

PRACTICAL GUIDE · 2026 EDITION

EAC Declaration Handbook and Guide

A comprehensive handbook for manufacturers,
exporters and product managers



SCHEMES · RESPONSIBILITY · REGISTRATION
TESTING · DOCUMENTATION · CHECKLISTS

How to use this handbook

From classification to the registered declaration of conformity.

This handbook serves manufacturers, exporters, importers and quality managers. It addresses EAC declarations for products assessed through declaration under the technical regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union. The EAEU comprises Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia. Product conformity, registration and release of the actual shipment are explained as connected tasks. National GOST-R evidence, state registration and other specialist procedures are identified as interfaces.

Structure and application

Pages 4-12 cover foundations and schemes. Pages 13-16 clarify roles and product scope. Sector examples on pages 17-25 identify typical interfaces. Pages 26-33 explain dossier, samples, testing and manufacturing. Form and registration follow on pages 34-37. Pages 38-42 address validity, continuing controls, marking and registry checks. Costs, a worked case, FAQs, worksheets and sources complete the guide. Both language editions have the same structure.

Edition 1.0 · As of 11 October 2026

The sector page and regulations archive were checked against official EAEU sources. Determine scheme, conformity form, validity and eligible applicants from the effective product-specific TR. Worksheets and diagrams are editorial aids, not official forms.

Contents

Linked chapters and practical working resources.

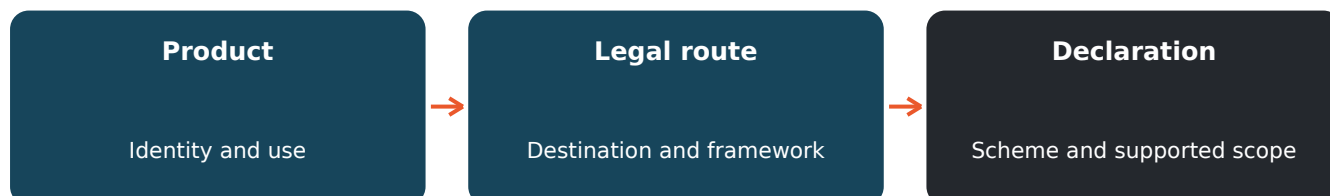
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Suggested starting point

Start with function, destination, supply type and model list. Then assess all applicable TRs, conformity form and permitted schemes. Use this assessment to plan applicant, samples and registration route.

Quick start: seven project decisions

Registration follows a traceable conformity assessment.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
01 · Identity	Models, site, version and intended use.
02 · Regulations	Assess all applicable TRs, scope and exclusions.
03 · Form	Determine declaration, certificate or specialist route.
04 · Scheme	Align series/batch, evidence and roles.
05 · Dossier	Complete testing, records and manufacturing controls.
06 · Registration	Eligible applicant registers the declaration.
07 · Release	Match status, marking and actual goods.

An EAC declaration is more than ordering a form. The applicant declares conformity of the described product with specified regulations on the basis of adequate evidence. A technical review identifies actual applicable requirements. Use internal and external testing only under schemes that permit it. Complex products may require a certificate and declaration alongside one another for different obligations. Release for supply follows registration and completion of necessary marking.

In practice

Use the project matrix on page 47 at the initial enquiry.

What an EAC declaration confirms

A responsible statement with registered product scope.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Object	Identified goods, defined models and configurations.
Requirements	Applicable EAEU technical regulations.
Evidence	Testing and other records required by the scheme.
Responsibility	Eligible applicant adopts the declaration.
Registration	Necessary entry before market placement.

EAC is the common market-circulation mark, not a test standard. A declaration does not automatically confirm every advertising claim or conceivable quality characteristic. Scope follows the named TRs, their applicability and the described product. A laboratory report supplies evidence; it does not replace declaration and registration. An EAC declaration differs from a CE declaration and cannot be created merely by translating the EU document. CE technical records may provide useful working material, subject to separate acceptance under the EAC procedure.

In practice

TR numbers, product identity and evidence must refer to one another.

Comparing declaration and certificate

The regulation determines the conformity form.

Declaration

Adoption by applicant

Certificate

Decision by body

Allocation

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.

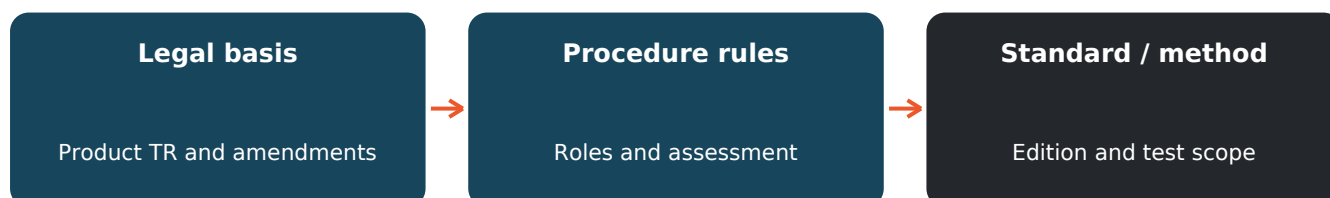
Do not choose certification for a declaration product solely by price or customer preference. Some TRs expressly permit replacing declaration with certification; check the actual permission. A certificate under one TR likewise does not replace a declaration under another. The body is responsible for 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.

Legal foundations and editorial update

Product rules, schemes, form and registration form one chain.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Product TR	Scope, form, validity and eligible applicants.
Decision 44/2018	Typical schemes; consider amendments including 11/2023.
Decision 293/2012	Unified form; amendments including 198/2022.
Decision 41/2018	Registration/status procedures; amendment 200/2022.
Decision 46/2023	Unified registry and national parts.

