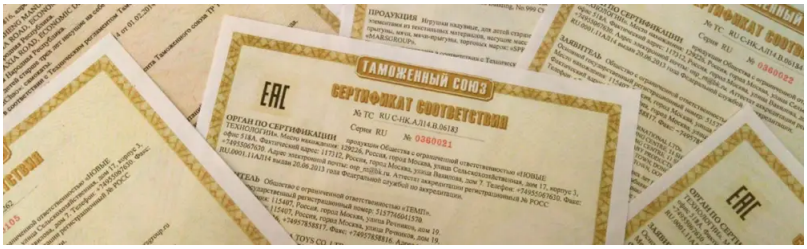
As of 14 October 2026. Images: cover and explanatory illustrations from ac-inorms.com. Diagrams, tables, examples and printable forms are editorial working aids; certificate illustrations are not current official forms.

Sources: [10]-[18]

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY · EAC GUIDE

Your agricultural machinery project with AC Inorms

From initial enquiry to recorded market release.



EAC-document motif · image source: AC Inorms

AC Inorms supports manufacturers and exporters with technical classification, documentation and coordination of conformity evidence. Function, models, sites, destination and supply type form the basis. Determine conformity form, permitted scheme, applicant role and necessary evidence from those inputs. Planning connects records, translations, samples, testing and any audit. Before supply release reconcile certificates, annexes, registry data and marking. Continuing support covers agreed inspections, changes and preparation for reassessment.

AC Inorms GmbH

Nobelstraße 3/5 · 41189 Mönchengladbach · Germany
Telephone: +49 2161 9904970
Email: inbox@ac-inorms.com
Web: ac-inorms.com

For your initial enquiry

Send the worksheet on page 46 with datasheet, model list, photo, application and existing reports. These inputs support concrete agreement on scope, work and schedule.

Sources: [1], [2]