inorms

TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE

PRACTICAL GUIDE · 2026 EDITION

EAC Audits Organisation and Execution

A comprehensive handbook for manufacturers, exporters and product managers



PLANNING · FACTORY · EVIDENCE · ACTIONS
TESTING · DOCUMENTATION · CHECKLISTS

As of 14 October 2026

ac-inorms.com

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

How to use this handbook

Establish audit needs, prepare the factory and close results traceably.

This handbook addresses manufacturers, production managers, quality owners, exporters and project teams. It covers audit-need assessment, preparation, factory visits, reports, findings and surveillance. Foundations are the AC Inorms page, regulations archive and official regulatory sources. German and English editions have the same structure. Examples, schedules and worksheets are original organisational recommendations rather than official forms or universal certification decisions.

From scope to release

First define goods, series/batch supplies, destination and intended scheme. Then establish affected sites, processes and records. A positive audit alone does not replace required product tests or complete certification decisions. Templates on pages 45-47 connect project intake, readiness and action closure.

Edition 1.0 · As of 14 October 2026

Audit duties, scope and assessment follow actual product regulations and schemes. Editorial working aids are not presented as universal statutory duties.

Sources: [1]-[7]

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Linked chapters for factories, quality and conformity management.

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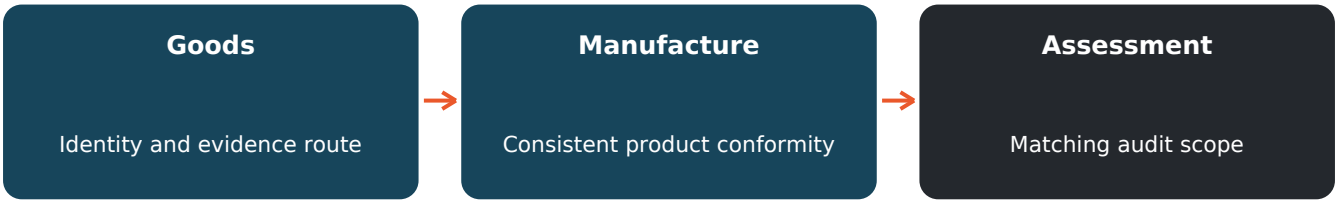
Suggested starting point

Use page 45 to capture goods and sites. Confirm audit needs before committing to travel and factory programmes.

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What an EAC production audit establishes

Assessment of the ability to manufacture conforming series products consistently.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Purpose	Consistent fulfilment of relevant product requirements.
Subject	Safety-related processes, resources and evidence.
Allocation	Actual goods, models and manufacturing sites.
Outcome	Documented findings and evaluation.
Limit	No universal substitute for product or factory authorisation.

Audits assess whether manufacturing can reliably maintain established product characteristics. Laboratories test specified properties of identified samples. These tasks complement each other where schemes require them. Audit reports form part of evidence files; competent bodies decide product certification using all required results. Factory approval wording is therefore not treated as a universal separate EAC factory licence.

EAC means Eurasian Conformity. The EAEU comprises Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia. Assessment follows common product regulations and actual eligible procedures.

In practice

Distinguish product conformity, manufacturing capability and certification decisions.

Sources: [1], [3], [4]

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Three different assessment tasks

Separate production analysis, management systems and surveillance.

Production analysis

Actual production conditions

Management system

Eligible system-based route

Surveillance

Prescribed continuing assessment

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Production analysis	Conditions for consistent manufacture of covered goods.
Management system	Assessment of a required matching system scope.
Surveillance	Continuing conformity after certificate issue.
Preparation	Internal readiness review without official decision effect.
Authority control	Separate state market/procedure supervision.

Internal preparation meetings are not automatically prescribed certification-body audits. ISO system audits do not universally establish every EAC product requirement. Surveillance may involve testing, production assessment or combinations according to regulations; it is not equivalent to annual renewal of every certificate. Specify actual tasks, legal references and expected outputs in orders and quotations. This prevents duplicate work and incomplete evidence.

In practice

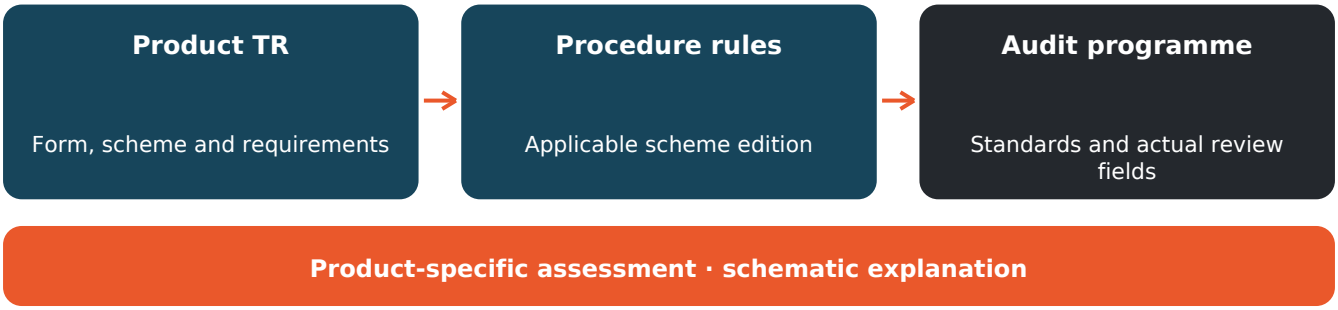
Define audit type and outcome record before commissioning.

Sources: [3], [4]

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Legal foundations and current editions

Product TRs establish needs; scheme and standards rules specify implementation.



Review area	Project implementation
Product TR	Conformity form, scheme and production assessment.
621/2011	Review relevant continued use for older TRs.
44/2018	Typical schemes; Section IX addresses production analysis.
Standards	Applicable edition and actual programme foundations.
Amendments	Establish commencement and transitions separately.

EEC guidance explains that Decision 44 does not simply replace all older product routes. Implementation proceeds through regulations and amendments; 621 can remain relevant within the prescribed framework. Scheme numbers therefore need their actual product TR. For machinery, include Decision 36/2026 with general commencement on 1 September 2026 and specified later provisions from 1 April 2028. Do not treat complete new editions as already effective without checking.

In practice

Include legal and standards matrices in the approved audit programme.

Sources: [2]-[5], [10]

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When factory assessment is prescribed

Scheme orientation; eligibility follows the actual product TR.

Situation	Audit-related orientation
Series certification 1c	Many product TRs prescribe sample testing, production analysis and surveillance.
Series certification 2c	Many product TRs prescribe a matching certified management system; no arbitrary ISO substitution.
Batch / single item 3c / 4c	Often no identical series-production analysis; review actual TR.
Other certification schemes	Type/design review, system assessment and other elements under eligible schemes only.
Declaration	Own production control and possible system duties; no universal third-party audit.

This table does not universally allocate every regulation. Record foundations and actual scheme wording in orders. Do not select supply arrangements merely to bypass required production assessment. Limited batches need clear identity. Review existing certificates and audit reports against goods, factory, configuration and eligible use.

Decision

Confirm audit needs in writing with the competent eligible body.

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

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Product groups: no blanket audit obligation

The sector-page list prompts review rather than completing legal assessment.



Review area	Project implementation
Machinery / electrical	010; 004/020 and other TRs where applicable.
Pressure / Ex	032 and 012 with product-specific schemes.
Vehicles / parts	018 and its specialist procedures.
Fuels / chemicals	Review goods, substances and actual regulatory routes.
Measuring instruments	Distinguish EAC and national metrological procedures.

The page identifies eight areas: machinery, electrical/radio goods, vehicles/parts, fuels, Ex equipment, chemicals, pressure equipment and measuring instruments. This guide covers them as typical project fields without creating identical universal factory-audit duties. Measuring instruments and chemicals may have additional or different registration and assessment routes. Confirm intended use, destination and supply scope before travel planning and standards selection.

In practice

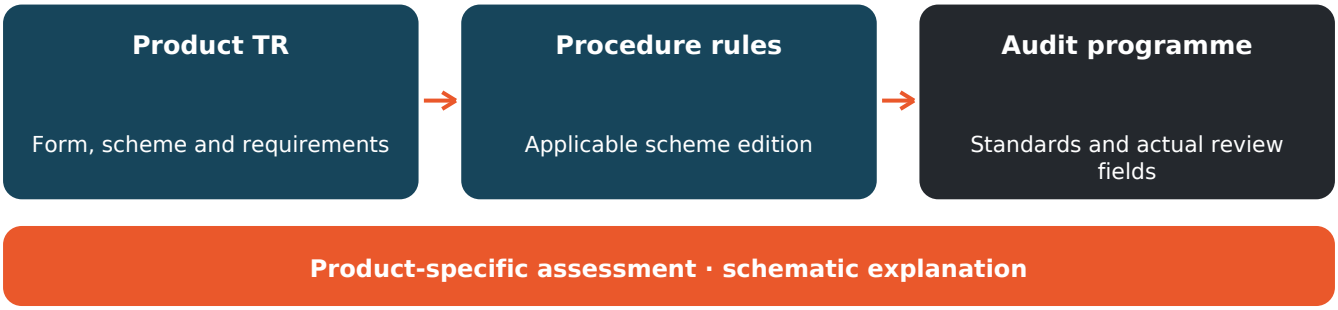
Product names alone establish neither duties nor exemptions.