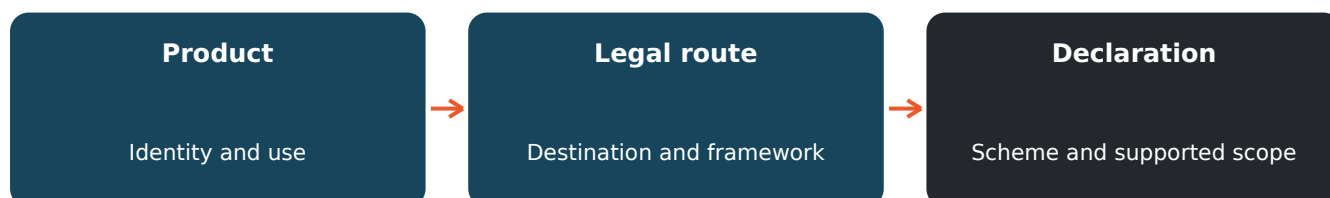
The source page refers to Decision 620/2011. This belongs to the earlier unified-document framework and is not a universal list of all present EAC declaration obligations under technical regulations. Current classification starts with the applicable TR. Source-page timing estimates and the general one-to-seven-year range are not uniform statutory rules either. Determine documentation needs from the actual procedure. The archive provides German working versions; original texts and amendments govern the binding assessment.

In practice

Retain effective legal text, standards edition and retrieval date in the dossier.

Classifying product and conformity form

Assess function, scope and list entry together.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Technical identity	Description, photo, datasheet and model matrix.
Use	Application, users and operating conditions.
TR scope	Record coverage and exclusions under each regulation.
Form / scheme	Check relevant product list and permitted schemes.
Customs code	Assess TN VED code together with goods description.

The HS code alone does not establish declaration duty. Technical function and TR criteria remain decisive. A broad sector name may cover several conformity forms. Consider every relevant function in combined equipment. Changes to intended use or users may alter classification even where construction remains identical. Manufacturer, applicant and laboratory should use one jointly approved description. Resolve classification questions before sample selection and a binding quotation.

In practice

A conformity matrix connects model, TR, form, scheme and test scope.

Schemes 1d and 2d: own evidence

Own evidence is permitted only where the TR allows this route.

Assessment area	Project implementation
1d · Series	Typically own evidence and manufacturing control.
2d · Batch / unit	Own evidence for identified goods quantity or unit.
Applicant	Role depends on series/batch and product TR.
Testing	Actual assessment with traceable results.
Coverage	Existing reports must cover product and standards scope.

“Own evidence” does not mean “no testing”. The applicant needs sufficient records demonstrating conformity with relevant requirements. Report origin, method and technical suitability must be traceable. Do not deem a manufacturer report sufficient solely because of its title. For series, manufacturing controls maintain consistent configuration. Not every TR permits 1d or 2d; do not use them as a cheaper substitute where an accredited laboratory route is prescribed.

In practice

Confirm permitted evidence before deciding against new laboratory testing.

Schemes 3d and 4d: accredited laboratory

Laboratory involvement and supply scope must align.

Assessment area	Project implementation
3d · Series	Samples tested by accredited laboratory and manufacturing control.
4d · Batch / unit	Accredited testing representing the batch or unit.
Scope	Check laboratory eligibility for product and method.
Samples	Record sampling and identity through to the report.
Evidence file	Connect report with model list and declaration.

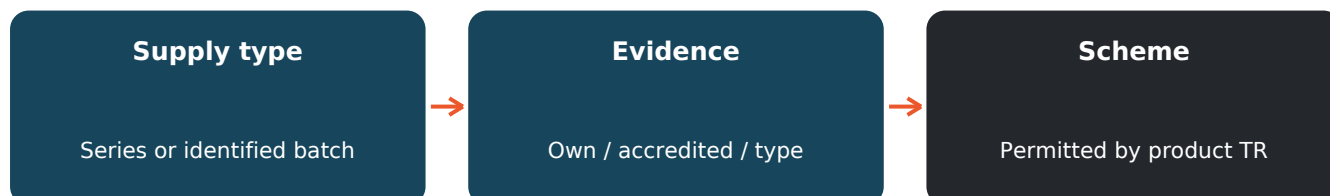
International reputation alone does not establish eligibility for the actual EAEU procedure. Check required accreditation and EAEU registry inclusion where applicable. The report must identify tested version, methods and results clearly. A different material or safety concept may require additional testing. Limit batch declaration to identified goods rather than reusing it for future series supplies. Manufacturing and internal release remain manufacturer responsibilities.

In practice

Reconcile laboratory scope, sample and final model coverage before testing.

Schemes 5d and 6d: additional elements

Type examination and management systems are different approaches.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
5d · Type	Product-type assessment by a certification body.
5d · Evidence	Connect type evidence with the declaration.
6d · Series	Accredited sample testing and certified management system.
Controls	Manufacturer maintains production within confirmed limits.
Applicability	Product TR determines permitted selection and conditions.

Scheme 5d is not a general route for any complex equipment. The actual TR determines when and how type assessment is used. Under 6d, the management system must cover relevant processes and manufacturing scope and be accepted in the procedure. An arbitrary ISO certificate does not replace this review. Both routes need traceable files and suitable manufacturer roles. Include additional assessment and system costs in the quotation.

In practice

Never transfer scheme designations without checking the applicable TR.

Scheme comparison and decision logic

Typical baseline structure; the product TR takes precedence.

