

PRACTICAL GUIDE · 2026 EDITION

EAC Surveillance The Comprehensive Handbook

A comprehensive handbook for manufacturers,
exporters and product managers



SURVEILLANCE · TESTING · MANUFACTURE
TESTING · DOCUMENTATION · CHECKLISTS

How to use this handbook

Maintain series conformity, prepare surveillance and implement decisions.

This handbook addresses manufacturers, quality and production owners, exporters, local applicants and conformity managers. It covers surveillance after EAC certificate issue, from binding programmes through specimens and production analysis to decisions on continuing validity. German and English editions share the same structure. Foundations are AC Inorms information, its regulations archive and official EAEU procedure rules. Cases and printable templates are original organisational aids rather than official forms.

The central working question

Does current manufacture still match the assessed goods revision, and have all required surveillance steps been completed on time? Answer for actual models, sites and certificates. Pages 45-47 support scheduling, readiness review and action closure. The competent certification body records positive outcomes; internal shipment release subsequently considers actual certificate status.

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Product regulations, eligible schemes and confirmed programmes establish requirements. Surveillance does not automatically extend expiry dates.

Contents

Linked chapters for manufacturers, applicants and quality management.

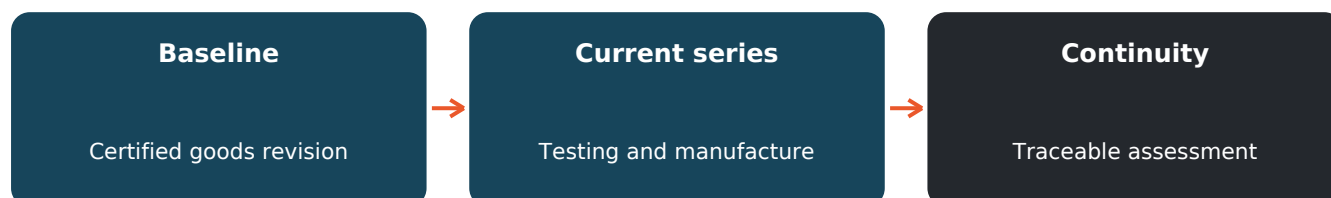
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Suggested starting point

Have certificates with schedules, surveillance agreements and previous decisions available.
First transfer deadlines from binding records.

Purpose of EAC surveillance

Assess continuing conformity throughout certificate validity.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Goods allocation	Identified series goods within certificate scope.
Comparison	Reconcile current conditions with assessed baselines.
Evidence	Tests and/or production analysis under the programme.
Responsibility	The issuing certification body performs assessment.
Outcome	Recorded report and certificate decision.

Section XIX of Decision 44/2018 describes periodic assessment of certified goods where prescribed by applicable schemes. Assessment goes beyond paperwork: it connects goods identity, current manufacturing conditions and required test results. Earlier successful assessments remain baselines without replacing newly required controls. Manufacturers should gather changes, complaints and production records between visits. This makes continuing validity of established conformity claims traceable and identifies where additional evidence is needed.

In practice

Establish surveillance as a continuing conformity-management process.

Certificates, declarations and internal controls

Evidence forms establish appropriate surveillance routes.

Evidence form

Certificate / declaration

Procedure

TR and eligible scheme

Control duties

Actual programme

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Series certificate	Surveillance duties under product TRs and eligible schemes.
Batch / unit	Review actual routes without assuming series duties.
Declaration	Observe manufacturer/applicant duties and production control.
System evidence	Coordinate required management-system surveillance separately.
State supervision	Independent market and procedure supervision.

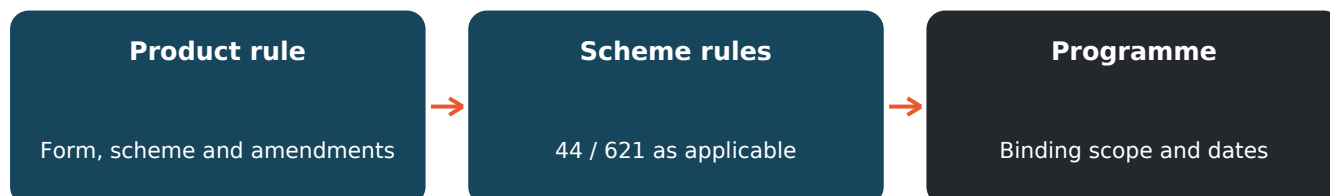
Certificate surveillance by third parties does not automatically transfer to every EAC declaration. This does not remove continuing obligations: declared goods must remain compliant, changes need assessment and required records must remain available. System-based schemes may involve further management-system tasks. Internal inspections or customer visits form part of official procedures only where governing rules and competent bodies permit them. Record each document together with its own surveillance obligations.