Sources: [1], [2]

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GOST standards and explosion protection

Verify standards status and justify actual use.



Review area	Project implementation
54293-2020	Russian standard for production-condition analysis.
Status	Rosstandart lists it as current; introduced 1 January 2021.
Ex standard	GOST R ISO/IEC 80079-34-2013: additional quality requirements.
Edition	Define identifier, edition and relevant clauses.
Use	Connect TRs, lists, schemes and accepted audit programmes.

The standards named on the sector page are not presented as the sole universally mandatory basis of every EAEU audit. Official Rosstandart records list both 54293-2020 and 80079-34-2013 as current at research time. New international IEC editions do not automatically replace applicable GOST editions. Full standards are not reproduced here. Bodies determine relevant requirements and methods; manufacturers retain controlled usable editions.

In practice

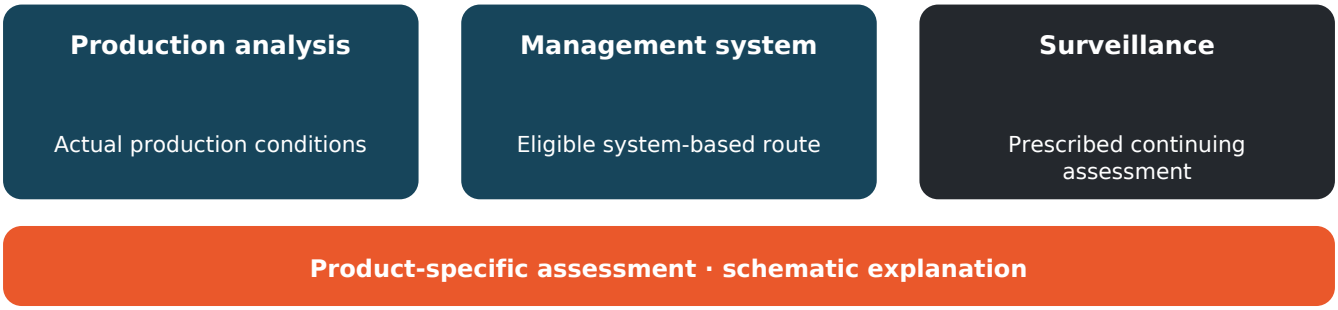
Current standard status does not equal automatic mandatory application.

Sources: [6], [7]

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Can ISO 9001 replace an EAC audit?

Only eligible routes and matching coverage support that decision.



Review area	Project implementation
Scheme	Is a system-based route eligible under the product TR?
Certificate	Validity, eligible issuer and complete scope.
Goods	Covered activities and goods actually match.
Sites	Relevant factories within system scope.
Outcome	Confirm acceptance and remaining evidence in writing.

Assess ISO 9001 certificates as inputs rather than blanket exemptions. Matching schemes may prescribe different elements from production analysis. Product testing, changes and surveillance still follow actual routes. Trade or administration certification does not automatically cover manufacturing. Do not transfer another organisation’s report without review. Eligible bodies decide within permissible regulatory routes.

In practice

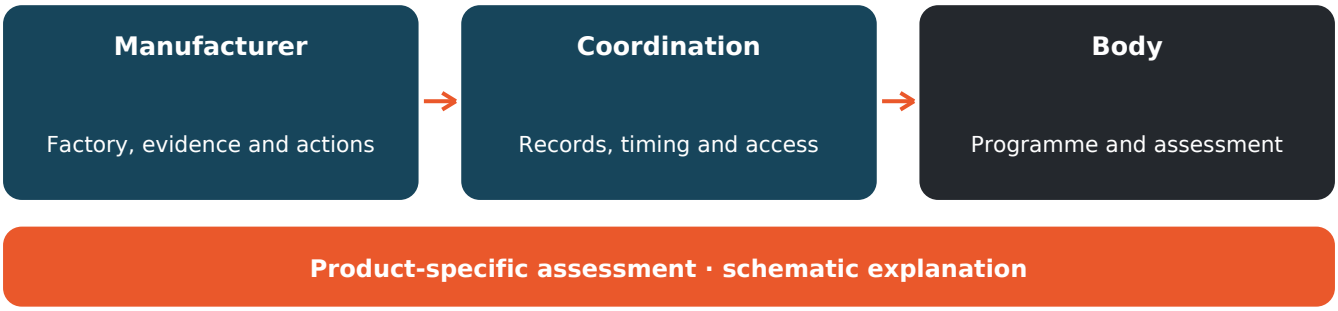
ISO records can simplify preparation without justifying ineligible schemes.

Sources: [3]-[7], [9]

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Roles and accountable ownership

Name manufacturers, applicants, bodies and coordinators separately.



Review area	Project implementation
Manufacturer	Product data, manufacture, access and actions.
Applicant	Eligible role, authority and evidence file.
Body	Programme, experts, assessment and procedural decisions.
Coordinator	Schedule, records, participants and translation.
Process owner	Evidence and corrections for assigned review areas.

Distinguish AC Inorms preparation support from tasks of competent accredited certification bodies. Coordinators do not independently decide factory suitability. Name representatives with access to required records and authority to initiate actions. Assign technical contacts for each block. Arrange cover for absences and shift changes so essential evidence is available rather than merely promised orally.

In practice

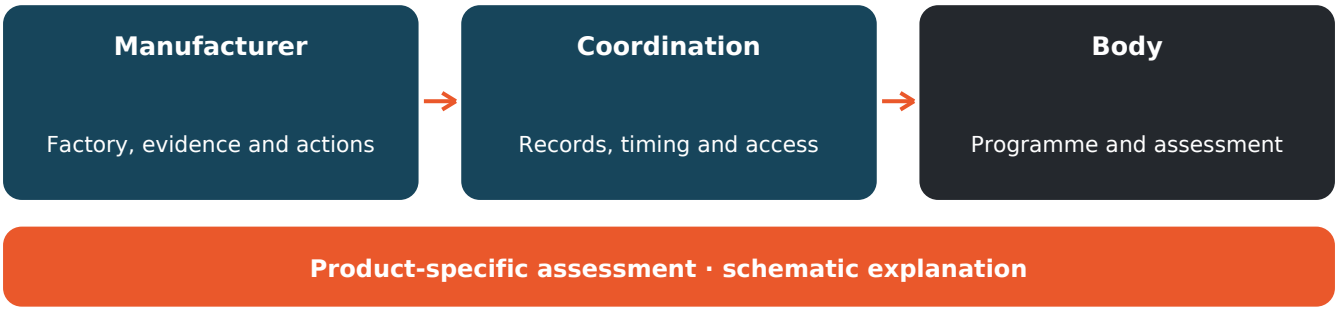
Assign owners, deputies and due dates for each field.

Sources: [1], [3], [4]

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Selecting bodies and auditors

Review eligibility and actual competence before commissioning.



Review area	Project implementation
Accreditation	Current body status.
Scope	Actual goods category and required TR coverage.
Registry	Appropriate official registry inclusion.
Experts	Suitable technical experience and authority.
Order	Clear scope, report, communication and cost agreement.

Accredited service-provider wording alone is insufficient. Consultants and accredited assessment bodies have different roles. Accreditation for another category does not automatically authorise required assessment. Obtain reliable status and scope information. Establish decision-makers and whether additional laboratories or system-assessment bodies are needed. This guide confirms no accreditation number for AC Inorms or any actual third-party body.

In practice

Technical eligibility matters more than general advertising claims.

Sources: [2]-[4]

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Sites, branches and manufacturing scope

Capture all involvement; select actual visits under applicable rules.



Review area	Project implementation
Inventory	Address, activities, goods and responsible entity.
Goods	Which models are made at which sites?
Risk	Wide assortment, complex goods and critical processes.
Selection	Justified assessment under applicable provisions.
Follow-up	Other sites in required surveillance plans.

The page refers to all branches participating in production. Complete identification is appropriate; identical initial visits to every site are not universally prescribed. Section IX of 44 provides conditional assessment of one or more representative sites and further planning for other factories. Bodies confirm whether that route applies. Manufacturers remain responsible for consistent conformity at all covered locations.

In practice

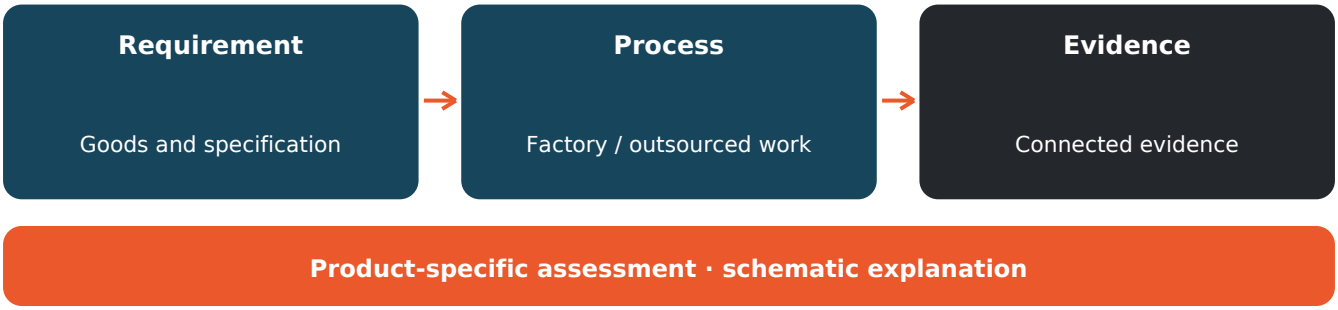
Do not omit sites to reduce travel.