Scheme	Supply scope	Key element
1d	Series	Own evidence + manufacturing control
2d	Batch / unit	Own evidence for identified goods
3d	Series	Accredited laboratory + manufacturing control
4d	Batch / unit	Accredited laboratory for identified goods
5d	Series / type route	Type assessment under actual TR
6d	Series	Accredited laboratory + management system

Select in this sequence

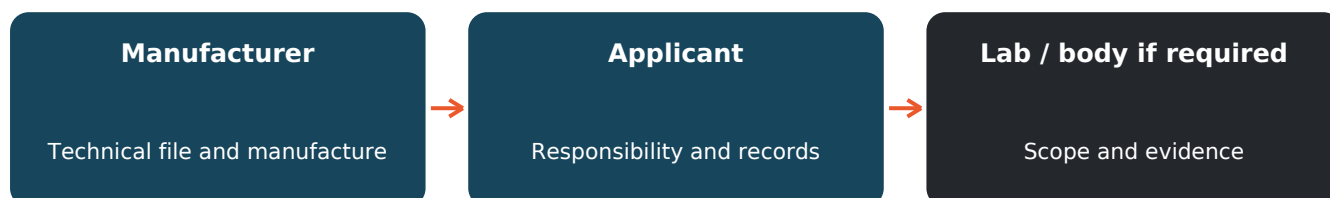
First check the permitted conformity form. Second read the schemes allowed by the actual TR. Third allocate series/batch and eligible applicant. Fourth define evidence, laboratory and any system requirements. Fifth assess family scope and validity provisions. Older TRs may contain scheme wording different from the current typical overview; it is not automatically replaced.

Latin and Cyrillic notation

This handbook uses d for declaration; official Russian records use д. The number is the same, but read its meaning from the relevant regulation.

Applicant: role and eligibility

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



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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	Declaration, 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 declaration. 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.

Manufacturer's authorised representative

A contract connects responsibility with effective authority.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Product scope	Identify models, sites, brands and relevant TRs.
Duties	Define conformity, evidence and communication obligations.
Changes	Notification for materials, design, software and site changes.
Complaints	Agree response, goods identification and corrective measures.
Contract end	Arrange file transfer, registry status and continuing supply.

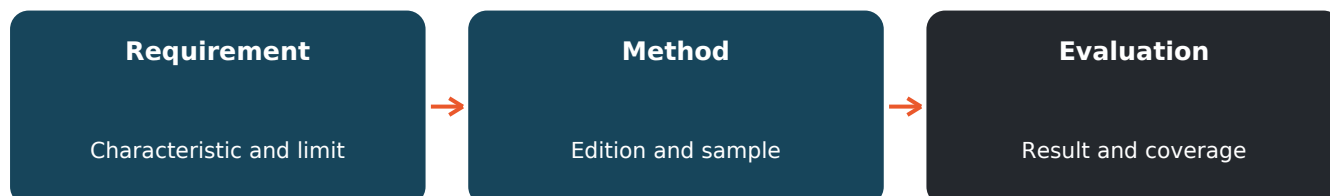
Representation is more than an address service. The role carries obligations under the applicable procedure. The contract must match the actual family and selected scheme. Manufacturer and representative need reliable communication and access to technical records. Confidential information may be transmitted directly to authorised assessment participants under controlled arrangements. A responsible contact must be available for authority queries. On replacement of the representative, assess whether existing declarations require replacement or new registration; a contract amendment alone may be insufficient.

In practice

Review contract scope and declaration scope together before signing.

Laboratory and other assessment bodies

Check accreditation, scope and acceptance for the actual product.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Laboratory identity	Verify name, location and accreditation number.
Technical scope	Product category, standards editions and methods.
EAEU registry	Check inclusion where the procedure requires it.
Type / system	Eligible body for 5d or management-system elements.
Traceability	Clarify test site, sample trail, reports and subcontracting.

An accredited laboratory is not automatically authorised for every product and method. Its technical scope is decisive. Own-evidence schemes offer different options from expressly required accredited testing. Assess existing international reports for acceptance and coverage. Declaration registration does not replace a technical assessment of the underlying test scope. Recheck eligibility when laboratory or type-assessment body changes.

In practice

Document eligibility and actual methods before placing the test order.

Models, variants and supply type

A brand is not by itself a declarable 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.

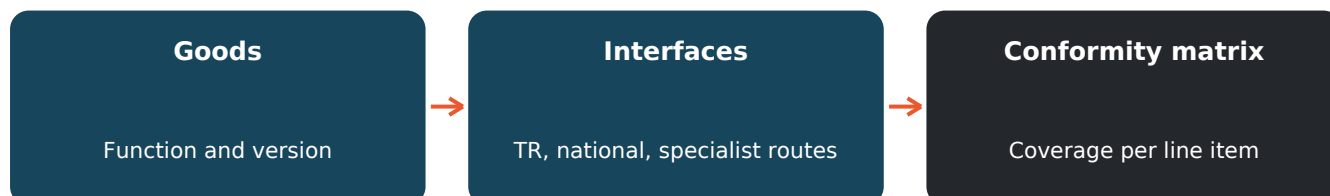
Form families by technical commonality rather than similar names alone. Justify selection of a critical specimen for every relevant characteristic. Different materials, sensors or performance limits may require separate testing. For custom installations identify the supply configuration described by the declaration. Do not silently reuse a batch declaration 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.

Electrical products: TRs 004, 020 and 037

One device may need different evidence for different requirements.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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.

Machinery and installations: TR 010/2011

Machinery function and supply boundary determine scope.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Identification	Machine, assembly or complete production installation.
Form	Distinguish certification and declaration lists.
Safety	Hazards, protective measures and intended use.
Interfaces	Electrical, EMC, pressure and Ex by actual function.
Dossier	Instructions, drawings, risk records and tests.

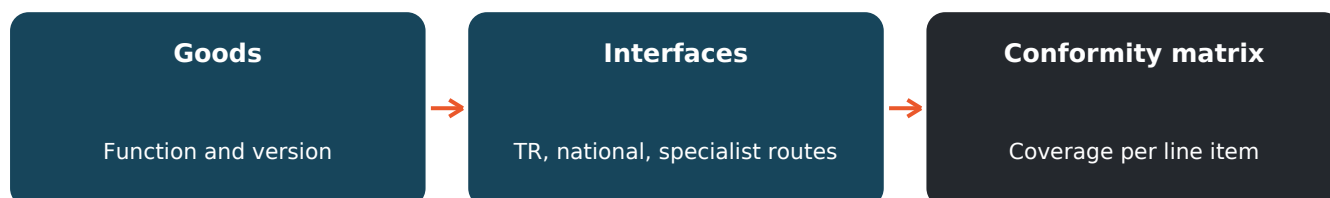
A broad description such as “production installation” does not replace actual classification. Define machines, controls and interfaces in the supply list. Reconcile component evidence with overall function. The manufacturer records protection, safe operation and operating limits. Changes to interlocks or controls may affect evidence. Provide a passport where product/procedure require it. Derive permitted scheme and possible type assessment from the TR.