In practice

Record evidence forms and associated controls separately in company registers.

Legal foundations and governing editions

Read product regulations, scheme rules and programmes together.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Product TR	Form, scheme, scope and specialist control provisions.
44/2018	Section XIX: periodic assessment and decisions.
621/2011	Review continued application to older product routes.
Amendments	Establish commencement and transition provisions.
Agreement	Legally compliant programme, dates and ownership.

EEC guidance explains implementation of Decision 44 through product regulations; it does not indiscriminately displace all earlier routes. Record regulations, schemes and temporal legal status for existing evidence. Section XIX provides workflows and decision logic where applicable to actual procedures. Agreements and programmes specify execution without arbitrarily reducing statutory requirements. Following regulatory amendments, also establish whether transition provisions preserve already issued evidence.

In practice

Record source, edition and governing provision in surveillance plans.

Product groups and surveillance needs

Actual conformity routes govern; sector lists alone are insufficient.

CU TR	Product group
004/2011	Low-voltage equipment
007/2011	Goods for children and adolescents
008/2011	Toys
010/2011	Machinery and equipment
011/2011	Lifts
012/2011	Equipment for explosive atmospheres
016/2011	Gas-fuelled equipment
017/2011	Light-industry goods
018/2011	Wheeled vehicles
019/2011	Personal protective equipment
020/2011	Electromagnetic compatibility
025/2012	Furniture
031/2012	Agricultural/forestry tractors and trailers
032/2013	Pressure equipment

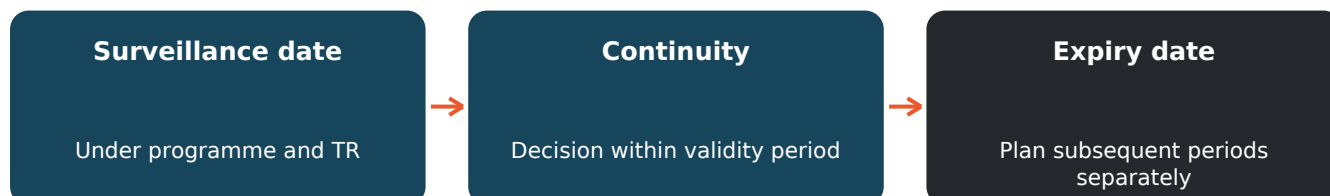
This overview supports product-specific preliminary review. Certification, declaration and specialist evidence may coexist within sectors. Series, batch and unit routes differ. For vehicles, for example, type approvals and component evidence are not equivalent. Establish the form applicable to actual goods before deriving surveillance duties from governing product provisions.

Review result

Document TR, goods scope, scheme and actual surveillance provisions together.

Intervals: scheduled or extraordinary

There is no universal six-month minimum interval.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Scheduled	Dates and frequency from product rules and programmes.
Extraordinary	Assess conformity-related triggers separately.
Annual cycle	Common arrangement without replacing actual provisions.
Six months	Separate conditional deferral under §142 from intervals.
Evidence	Written deadline confirmation and legal foundations.

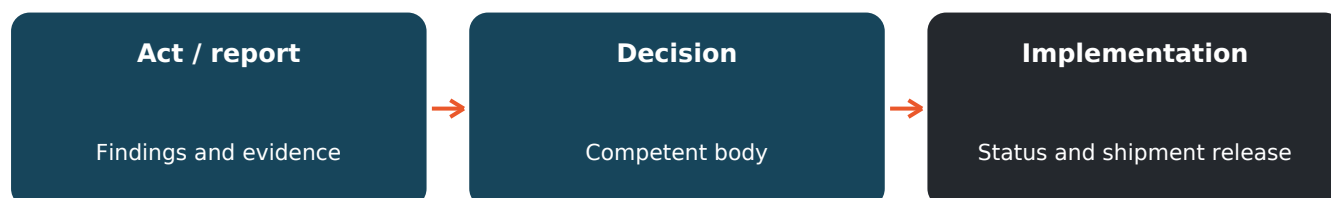
Section 138 of Decision 44 distinguishes scheduled and extraordinary assessments. Serious changes or safety concerns may therefore require review before regular deadlines. Annual entries in company calendars must align with actual regulations. The six-month provision in §142 concerns special deferral when production stops or specimens are unavailable; it does not establish a general grace period following issue. Set internal reminders well before binding deadlines to resolve laboratory, travel and record requirements in time.

In practice

Report impending delays early; internal rescheduling does not change duties.