Sources: [3], [4]

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Subcontractors and outsourced processes

Manufacturer responsibility does not end at factory gates.



Review area	Project implementation
Process	Outsourced manufacture, testing or special treatment.
Interface	Drawings, orders and approval requirements.
Competence	Evidence of controlled execution capability.
Control	Incoming review, supply evidence and change notifications.
Audit scope	Resolve necessary access and site allocation with bodies.

Critical processes such as welding, potting or heat treatment may occur outside main factories. Contracts alone do not establish actual control. Link approved requirements with batch/process evidence. Agree audit scope under relevant rules; not every supplier automatically receives identical visits. Assess subcontractor changes before shipping affected goods.

In practice

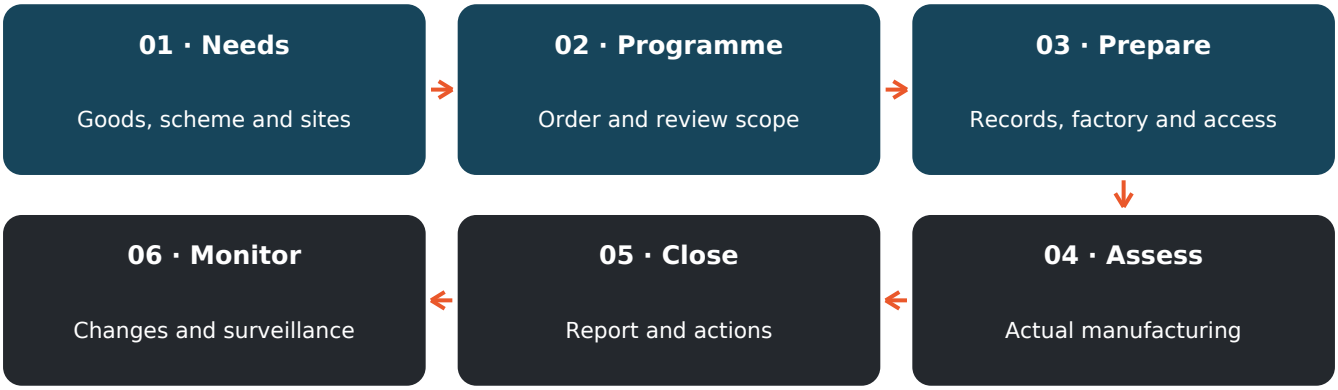
Include critical outsourced processes in site and process matrices.

Sources: [3], [4]

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Workflow from classification to closure

Six controlled phases for organising audits.



Preparation starts with confirmed goods and site matrices. Bodies determine programmes; manufacturers assemble matching records and close known gaps. Reconcile documents, interviews and actual processes on site. Findings receive evidence, requirements and process owners. Corrections, verification and competent decisions follow where necessary. Plan surveillance at closure instead of waiting for last-minute scheduling.

Approval gates rather than dates alone

Confirm orders, programmes, document readiness, actual site access and action closure separately. Booked flights establish neither audit readiness nor certification eligibility.

Project control

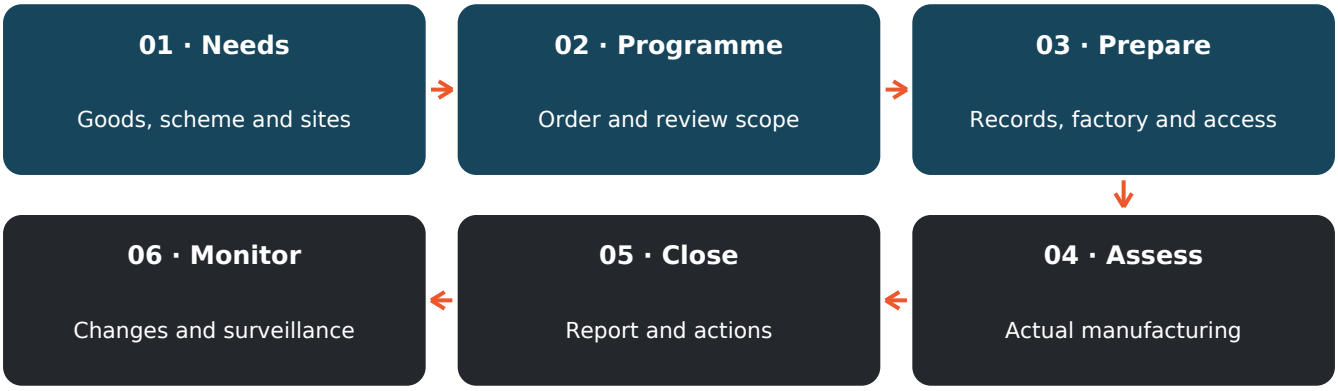
Track unresolved issues with owners, deadlines and verifiable closure criteria.

Sources: [3], [4]

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Schedule, resources and travel arrangements

Coordinate early so relevant processes can actually be observed.



Review area	Project implementation
Production window	Relevant goods and critical steps available.
Participants	Technical owners, shift teams and interpreters.
Access	Safety induction, visitor approval and area access.
Logistics	Travel, transfers, accommodation and local contacts.
Allowance	Plan questions, additional evidence and verification.

Consider holidays, shifts and shutdowns. Empty factories can prevent necessary process observation. Establish whether sampling or testing will be combined with visits; neither is automatically included in every order. Agree confidentiality and photo/recording rules without blocking necessary assessment access. Set preparation lead times for the actual project; no universal statutory notice period is asserted here.

In practice

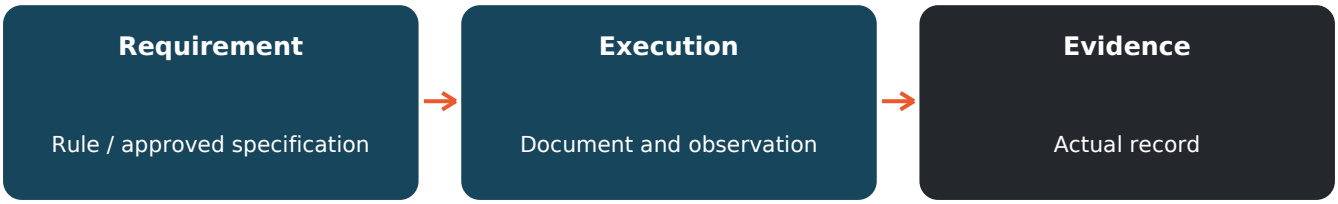
Confirm access, production windows and programmes before travel booking.

Sources: [1], [3]

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Audit programme and review trail

Connect body programmes with internal execution plans.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Purpose / scope	Goods, sites, processes and assessment basis.
Requirement	TR, standard or approved product specification.
Evidence	Documents, observations and matching records.
Sequence	Owners, order and availability.
Outcome	Finding, nonconformity and further assessment.

Under Section IX of 44, production analysis uses programmes developed and approved by bodies at manufacturing locations. Manufacturers may add internal schedules without changing assessment criteria independently. Effective review trails follow actual goods from receipt through critical production to acceptance. This connects materials, drawings, process parameters and release. Justify inapplicable areas instead of silently deleting them.

In practice

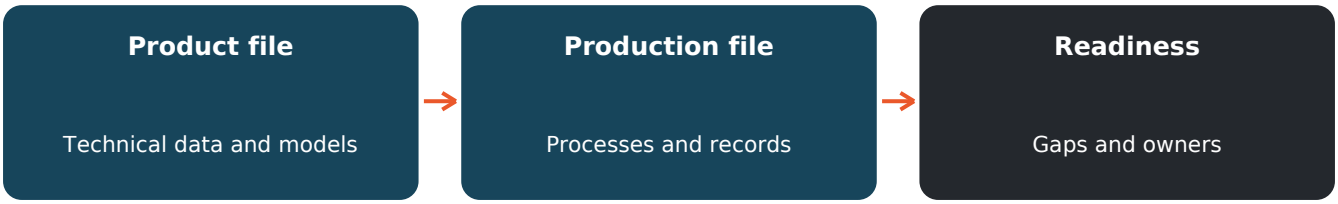
Internal schedules and official programmes serve different purposes.

Sources: [3], [4]

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Compiling the audit dossier

Provide current documents together with actual execution evidence.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Goods	Models, datasheets, catalogues and approved drawings.
Manufacture	Instructions, process plans and production records.
Quality	Organisation, responsibilities and relevant system procedures.
Inspection	Incoming, process and acceptance records.
Specialist	Product-specific passports, safety and other evidence.

The page and downloadable checklist identify passports, instructions, safety justification, quality management, raw-material data, test reports, design/manufacturing records and catalogues. Not every record is mandatory for every good: pressure passports concern applicable equipment. Dossier inventories therefore capture status, source, revision and inapplicability rationale. Attractive quality manuals are insufficient without implementation records.

In practice

Records must match assessed goods revisions.

Sources: [1], [11]

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Document matrix by product needs

Connect the sector-page list with actual applicability.

Record	Audit-related review
Pressure/technical passport	Where prescribed: identity, ratings and revision.
Operating instructions	Revision, safety, language and change control.
Safety justification	Relevant hazards linked to approved design.
Quality management	Responsibilities, procedures and actual records.
Raw/intermediate-material data	Specification, supplier and relevant material features.
Test records	Goods, method, instruments, results and release.
Design records	Drawings, parts lists, tolerances and revisions.
Manufacturing records	Sequence, process parameters and special methods.
Catalogue	Consistent models; not a substitute for technical specifications.