In practice

Maintain the matrix per machine and relevant interface.

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.

Packaging: TR 005/2011

Material and contact application influence testing.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Product	Packaging or closure; material and construction.
Application	Food contact and other sensitive uses.
Scheme	Permitted selection depends on product and supply type.
Testing	Materials, safety and migration characteristics where relevant.
Label	Materials, use and applicable marks.

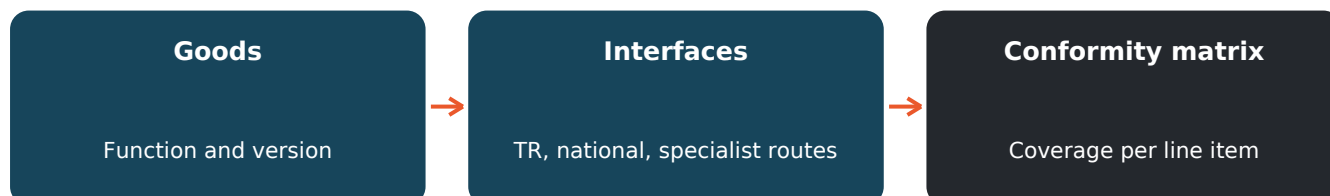
Do not combine transport packaging and direct-food-contact packaging without technical justification. Record layers, coatings, inks and intended contents. Identify critical contact conditions for families. Supplier data support assessment but do not replace every necessary test. Review formulation/material changes before further use. Packaging declaration does not simultaneously declare the packaged product.

In practice

Map packaging and contents separately in the conformity matrix.

Food: TR 021 and category-specific TRs

Assess category, formulation and intended use together.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Baseline	TR 021/2011 for food safety.
Labelling	TR 022/2011 and relevant product information.
Category	Assess further TRs for actual food groups.
Special form	State registration and other routes for covered special categories.
Evidence	Formula, hygiene, manufacturing, testing and shelf life.

Determine declaration duty by the actual food category. Specialised foods, new products or other special categories may need other assessment forms. A generic “food declaration” does not cover arbitrary formulas. Connect composition and names in the formulation matrix. Include shelf life and storage conditions in technical/customer records. Assess raw-material or process changes against conformity evidence.

In practice

Approve food safety, label and formulation version together.

Cosmetics and perfume: TR 009/2011

Distinguish declaration from state registration.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Purpose	Cosmetic intended use and marketing claims.
Category	Declaration or state registration by actual category.
Composition	INCI, concentrations, formulation and variants.
Scheme / validity	Observe effective TR version and scheme consequences.
Market records	Label, manufacturer details and shelf life.

Do not automatically use the standard declaration route for children's products or certain specialist categories. The effective TR and amendments determine the form. Map colours, fragrances and actives transparently in families. Safety assessment and label must describe the same formulation. Therapeutic intended use may change classification. A website's general validity range is not a basis for individual registration.

In practice

Confirm category and final label claims before selecting the scheme.

Textiles, footwear and children's products

Users and contact type determine important differences.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Adult products	Assess TR 017/2011 for covered items.
Children's products	TR 007/2011 and specific age/contact groups.
Form	Determine declaration, certificate or state registration by product.
Materials matrix	Fibre, coating, leather, colour and composition.
Testing	Mechanical, chemical and hygiene characteristics by scope.

A collection with different materials and users is not automatically one declaration family. Direct-skin-contact clothing may have different requirements from outerwear. Record ages and item type precisely. Supplier or composition changes may affect safety characteristics. Justify which specimens represent each materials combination. Reconcile model/material annex with actual production variants.

In practice

State users, contact type and materials composition in the enquiry.

Furniture: TR 025/2012

Intended use and users determine the form.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Furniture type	Domestic, office, public or specialist use.
Children / education	Assess specialist categories and certificate duties.
Materials	Wood, boards, upholstery, coating and connections.
Testing	Stability, strength and substances according to scope.
Instructions	Assembly, loading limits and safe use.

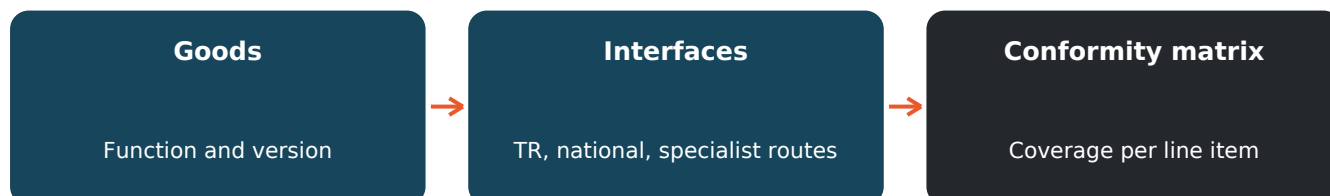
Do not classify an office chair and children's furniture identically solely because of similar construction. Actual marketed product and user information govern. Record structural and materials differences across ranges. Materials reports alone do not establish finished-furniture stability. Assess connection, upholstery or coating changes against evidence. Describe declaration families by models and production sites clearly.

In practice

Define users and function together with materials data.

Ex protection, medical devices and metrology

A generic declaration does not replace specialist procedures.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Ex equipment	Assess TR 012/2011 and applicable certification.
Medical devices	Determine intended purpose and effective registration route.
Measuring instruments	Assess EAC product scope and national metrology separately.
Fire safety	TR 043/2017 with its product/conformity mapping.
SGR / GOST R	Use only under applicable specialist/national basis.