Continuing validity is not an expiry extension

Separate surveillance deadlines, expiry and recertification.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Validity	Issue and expiry dates from certificates.
Surveillance	Required assessment within that validity period.
Confirmation	Positive decision on existing evidence.
Recertification	Plan fresh procedures sufficiently before expiry.
Changes	Establish coverage and required reassessment.

Positive surveillance reports do not automatically move expiry dates. Following satisfactory assessment, certification bodies confirm continuing validity within existing evidence. Establish requirements for new or repeat procedures for subsequent periods. Read surveillance confirmations together with original certificates. Resolve specimens, technical documentation and possible regulatory changes before expiry. Give production and shipment teams clear release criteria considering both status and valid periods.

In practice

Maintain two separate reminders: next surveillance and certificate expiry.

Roles and local applicants

Allocate duties legally and clearly by contract.



Review area	Project implementation
Manufacturer	Compliant manufacture, changes, access and evidence.
Applicant	Eligible local role and binding communication.
Certification body	Programme, assessment and certificate decision.
Laboratory	Allocated tests and complete reports.
Coordination	Track dates, translations, travel and actions.

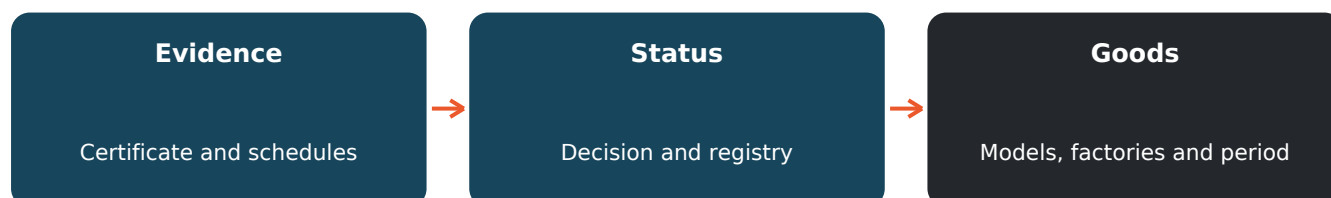
Eligible applicant roles follow product regulations and schemes. Foreign manufacturers commonly require an entitled organisation or entrepreneur registered within the EAEU. This does not automatically require manufacturers to relocate. Authorisation agreements describe responsibility and communication. Applicant roles do not automatically create exclusive distribution rights; exclusivity is a separate contractual matter. Establish who reports changes, receives reports and passes decisions to import and shipment owners.

In practice

Keep contacts, authorisation scope and escalation routes current.

Competent bodies and their authority

Agree surveillance with issuing bodies.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Issuer	Full name, accreditation and certificate allocation.
Scope	Matching goods and required assessment competence.
Current status	Check accreditation and possible restrictions.
Programme	Programme developed and approved by the body.
Decision	Outcome report and formal status decision.

Section 132 generally allocates periodic assessment to issuing bodies; §136 requires their programmes. Unrelated consultants or laboratories cannot independently issue continuing-validity decisions. External support may organise activities without replacing official roles. Following accreditation-status changes, applicants promptly establish legally eligible further procedures. Do not assume another provider automatically takes over existing certificates.

In practice

Positive laboratory results alone do not establish surveillance decisions.

Goods scope, sites and baselines

Provide comparable information before every assessment.



Review area	Project implementation
Models	Certificates, schedules and actually made variants.
Revision	Drawing, software and parts-list revisions.
Factories	Covered sites and outsourced stages.
Baseline	Earlier reports, initial tests and approved processes.
Changes	List changes since previous decisions.

Surveillance assesses defined product families rather than all group-company goods. Identical trade names may conceal technical differences. Allocate models, revisions and manufacturing sites to each specimen and production order. Section 133 addresses further factories within multi-site surveillance plans. Refer new sites and material outsourcing changes to the body. Comparison with previous approved baselines prevents automatic reuse of older positive assessments for changed conditions.