Further relevant inputs include organisation/site plans, maintenance and repair records, training, instrument inventories and ISO certificates. Assign record owners and review status. Identify gaps before visits.

Completeness

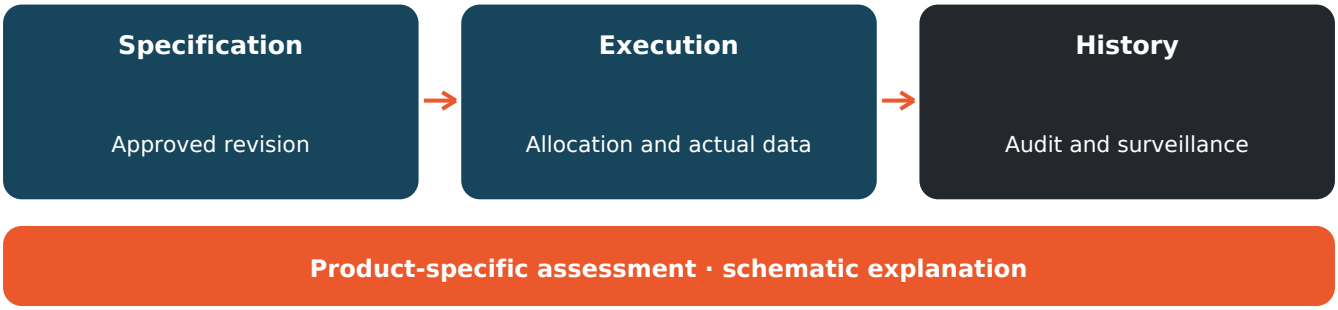
Justify inapplicability; do not mark missing or unchecked inputs as satisfied.

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

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Languages, data rooms and confidentiality

Evidence must be assessable and shared under controlled arrangements.



Review area	Project implementation
Language	Agree accepted record/report languages.
Translation	Preserve allocation of terms, values and models.
Repository	Define folders, revisions and access rights.
Confidentiality	Confidential records and necessary assessment access.
Log	Record shared revisions and unresolved questions.

Disordered folders containing multiple drawing revisions impair assessment. Share approved editions with source allocation. Interpreters support communication without taking technical responsibility. Agree necessary access to sensitive formulations, source code and process parameters with bodies. Do not protect confidentiality by inventing substitute evidence. Introduce new records during visits only with identifiable revisions.

In practice

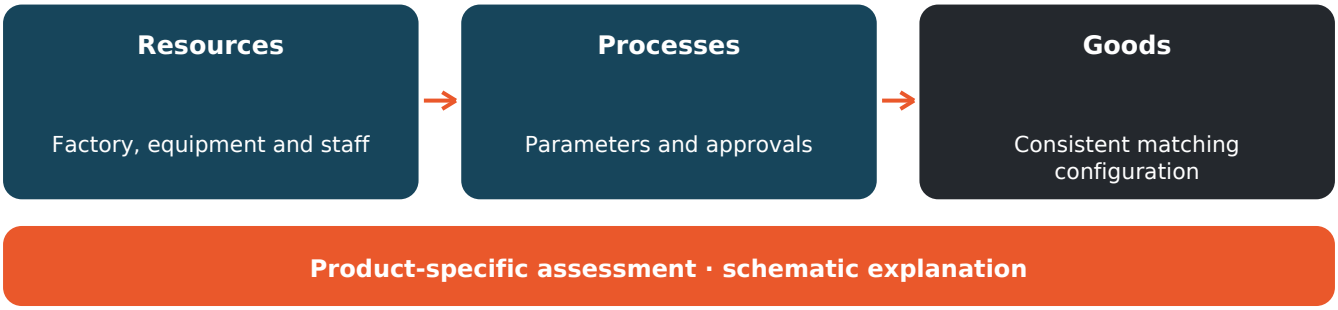
One coordinator keeps record sharing and questions consistent.

Sources: [3], [4]

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Infrastructure and factory walkthrough

Compare physical conditions with actual process requirements.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Site	Address, buildings, layout and responsibility.
Areas	Receipt, manufacture, inspection and storage.
Environment	Temperature, cleanliness and other relevant conditions.
Material flow	Prevent mixing, misidentification and damage.
Access	Necessary areas and processes genuinely assessable.

Walkthroughs follow agreed goods scope. Building size or modern appearance does not establish conformity. Necessary conditions for relevant manufacture and testing must exist and be controlled. Identify restricted areas and justify their treatment. Make segregation of released and held goods traceable under actual arrangements. Reconcile site layouts, process plans and observed routes.

In practice

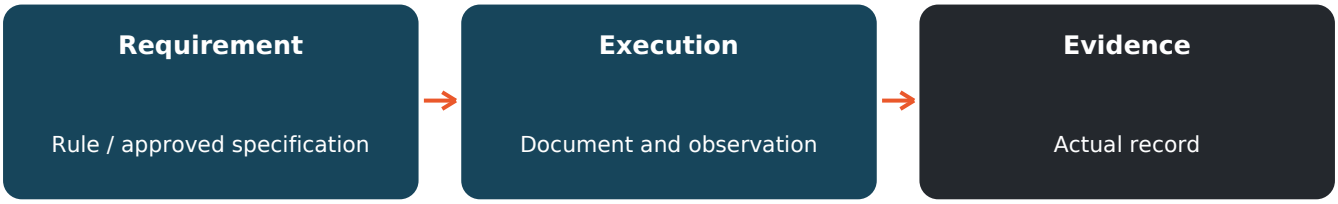
Assess infrastructure against product processes rather than real-estate criteria.

Sources: [3], [4]

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Production plant and technical equipment

Capability to meet approved process and product requirements.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Inventory	Identify relevant machines, tools and plant.
Capability	Required tolerances, parameters and function.
Specification	Approved settings and work instructions.
Status	Availability, maintenance and changes.
Evidence	Actual process data and matching output records.

Inventories without functional allocation are insufficient. Show which equipment creates or checks safety-related features. Assess changed tools, control software and fixtures. Prevent uncontrolled setting changes between shifts. Obtain special approvals where actual product/process rules require them. Audits do not replace general operating inspections of every factory machine; they assess equipment within agreed manufacturing scope.

In practice

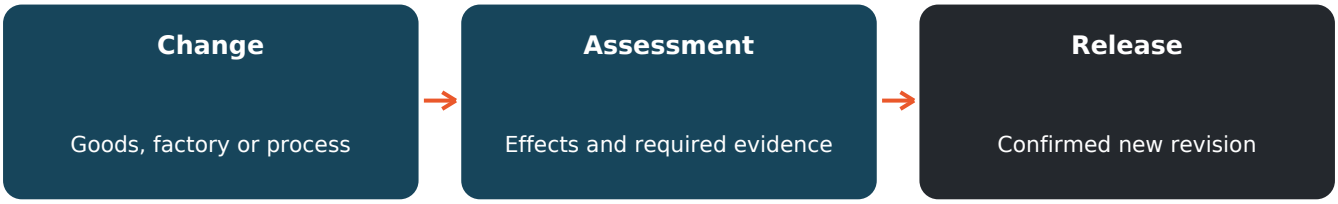
Connect equipment, process characteristics and output evidence.

Sources: [3], [4]

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Maintenance, repair and return to use

Secure functionality after planned and unplanned interventions.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Plan	Risk-based tasks, owners and dates.
Execution	Actual work and replacement parts.
Failure	Faults, affected goods and containment.
Release	Function/parameter checks after relevant repair.
History	Link equipment IDs and records.

Maintenance lists show planning; execution records show implementation. Following unexpected faults, assess whether unsafe or defective goods may have been made since last confirmed functionality. Evaluate critical replacements against approved process capability. Return equipment after required functional checks. Intervals follow actual requirements and risks; no identical monthly cycle is prescribed here for every production machine.

In practice

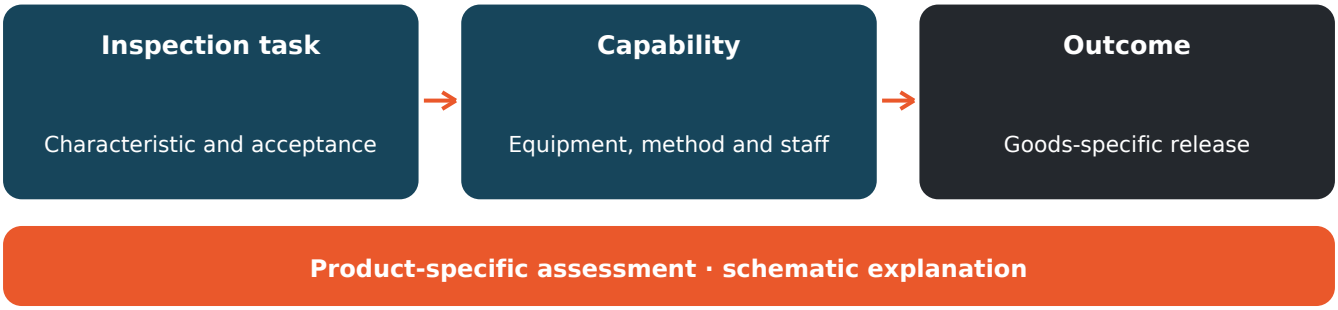
Repaired equipment becomes a production reference only after confirming suitability.