A measuring instrument may need an EAC declaration for electrical requirements alongside metrology obligations. Medical intended purpose raises separate registration issues. Assess Ex equipment through its protective concept and TR 012; a generic machinery report is insufficient. Record specialist scope decisions and connect them with the product matrix. An EAC declaration does not automatically establish completion of all additional procedures.

In practice

Close specialist requirements separately before final market release.

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.

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.

Materials, calculations and specialist assessments

Necessary evidence follows the technical function.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Composition	Materials, substance concentrations and formulation versions.
Strength	Calculation assumptions, load cases and safety limits.
Welding	Processes, personnel, weld inspection and traceability.
Ex protection	Ignition hazards and protective measures for Ex use.
Risk analysis	Connect hazards with design, instructions and evidence.

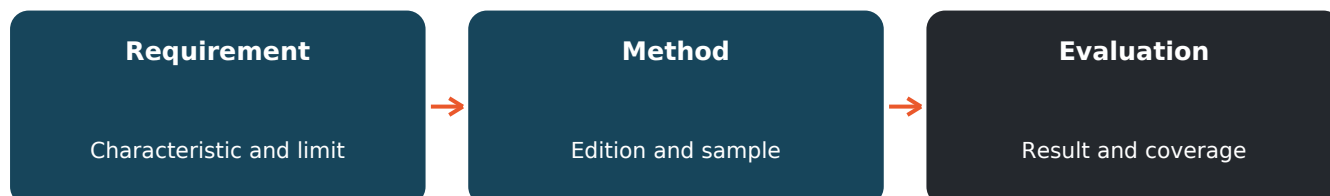
Select these records for the actual product. Welding evidence is not inherently necessary for all electrical equipment; it is relevant to the applicable welded construction. Strength calculations must cover offered loads and operating cases. For chemical products, composition is often central to classification. Intended use involving explosion protection creates its own assessment needs. Existing CE files may provide technical working material; acceptance in the actual Russian procedure requires separate evaluation.

In practice

Connect technical evidence with actual requirements rather than collecting records indiscriminately.

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.

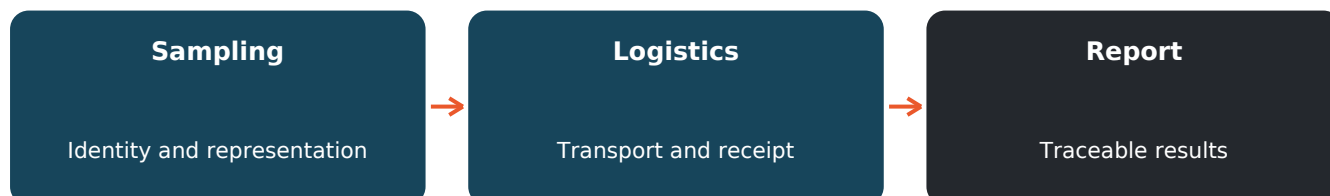
A report under a newer international standard is not automatically an accepted substitute for a method prescribed in the procedure. Conversely, an older GOST edition is not unsuitable merely because of its age when the effective list refers to it. The matrix distinguishes the binding reference from the 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.

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.

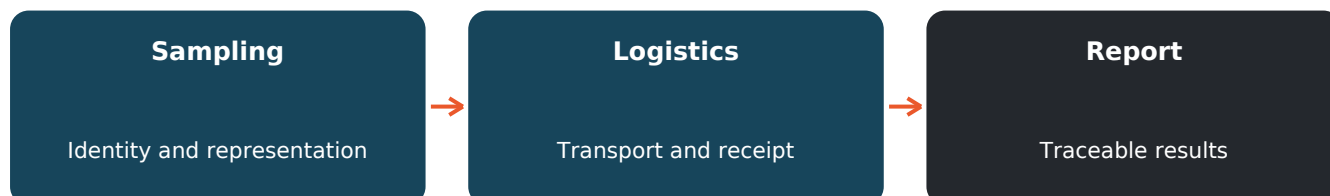
Sample quantity depends on methods, variants and destructive tests. One universal quantity for every EAC procedure would mislead. The sample trail must be traceable from manufacturer to report. Plan appropriate storage and transport for sensitive, refrigerated or chemical products. Do not treat test 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.

Sample import and customs evidence

Plan test samples and regular merchandise differently.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Import purpose	Clearly identify testing, examination or regular market supply.
Decision 130	Assess EAEU import procedures and applicable exclusions.
Identity	Samples, models, quantity, manufacturer and origin.
Records	Contract, laboratory order, packing list and necessary customs evidence.
Registry data	Meet data requirements of the selected national system.

The source page refers to GTD or customs pre-notification. A customs declaration differs technically from a mere pre-notification; not every conformity declaration requires identical customs fields in every scenario. Check the current national registration form and actual import event. Test samples may be imported under the relevant conditions. This does not release unassessed commercial goods generally. Connect identity and transport records with sampling and laboratory evidence. Agree the evidence chain beforehand for unusual shipping routes.

In practice

Coordinate sample import with laboratory, applicant and customs participants before dispatch.

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.

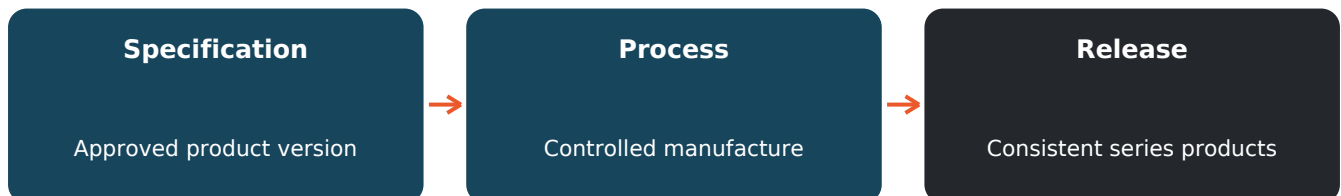
A passing result confirms the assessed scope under stated conditions, not every possible use. Close critical failures through cause analysis, correction and retesting where needed. Identify the new version clearly after design correction. Do not silently transfer a report for the earlier sample to a 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.

Manufacturing, audit and quality control

Consistent series products require controlled processes.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Manufacturing scope	Site, line, processes and outsourced stages.
Incoming inspection	Control critical materials and components.
Process control	Parameters, measuring equipment and personnel competence.
Final release	Inspection, traceability and nonconformity handling.
Assessment	Derive type and extent from the actual scheme.

Whether a manufacturing assessment or audit is required depends on the selected procedure. Plan around actual production and available records. An ISO 9001 certificate confirms the management system, not automatically product conformity or every required manufacturing assessment. For outsourced manufacture agree responsibilities and access to records. Review critical supplier changes before implementation. Series controls must ensure later goods match the assessed construction.

Under 6d, assess the management-system requirements actually prescribed by the TR. Distinguish system surveillance and continuing manufacturer duties from an annual product-certificate inspection.

In practice

Account for audit and surveillance as possible project items in the quotation.

Declaration form: content and consistency

A unified form needs correct product-specific information.

Field group	What to check
Applicant	Identity, address, registration and authorised person.
Manufacturer / site	Correct company, addresses and manufacturing locations.
Product	Description, brand, models, TN VED code and supply type.
Conformity	Identify all applicable technical regulations completely.
Evidence	Test reports, type/system records and further evidence.
Additional data	Batch identity, storage, use or other applicable information.
Registration	Number, date, validity details and corresponding annexes.

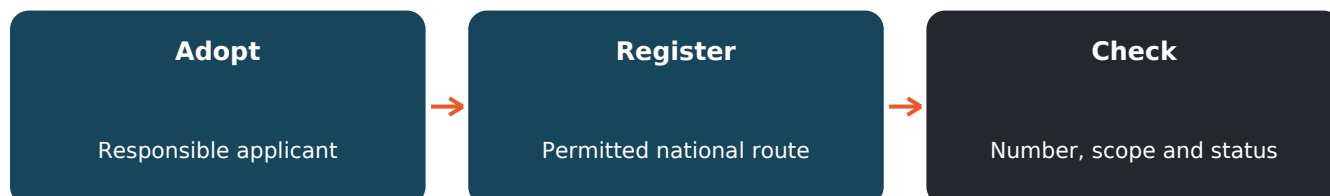
Decision 293/2012 governs the unified form and completion rules; include later amendments such as 198/2022. This table is an editorial review aid, not an official form. Use the current form of the permitted registration route. An A4 layout is insufficient where fields are missing or models misidentified. Check the draft against dossier, representation agreement, reports and label. Keep extensive model lists in clearly linked annexes.

Dual review before registration

Manufacturer checks technical data and models; applicant checks legal role, evidence and registry data.

Registration in the EAEU framework

National registration feeds the unified registry framework.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Common basis	Decision 41/2018 and amendments on registration/status.
Declaration	Eligible applicant adopts the conformity statement.
Procedure	Competent registration route and national access conditions.
Entry	Number, date, product scope and status.
Unified registry	National parts and EAEU enquiry under Decision 46/2023.

The EAEU provides a common regulatory framework but not one identical national submission form for every applicant. Account for the selected member state's procedure and access arrangements. After registration connect printed form, annexes and underlying evidence. Combine registry verification with actual identity checks. Electronic acceptance does not automatically establish technical completeness of every test. The applicant remains responsible for the declaration and necessary evidence.

In practice

Define registration state, eligible role and access before finalising the quotation.

Registration in Russia: practical implementation

The applicant organises access, signature and evidence.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Procedural rules	Apply Resolution 936 in its effective version.
Service	Rosakkreditazija service for the appropriate declaration type.
Signature	Required qualified electronic signature.
Records	Product data, reports and currently required fields.
Completion	Check registered number, status and printed form.

Registration through the Russian service requires its legal and technical conditions. A consultant may prepare and coordinate; signature and responsibility cannot be transferred arbitrarily through a service contract. Do not confuse EAEU-TR declarations with national Russian list procedures or temporary special routes. Close evidence gaps before signing. When forms change, review fields rather than copying old records blindly. Retain registration confirmation with the approved final version.

In practice

Do not share private signing keys as a substitute for an organised applicant role.

Other member states and national registry parts

Common product rules, nationally organised registration.

Member state	What to confirm for the project
Armenia	Applicant role, competent registration route and evidence requirements.
Belarus	Eligible role, access and current national registry part.
Kazakhstan	Local registration, authority and procedure for the actual application.
Kyrgyzstan	Body eligibility, evidence and national registry status.
Russia	Resolution 936, access, signature and current fields.

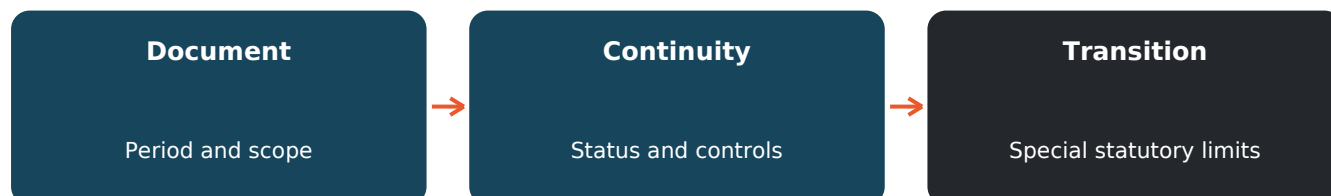
Access national parts through the official EAEU registry. Use the national source belonging to the actual document for status verification. A low-cost registration location does not legalise an ineligible applicant or missing testing. For several destinations assess conformity, language, local distribution information and specialist use duties together. Common EAC evidence does not replace every national operating or registration obligation.

Justified choice of registration route

Choose by eligible role and reliable evidence. Record participating companies, bodies and national requirements.