Sources: [3], [4]

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Measuring instruments and metrological evidence

Control measurement capability, traceability and use conditions.



Review area	Project implementation
Inventory	ID, range, accuracy and use.
Suitability	Matching task and required uncertainty.
Evidence	Calibration or statutory verification under actual duties.
Status	Valid use status and handling of held instruments.
Impact	Assess consequences of unreliable measurements.

Calibration and statutory verification are different procedures. German calibration certificates do not automatically fulfil every national metrological duty. Review required capability and traceability for production measurements. Out-of-limit instruments require assessment of affected results and goods, not merely new labels. Software, environmental conditions and operation also affect measurements. Link instruments, actual inspections, results and release in audit trails.

In practice

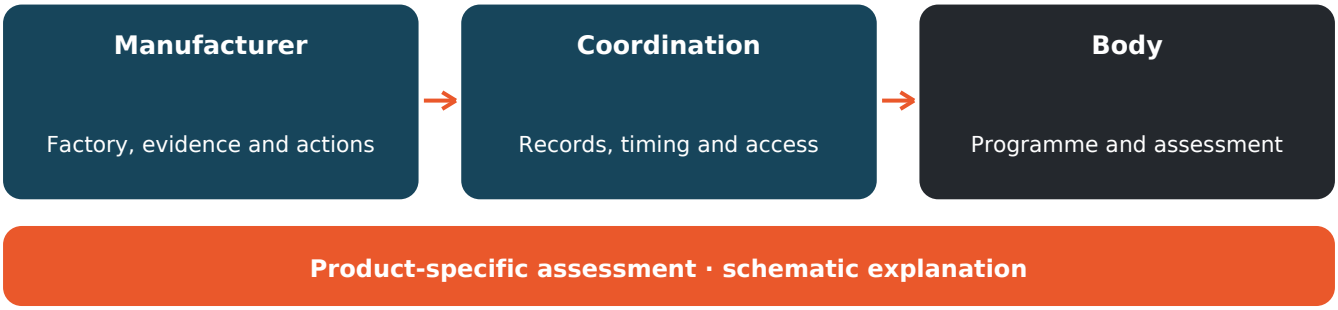
Instrument status must be appropriate when actual inspections occur.

Sources: [3], [4]

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Personnel, competence and qualification

Establish capability for actual tasks with suitable evidence.



Review area	Project implementation
Task	Safety-related manufacturing and inspection.
Requirement	Knowledge, experience and special qualifications.
Evidence	Training, assessment and authorisation.
Coverage	Shifts, replacement staff and subcontractors.
Effectiveness	Correct execution and traceable results.

Signed attendance lists establish participation without alone proving process competence. Link tasks with actual capability and necessary authorisations. Auditors may compare observed execution with owner explanations. Review specialist welding/testing qualifications under actual requirements. Address language barriers and shift changes in instructions. New staff obtain necessary authorisation before independent safety-related work.

In practice

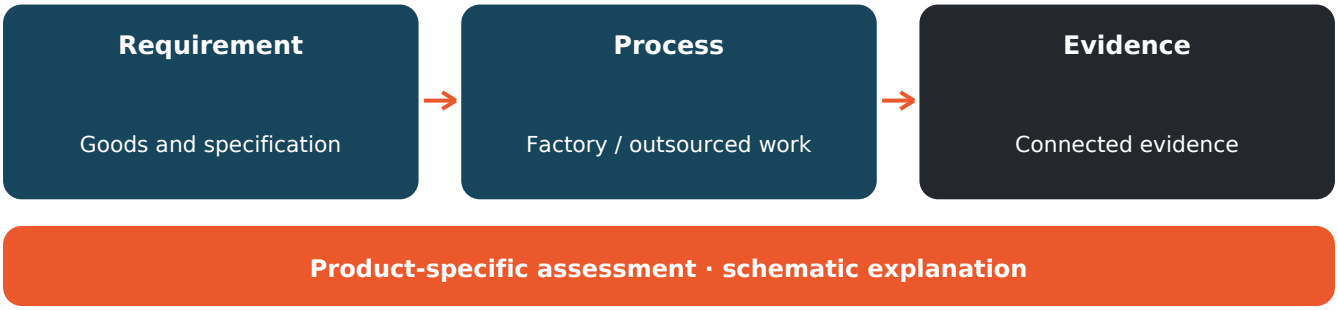
Organisation charts and competence matrices complement each other.

Sources: [1], [3], [4]

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Suppliers and material requirements

Link purchasing inputs to safety-related product features.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Specification	Material, components, drawings and eligible alternatives.
Supplier	Selection, suitability and approved scope.
Evidence	Material data and required supply/test records.
Change	Review new sources/configurations before use.
Traceability	Connect receipt, batch and affected goods.

Commercially equivalent components may have different safety effects. Justify approved alternatives technically. Supplier certificates support evidence without automatically replacing required incoming checks. Review actual relevant raw/intermediate-material data. Include supply requirements in orders/specifications available to involved parties. Assess deviations before processing goods.

In practice

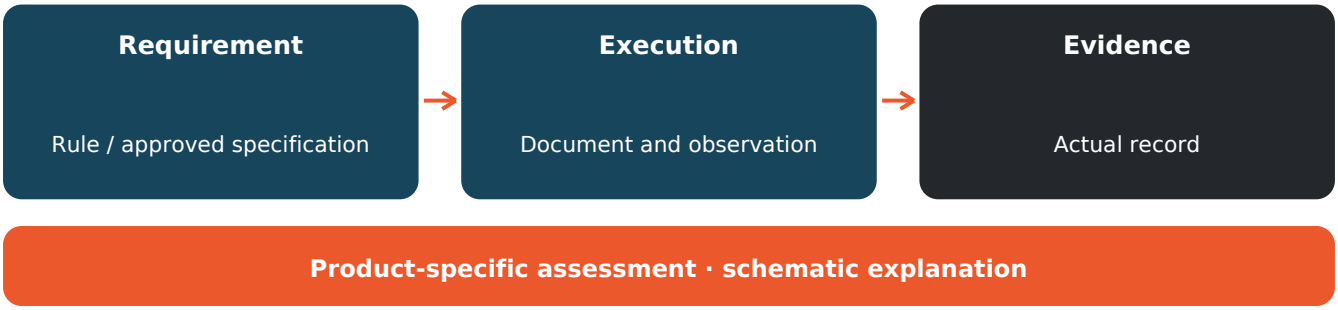
Purchasing must not introduce critical alternatives without technical approval.

Sources: [3], [4]

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Incoming inspection and held materials

Review identity, required characteristics and release status.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Identity	Matching article, material, quantity and receipt.
Inspection	Defined relevant properties and methods.
Outcome	Record with reviewer, date and material allocation.
Hold	Identify and manage unreleased goods.
Use	Transfer to manufacture after eligible decisions only.

Set inspection scope under applicable requirements and actual risk; no invented universal sampling ratio is stated. Explain document checks and physical characteristics inspected. Keep deviating materials allocated to findings even in shared halls. Evidence should demonstrate actual receipts. Eligible owners decide and document rework, returns or permissible use.

In practice

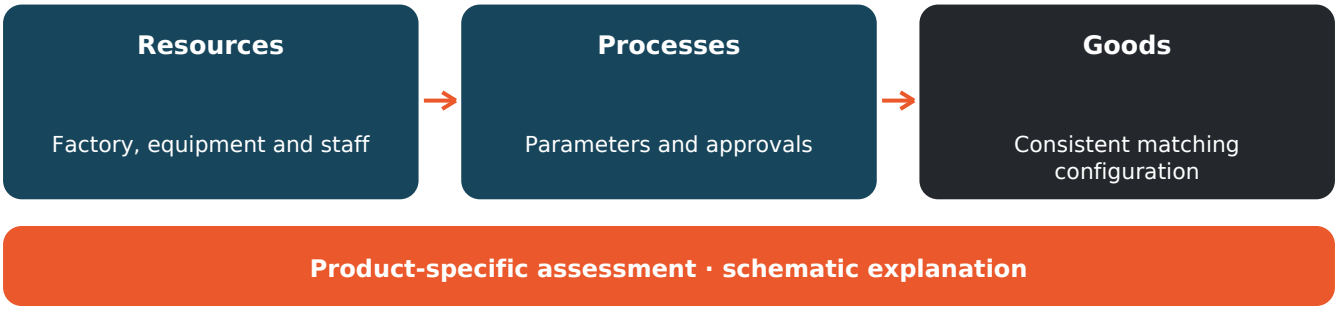
Demonstrate complete receipt trails using an actual material batch.

Sources: [3], [4]

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Manufacturing processes and special methods

Maintain critical features through controlled process conditions.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Sequence	Work order and approved records.
Parameters	Limits, settings and actual records.
Special process	Properties not completely established by subsequent inspection.
Validation	Required suitability/approval assessment as applicable.
Change	Reassess materials, equipment and methods.

Special-process examples can include welding, potting, coating and heat treatment; actual classification depends on goods. General work plans do not replace critical-parameter control. Define scope and acceptance criteria where validation or specialist qualification is necessary. Reconcile factory observations with records of the same process revision. Rework must not create unassessed risks. Bodies determine necessary evidence in approved programmes.

In practice

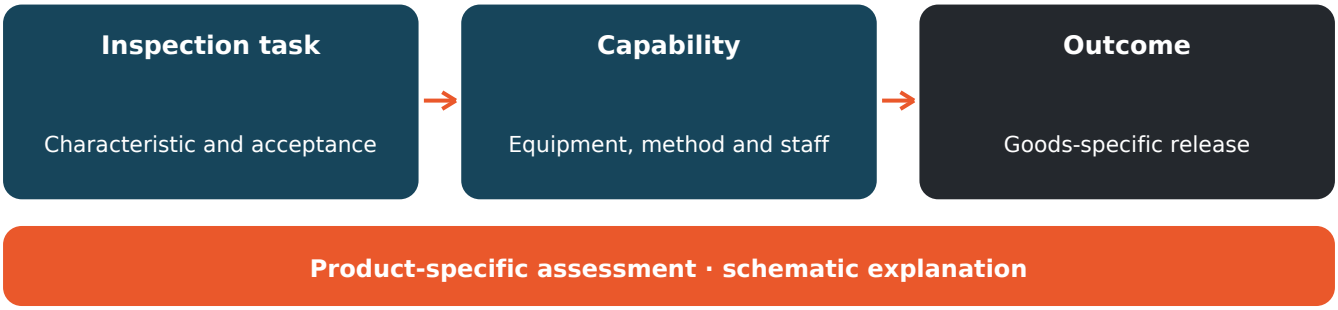
Demonstrate process control through execution rather than names alone.

Sources: [3], [4]

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Final inspection, acceptance and release

Evidence that supplied goods fulfil defined requirements.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Inspection plan	Relevant properties, methods and acceptance criteria.
Resources	Suitable instruments/testing equipment and competent staff.
Goods	Clear model, serial or batch allocation.
Finding	Traceable actual values and deviations.
Release	Authorised decision and recorded status.

Checkboxes without goods/method allocation provide weak evidence. Distinguish production acceptance from external conformity testing; purposes and scope may differ. Manufacturers must identify goods and conditions covered by release. Do not transfer results from different variants without review. Plan necessary repeat inspections after relevant rework.

In practice

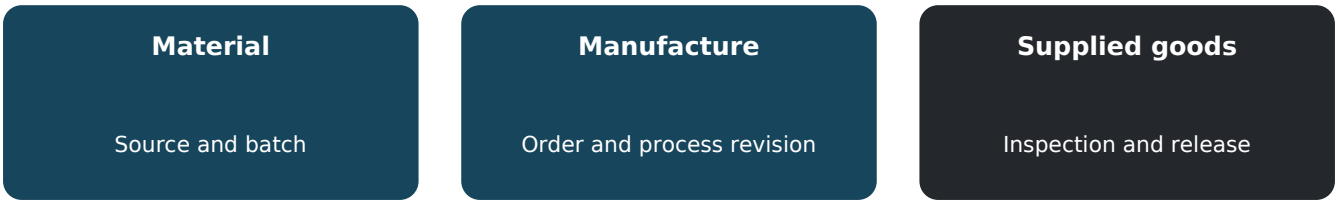
Connect characteristics, instruments, results and release traceably.

Sources: [3], [4]

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Identification and traceability

Trace goods from materials through shipment release.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Material	Source, batch and relevant property.
Production	Order, process revision and important steps.
Inspection	Checks, dates and goods allocation.
Release	Responsible owner and status.
Shipment	Configuration, marking and evidence scope.

Required detail follows goods and routes. Not every category requires identical serial numbers, but prescribed allocation must work. Auditors can trace finished units backwards or material batches forwards. Manufacturers should identify goods affected by changed components or defective processes. Paper and IT systems can work where data are controlled and available. Barcodes alone do not constitute complete traceability systems.

In practice

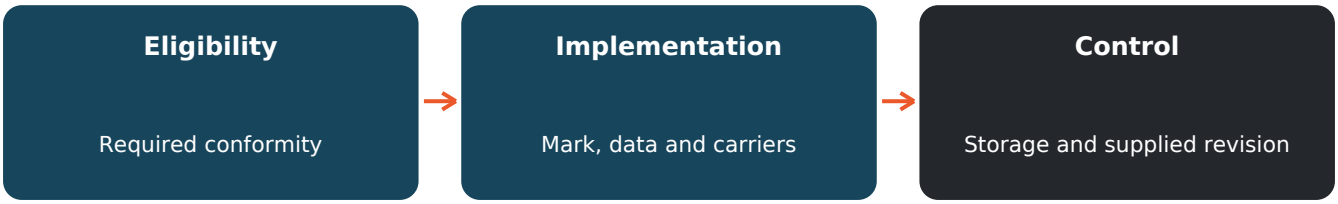
Run an actual traceability exercise before audits.

Sources: [3], [4]

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Marking, packaging and storage

Conforming goods must retain approved conditions until supply.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Mark	Eligibility and appearance of EAC / Ex / other marks.
Particulars	Model, manufacturer and actual required fields.
Packaging	Suitable protection and correct marking carriers.
Storage	Relevant conditions, status and identity.
Shipment	Consistent records, configuration and evidence.

Use EAC only after required conformity prerequisites hold. Audit approval and mark eligibility differ. Review artwork and controlled label issuance. Incorrect variants with correct logos remain incorrectly allocated. Assess packaging and preservation against actual product requirements. National consequences of defective marking depend on circumstances; this guide does not repeat the blanket claim that every missing mark is a criminal offence.

In practice

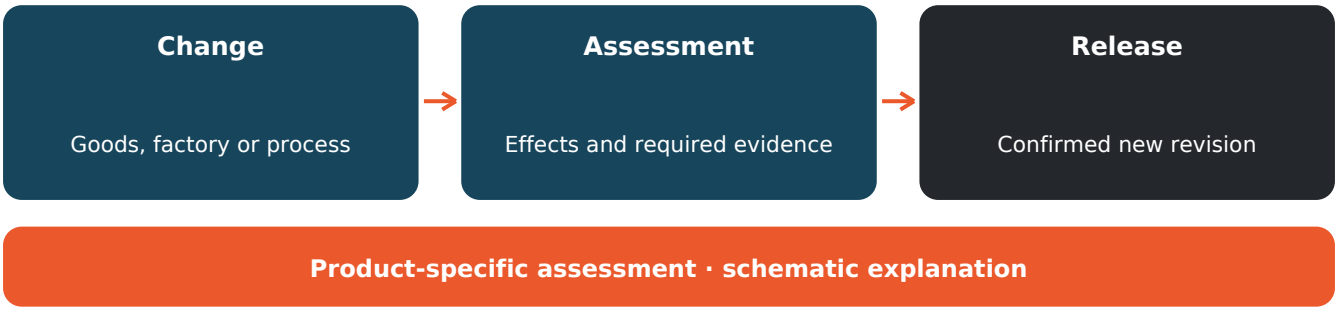
Marking is an audit field rather than substitute certification.

Sources: [3], [4], [12]

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Complaints and preventive actions

Feed market information into product and process assessment.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Capture	Goods, finding, user information and date.
Assessment	Safety relevance and affected goods scope.
Cause	Review technical and organisational factors.
Action	Correction, owner and necessary next steps.
Effectiveness	Prevent recurrence and establish effects.

Complaint lists without cause assessment show only receipt. Audit trails assess handling of safety-related information. Findings may change drawings, inspection plans or supplier controls. Agree necessary market-goods actions with responsible parties. Production analysis under 44 also covers customer interaction and corrective/preventive measures. Demonstrate real closed cases with traceable decisions and outcomes.

In practice

Complaints should produce verifiable learning and change processes.

Sources: [3], [4]

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Example of a four-day factory visit

Organisational example rather than statutory minimum duration.

Example schedule · actual programme governs

Day 1

Scope · records · receipt

Day 2

Production · equipment · competence

Day 3

Inspection · traceability · goods

Day 4

Evidence · findings · closure

Day	Possible focus
1	Opening, scope, records, infrastructure and incoming materials.
2	Manufacturing, special methods, equipment and personnel.
3	Instruments, acceptance, traceability, marking and storage.
4	Missing evidence, findings, closing meeting and action planning.

This example reflects the page indication of about four working days. Actual length and sequence depend on goods, sites, process risk and programmes. Some topics are reviewed together across several days. Reserve daily coordination without anticipating findings. Observe critical processes when they actually run and adjust schedules accordingly.

Sequence

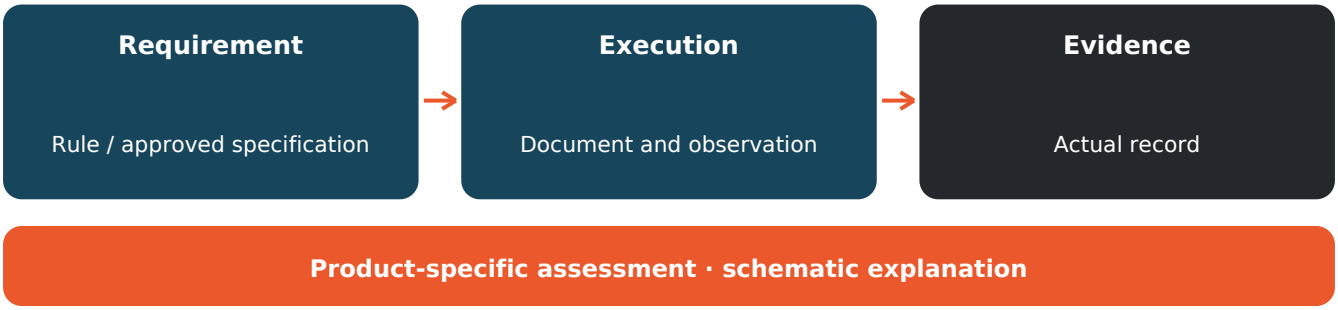
Approved body schedules take precedence over this organisational example.