Validity: series, batch and single unit

The actual TR determines validity and its conditions.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Series	Check maximum period under applicable TR and scheme.
Batch	Limit coverage to the identified goods quantity.
Single unit	Cover only the clearly identified configuration.
Status	Distinguish expiry, suspension, termination and invalidity.
Other limits	Account for product changes, system evidence and transition rules.

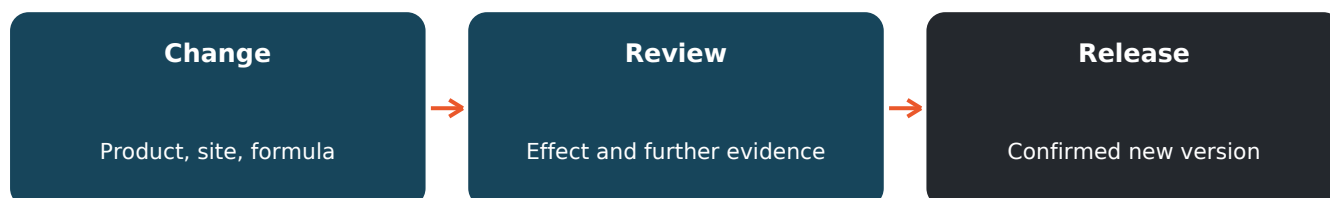
The source page gives both typical one-to-five-year validity and a one-to-seven-year series range. Neither establishes a universal EAC rule. Many TRs limit series to five years; other product/scheme rules may apply. Batches may have special shelf-life provisions or no specified period. Read the actual TR article together with document details. A later printed expiry does not permit use of suspended or mismatched evidence. Check documents under different TRs individually when releasing a combined supply.

In practice

Commit to validity only after determining TR, scheme and supply scope.

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.

Manufacturing controls and document status

A declaration does not end manufacturer duties.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Series control	Tests and processes maintaining conformity.
System control	Meet management-system duties under the relevant scheme.
Changes	Notify materials, design, site and purpose changes.
Registry events	Assess suspension, termination and resumption separately.
Market response	Maintain traceable complaints, batches and measures.

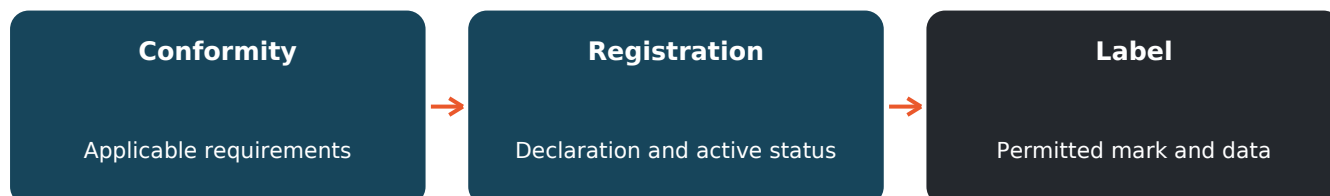
Declarations do not universally require the same annual inspection as series product certificates. This does not mean absence of external controls. Management-system surveillance, authority review and market supervision may be relevant. Manufacturing control remains central for series. Where conformity is uncertain, identify affected shipments and agree measures with the responsible applicant. Expired evidence and retrospectively invalid declarations have different consequences. Record the actual status event, date and legal basis.

In practice

Integrate control plan, change log and registry status into quality assurance.

EAC marking and product information

Marking follows completed conformity and registration.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Authorisation	All applicable EAEU TRs satisfied and required evidence available.
Mark	Common EAC mark under Decision 711/2011.
Design	Preserve proportions and contrast; basic dimension at least 5 mm.
Placement	Product TR determines product, packaging and accompanying records.
Additional data	Model, manufacturer, limits, language and warnings.

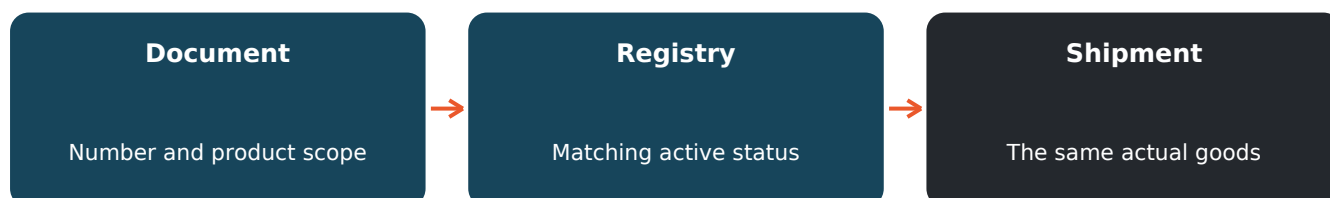
The sector-page graphic places EAC marking before registry entry. Refine the release sequence: complete conformity and necessary registration first, then approve permitted market marking and supply. A passing report alone does not authorise the mark. Use official artwork and read product-specific placement rules. Assess product information separately; EAC does not replace manufacturer details or required instructions. Other marks must not impair legibility or clear conformity information.

In practice

Approve label, instructions and declaration against the same product version.

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.

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.