Sources: [1], [3]

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Collecting evidence and assessing statements

Connect requirements, observations and evidence.



Review area	Project implementation
Requirement	Actual relevant provision or approved specification.
Document	Identifiable revision and controlled use.
Observation	Actual execution in affected processes.
Record	Actual result with date and goods allocation.
Assessment	Traceable fulfilment, gap or nonconformity.

Oral statements can guide assessment without replacing required records. Blank example forms show structure; completed actual records show implementation. Disclose inactive processes and resolve further assessment with auditors. Do not backdate evidence or present newly created records as original historical ones. Assess photos, interviews and documents under agreed rules.

In practice

Demonstrate actual controlled processes rather than staged audit appearances.

Sources: [3], [4]

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

On-site, remote or hybrid?

Establish eligibility first; video technology alone creates no alternative route.

Production analysis

Actual production conditions

Management system

Eligible system-based route

Surveillance

Prescribed continuing assessment

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Rule	Actual current legal basis and prerequisites.
Decision	Competent body confirms eligible assessment route.
Identity	Reliable site, participant and goods identity.
Evidence	Necessary processes complete and assessable.
Limit	Close unresolved/unobservable points separately.

Ordinary production analysis concerns manufacturing locations. Decision 44 also contains special temporary COVID provisions with their own conditions; these do not establish universal permanent remote-assessment rights. Distinguish organisational video preparation from prescribed assessment. Require actual eligibility rationale before cancelling travel. Plan access, technical quality and confidentiality within confirmed routes only. This guide asserts no blanket remote EAC certification availability in October 2026.

In practice

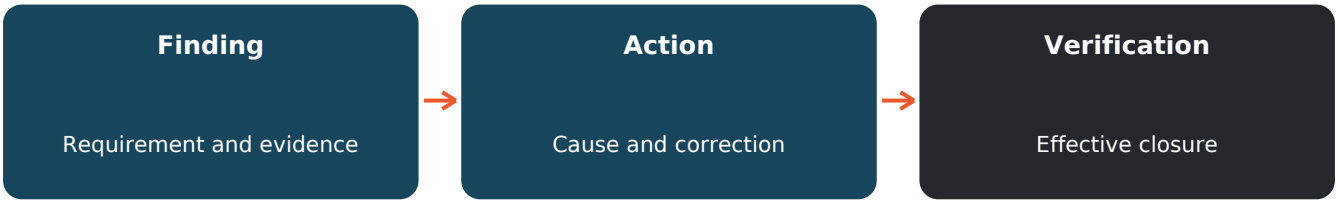
Convenience is not a legal basis for remote audits.

Sources: [3], [4]

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Findings and effective corrective actions

Handle correction, cause and effectiveness evidence separately.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Finding	Requirement, observed gap and objective evidence.
Containment	Limit or secure affected goods/processes.
Cause	Why could the nonconformity occur?
Correction	Actual change with owner and due date.
Effectiveness	Verification and reliable closure evidence.

Missing records can obstruct certification or produce negative assessments. Competent bodies set deadlines and necessary verification; no invented universal 30-day rule is asserted. Providing forms can close document gaps without automatically resolving defective-process causes. Competent assessment confirms closure. Submit evidence and reasoned statements through prescribed channels where technical disagreement arises.

In practice

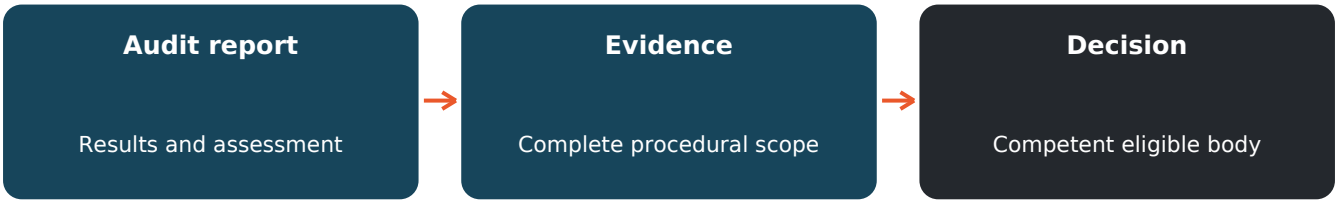
Report action closure only after prescribed verification.

Sources: [1], [3], [4]

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Audit reports and certification decisions

Substantiate findings and trace their procedural effects.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Scope	Sites, goods, processes and assessment basis.
Evidence	References to assessed records and materials.
Findings	Evidence, requirements and necessary actions.
Conclusion	Assess capability for consistently conforming goods.
Decision	Consider all required procedural evidence.

Section IX of 44 provides body-controlled outcome records including conclusions and deadlines where needed. Implement prescribed signatures and delivery under actual procedures. Audit records are not freely designed promotional reports. Positive results do not automatically permit marking while tests or other procedures remain open. Keep findings, verification and certification decisions separately traceable.

In practice

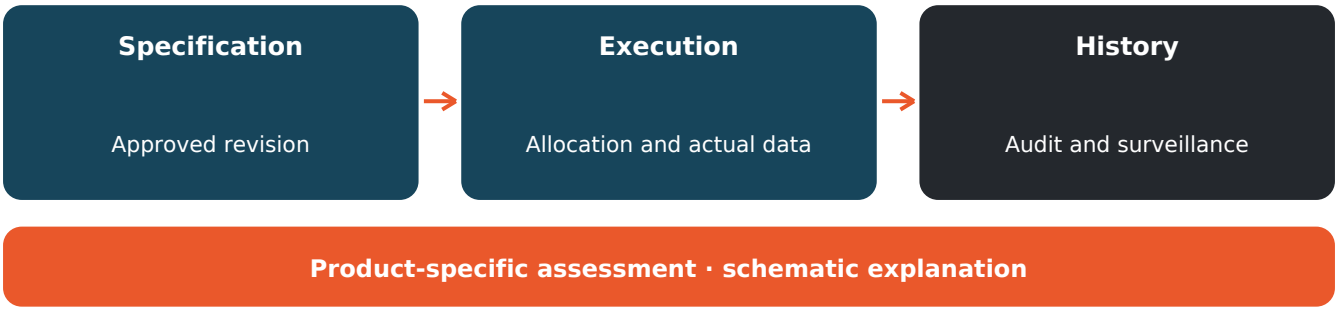
Reports, action closure and product evidence are three different approvals.

Sources: [3], [4]

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Surveillance after certification

Maintain conformity under the eligible scheme.



Review area	Project implementation
Plan	Prescribed frequency and actual dates.
Scope	Testing, production analysis or eligible combinations.
Sites	Required follow-up at other factories.
Changes	Include new configurations or production changes.
Outcome	Records and consequences for certificate status.

Many series schemes require continuing surveillance; intervals and procedures must fit actual TRs. Not every EAC declaration has identical annual third-party inspection. Assign owners and deadline monitoring early. Include prescribed follow-up plans for multiple factories. Repeat visits may emphasise different areas from initial audits. Missed required surveillance is not merely an administrative scheduling issue; resolve effectiveness consequences with bodies.

In practice

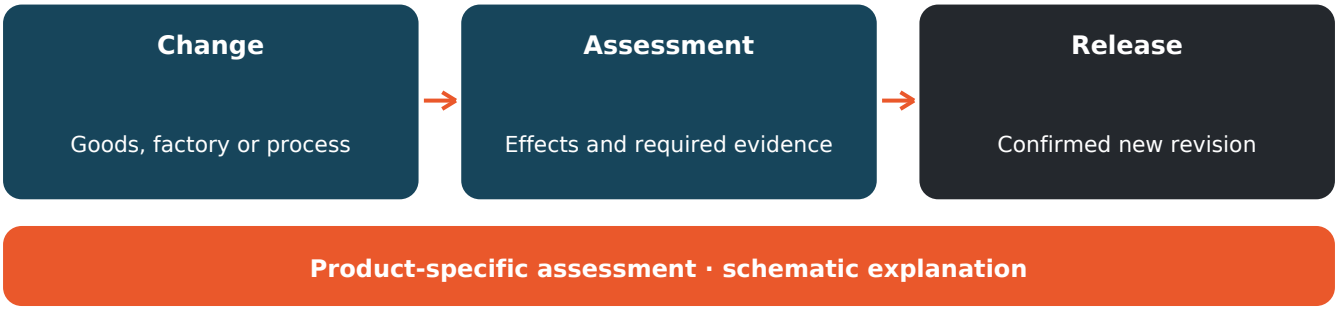
Manage surveillance plans together with certificate coverage.

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

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Changes and reuse of audit evidence

Reuse prior results only within actual permitted limits.



Review area	Project implementation
Change	Goods, formulation, factory, process or supplier.
Effect	Reassess conformity and stable manufacture.
Prior report	Review identity, age, scope and conditions.
Decision	Eligible body determines further assessment.
Release	Document revisions and required evidence.

Section IX of 44 permits conditional partial/full reuse of prior analysis, including the same body, no relevant adverse conformity effects and its specified one-year limit. This is not a universal one-year factory licence. Product TRs and actual circumstances still govern. Even recent audits do not automatically cover new factories or critical processes. Notify and assess changes before further release.

In practice

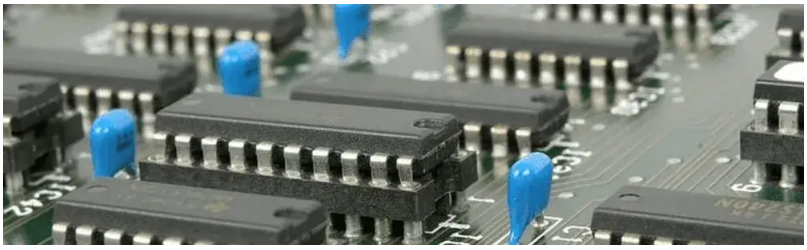
Do not transfer coverage solely based on audit dates.

Sources: [3], [4]

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Case: series manufacture of electrical goods

Fictional example of a product-specific review trail.



Electronics illustration · AC Inorms · not actual certified goods

Review area	Project implementation
Goods	Fictional mains-powered equipment with variants.
Scope	004/020 and other actually applicable requirements.
Trail	Critical component from receipt through acceptance.
Evidence	Drawings, orders, inspection records and release.
Gap	Changed component without confirmed technical review.

The manufacturer has quality management. Confirm the actually eligible scheme before planned certification. One actual unit demonstrates the component revision used. Receipt records match suppliers, but changed configurations are absent from approved parts lists. Assess affected goods, confirm technical suitability or correct purchasing, and improve change control. New inspection forms alone would not close root causes.

In practice

Actual goods and their sources demonstrate series consistency.

Sources: [3], [9]

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Case: Ex equipment and a critical process

Fictional example of specialist manufacturing and quality requirements.



Industrial illustration · AC Inorms · not Ex operational approval

Review area	Project implementation
Goods	Fictional Ex equipment with safety-related manufacture.
Foundation	012 and applicable standards / approved design.
Process	Controlled critical parameters and competence.
Change	Review material sources or parameters before further use.
Closure	Establish goods/process allocation and effectiveness.

Plant parameters change without updating approved requirements. Audit trails connect actual settings with drawings and quality records. Identify affected goods and control further processing under competent decisions. Missing change approval, not merely incorrect document IDs, causes the issue. Review configurations, competence and fresh process approval. Existing ISO records do not automatically replace specialist Ex assessment.

In practice

Assess Ex-related findings with responsible specialists.

Sources: [3], [7]

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Case: pressure equipment at multiple sites

Fictional example of site scope and outsourced manufacture.



Review area	Project implementation
Goods	Fictional pressure-equipment family with several factories.
Boundary	Main manufacture, critical outsourced process and acceptance.
Records	Design, manufacturing inputs and required passport.
Visits	Body confirms eligible selection and follow-up.
Evidence	Linked material, welding/process data and acceptance.

Manufacturers initially identify one main site although a safety-related step occurs elsewhere. Preparation first completes site matrices. Bodies then determine required assessment and access under actual eligible routes. Do not choose factories simply because travel is cheapest. Files identify which goods arise where. Passports, ratings and inspection records remain allocated to the same equipment revision.

In practice

Multiple locations require complete allocation rather than incomplete factory addresses.

Sources: [2]-[4]

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Duration, costs and quotation boundaries

Distinguish provider indications from statutory assessment tasks.

Sector-page indication	Project interpretation
Audit execution: approx. 1-2 weeks	Nonbinding guidance depending on goods and scope.
Often approx. 4 working days	Factory-related guidance, not universal minimum duration.
Costs approx. EUR 4,000-5,000	Provider range, not general statutory audit fees.
Travel, translation, additional sites	Explicitly confirm whether included in quotations.
Verification / further testing	Agree scope and costs separately where required.

Complete certification also includes classification, records, required product testing, questions, action closure and decisions. Visit length therefore does not promise complete market access. Sites, travel, process scope, expertise and verification affect costs. Check overlaps before adding items. Reliable quotations identify prerequisites, services, outputs and change triggers.

Planning

Close readiness gaps before visits; the page provides no guaranteed upper limit for every audit case.

Sources: [1]

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

FAQs on organising EAC audits

Answer frequent questions precisely and by actual goods.

Does every EAC approval need a factory audit?

No. Product TRs, supply arrangements and eligible schemes determine assessment.

Who performs prescribed production analysis?

Competent eligible certification bodies with suitable experts. Distinguish preparation and consulting.

Does ISO 9001 replace visits?

Not universally. Eligible system-based routes, scope, sites and acceptance must match.

Must all branches be visited immediately?

Identify all relevant sites. Conditional selection and follow-up may be eligible; bodies confirm scope.

What if records are missing?

Disclose gaps, assess causes/effects and agree deadlines/verification. Do not use backdated substitute evidence.

Is remote assessment an automatic alternative?

No. Confirm actual current legal foundations and conditions first.

Is an audit report already an EAC certificate?

No. It is one evidence component; complete required procedures and decisions.

Sources: [1], [3]-[7]

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Worksheet: audit-project intake

Resolve goods, sites and procedures before commissioning.

Review field	Entry / status / evidence
Manufacturer / applicant / contact	_____
Goods / models / intended use	_____
Destination / series / batch / single item	_____
TR / scheme / actual audit basis	_____
Factories / addresses / activities	_____
Outsourced critical processes	_____
Existing ISO / EAC evidence	_____
Prior reports / surveillance / changes	_____
Records status / languages / translation	_____
Production window / contacts	_____
Travel / access / confidentiality	_____
Requested dates / unresolved questions	_____

Project: _____ Date: _____
Owner: _____ Approval: _____

Use

Attach goods descriptions, models, site matrices and existing evidence. Identify unconfirmed inputs as unresolved.

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Checklist: is the factory audit-ready?

Review with process owners before travel and visits.

Review field	Entry / status / evidence
Confirmed audit needs, scope and scheme	_____
Body, programme and experts resolved	_____
Complete sites and outsourced processes	_____
Current consistent product records	_____
Traceable quality system and roles	_____
Suitable equipment, maintenance and instruments	_____
Available personnel and qualifications	_____
Established material and incoming controls	_____
Critical processes observable	_____
Acceptance and traceability work	_____
Marking, storage and shipment reviewed	_____
Access, language and action ownership resolved	_____

Project: _____ Date: _____
Owner: _____ Approval: _____

Use

Track missing evidence with owners and deadlines. This internal checklist does not replace approved body programmes.

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Worksheet: finding and action closure

Maintain traceable records for each nonconformity.

Review field	Entry / status / evidence
Audit / date / site / finding ID	_____
Goods / process / affected units	_____
Requirement / provision / record revision	_____
Observation / objective evidence	_____
Assessment / necessary containment	_____
Cause / investigation outcome	_____
Correction / process or record change	_____
Owner / agreed deadline	_____
Implementation evidence / revision	_____
Effectiveness check / method / result	_____
Verification by competent owner	_____
Closure / date / unresolved follow-up	_____

Project: _____ Date: _____
Owner: _____ Approval: _____

Use

This is an original control template. Assessment and acceptance follow competent body rules. Establish sources and actual execution.

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Sources and legal foundations

Linked foundations for actual audit and procedure planning.

[1] AC Inorms: organising audits

Open source

[2] AC Inorms: regulations archive

Open source

[3] EAEU: Decision 44/2018, official record and original schedules

Open source

[4] 44/2018, consolidated legal text with amendments through 25 January 2023

Open source

[5] EEC: relationship between scheme decisions 44 and 621

Open source

[6] Rosstandart: GOST R 54293-2020, official status

Open source

[7] Rosstandart: GOST R ISO/IEC 80079-34-2013, official status

Open source

As of 14 October 2026. Original schedule to [3], Section IX, and consolidated legal text [4] informed production analysis and site planning. [4] reproduces legal text rather than publishing it officially. [5] explains historic scheme allocation. Confirm current product TRs, amendments and eligible routes before orders.

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Further sources and image credits

Linked foundations for actual audit and procedure planning.

[8] EEC: technical regulations and amendments

Open source

[9] EEC: CU TR 004/2011, low-voltage equipment

Open source

[10] EAEU: machinery amendment 36/2026 and commencement

Open source

[11] AC Inorms: downloadable records checklist

Open source

[12] EEC: EAC mark, 711/2011, older foundation edition

Open source

[13] AC Inorms: surveillance

Open source

[14] AC Inorms: EAC certification overview

Open source

Image credits: audit/meeting, electronics and industrial illustrations from AC Inorms, ac-inorms.com. Diagrams, tables, cases and templates are original working aids. Status records [6]/[7] do not replace full standards. No actual accreditation, registration or universal remote eligibility is confirmed. Additional links [13]/[14] support further reading.

EAC AUDITS · HANDBOOK

Your audit project with AC Inorms

Connect goods scope, factory readiness and traceable action closure.



Audit organisation · image from AC Inorms

AC Inorms supports goods allocation, record structure, site matrices, technical translation and coordination with competent assessment bodies. Reliable enquiries identify goods, models, destinations, supply arrangements, factories and existing evidence. These inputs support audit needs, missing records, access, scope and scheduling. Programmes, technical assessment and certification decisions remain allocated to eligible roles.

AC Inorms GmbH

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

For your initial enquiry

Provide page 45 with goods descriptions, model/site inventories, quality overviews and existing evidence.

Sources: [1], [2]