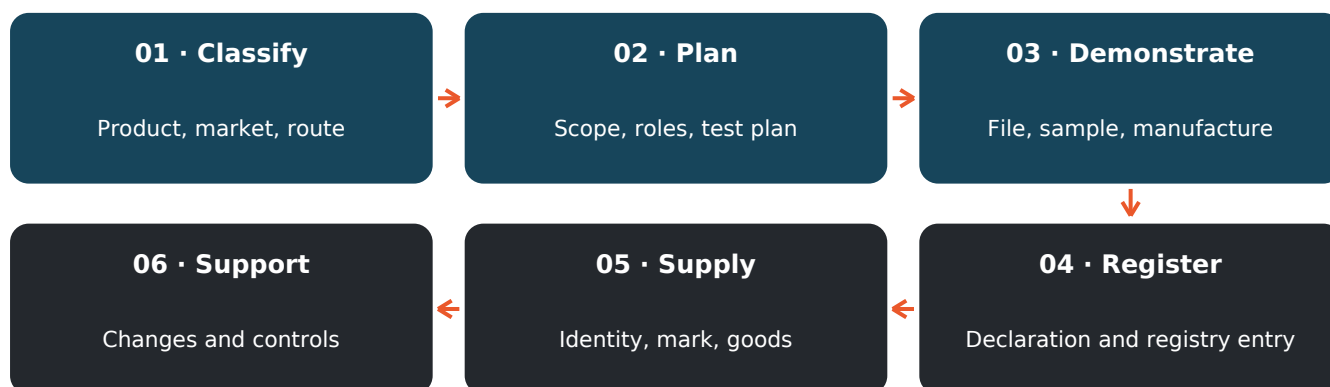
The website gives different estimates of seven to fourteen working days and one to four weeks. Treat these as non-binding project guidance. Missing evidence, sample transport and retesting can extend the programme substantially.

In practice

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

Worked case: industrial assembly

Illustrative example; classification follows the actual product.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Product intake	Powered assembly with controls; models, site and operating limits.
Interfaces	Assess TR 010 and electrical requirements, scope and exclusions.
Form	Certificate or declaration under each regulation and product mapping.
Test plan	Mechanical/electrical hazards, EMC and variants.
Completion	Permitted scheme, responsible applicant and registry entry.

The description industrial plant does not decide the conformity form. Establish what is supplied: complete machinery, a control cabinet or separate components. Then assess actual scopes of TRs 010/2011, 004/2011, 020/2011 and, where applicable, 037/2016. Justify applicability and form for each requirement. A separately certified component does not automatically replace assessment of the complete machine. A coordinated test plan may reduce duplication where methods, models and evidence can legitimately be combined. Only then assess possible combination of regulations within the declaration.

In practice

The example is not a blanket classification of this family. Record the actual technical rationale.

Frequently asked questions

Answers to recurring project questions.

Can declaration be chosen freely?

No. The applicable TR determines the form and permitted schemes. A cheaper procedure cannot replace mandatory certification.

Are CE records sufficient?

They may support technical preparation. EAC evidence, methods, roles and registration still require separate fulfilment.

Can a German manufacturer apply alone?

Eligibility follows the TR and scheme. An appropriately eligible legal person or entrepreneur registered in the EAEU is generally required.

Do 1d and 2d require no testing?

No. Own evidence must demonstrate compliance; the TR and scheme determine its nature and scope.

Does every declaration last five or seven years?

No. Determine validity, supply type and limits for the product. Also check active registry status and changes.

When may EAC be applied?

After necessary conformity assessment and registration, under the applicable marking rules.

Does it cover every model of the same brand?

No. Coverage is limited to the explicitly identified and technically supported scope, including valid annexes.

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	_____

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: _____

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	_____

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.

Sources and regulations archive

Linked foundations for product-specific assessment.

[1] AC Inorms: EAC declaration

[Open original source](#)

[2] AC Inorms: regulations archive

[Open original source](#)

[3] EEC: technical regulations and standards lists

[Open original source](#)

[4] EAEU: Decision 44/2018, typical assessment schemes

[Open original source](#)

[5] EAEU: Decision 11/2023, scheme amendment

[Open original source](#)

[6] EAEU: Decision 293/2012, unified form

[Open original source](#)

[7] EAEU: Decision 198/2022, form-rule amendment

[Open original source](#)

[8] EAEU: Decision 41/2018, declaration registration

[Open original source](#)

The regulations archive is a German working resource. Official regulations, amendments, transitions and current standards lists remain decisive. General scheme descriptions do not replace product-specific selection.

Further sources and editorial notes

Linked foundations for product-specific assessment.

[9] EAEU: Decision 200/2022, registration amendments

[Open original source](#)

[10] EAEU: Decision 46/2023, unified registry

[Open original source](#)

[11] Customs Union: historical Decision 620/2011, product list

[Open original source](#)

[12] EAEU: Decision 130/2021, import of goods subject to assessment

[Open original source](#)

[13] Russia: Resolution 936/2021, registration and status

[Open original source](#)

[14] EAEU: conformity assessment bodies registry

[Open original source](#)

[15] Rosakkreditazija: declaration registration service

[Open original source](#)

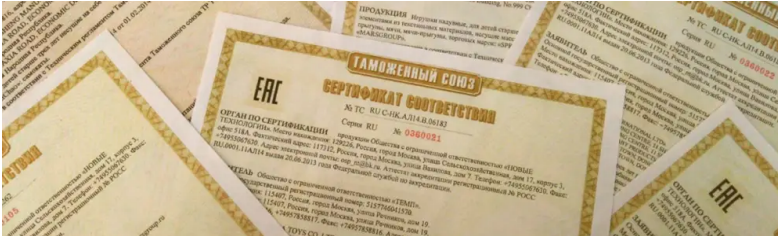
[16] EAEU: Decision 711/2011, EAC mark

[Open original source](#)

As of 11 October 2026. Read original acts together with subsequent amendments. Working methods without source numbers are editorial recommendations. Cover and EAC-document image: ac-inorms.com; the motif is not a specimen declaration. Diagrams, tables and printable templates are original work.

Your EAC declaration with AC Inorms

From technical classification to registered declaration.



EAC-document motif · not a specimen declaration · image: AC Inorms

AC Inorms supports manufacturers and exporters with classification, documentation and coordination of necessary conformity evidence. Start with product function, technical limits, destination and supply type. Plan conformity form, permitted scheme, applicant role and evidence against those inputs. Align records, translations, samples and testing with the same product version. Before completion check declaration, annexes, marking and registry data. Structured change control supports subsequent supplies.

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For your initial enquiry

Send the worksheet on page 46 with datasheet, model list, application and existing reports. These inputs support concrete planning of procedure, work and schedule.