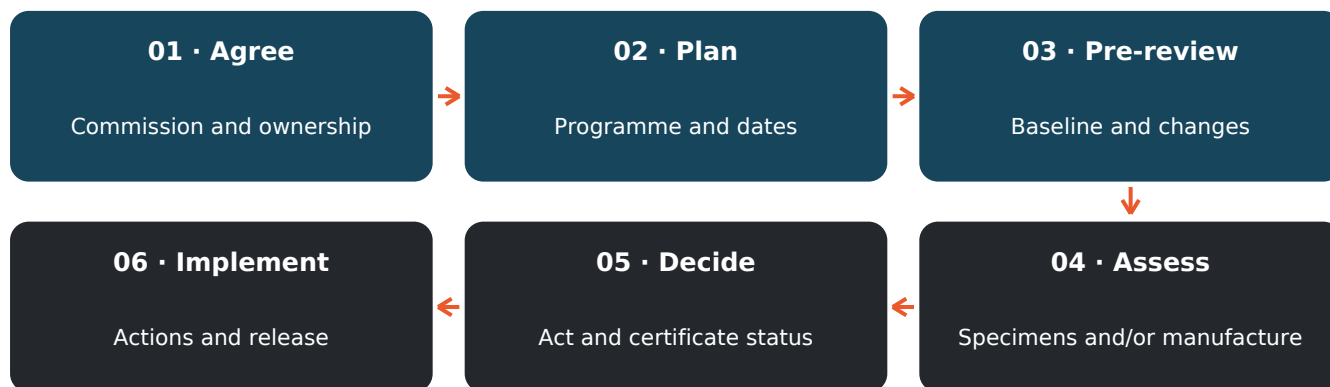
In practice

Maintain change inventories linked to certificates, models and sites.

Sources: [3], [4], §§132-134

Surveillance workflow

From confirmed programmes to recorded decisions.



Review area	Project implementation
Commission	Establish agreements, contacts and expert teams.
Programme	Confirm scope, specimens, production and dates.
Pre-review	Earlier reports, changes and current information.
Execution	Identification, tests and/or production analysis.
Closure	Outcome act, decision and required actions.

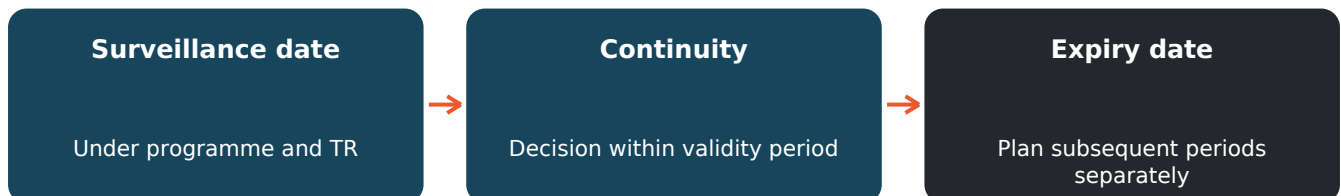
Section 137 sets out major procedural steps. Actual combinations follow applicable schemes. After execution, allocate results to covered goods and assess unresolved findings. Applicants receive copies of outcome acts. Closing meetings clarify findings without replacing written completion. Companies update status following competent decisions and continue tracking actions subject to conditions.

In practice

Evidence chain: programme → results → act → decision → implementation.

Surveillance calendars and internal lead times

Plan preparation backwards from binding deadlines.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Reference date	Transfer binding dates and their sources.
Early alignment	Agree programmes, factory availability and laboratory.
Dossier	Complete changes, records and translations.
Execution	Confirm windows and contingency planning in writing.
Follow-up	Allow for reports, correction and decisions.

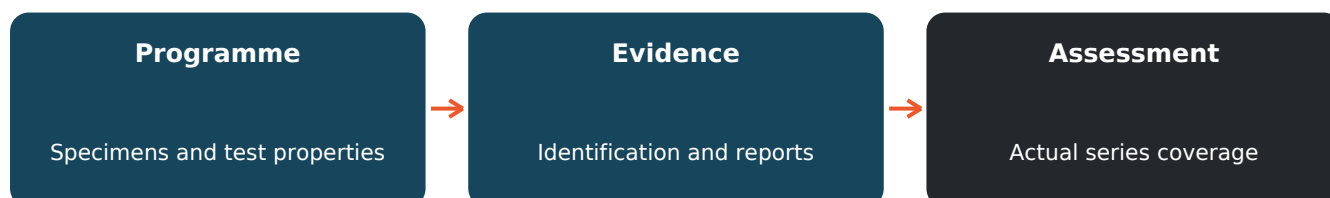
A practical internal example is preliminary review twelve weeks before agreed dates, dossier review eight weeks before and readiness checks four weeks before. These intervals are recommendations rather than statutory deadlines. Extensive tests or multiple factories may need longer lead times. Capture holidays, production breaks, specimen transport and availability of qualified contacts. Notify bodies before binding deadlines when obstacles become apparent. Only eligible confirmed adjustments change surveillance programmes.

In practice

Scheduling records include owners, status and written confirmation.

Programmes, review trails and surveillance scope

Certification bodies establish technical combinations.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Foundations	Product provisions, schemes and initial assessment.
Specimens	Models, selection, quantities and identification.
Tests	Methods, properties and competent laboratories.
Manufacture	Sites, processes and relevant records.
Closure	Assessment criteria and expected outcome records.

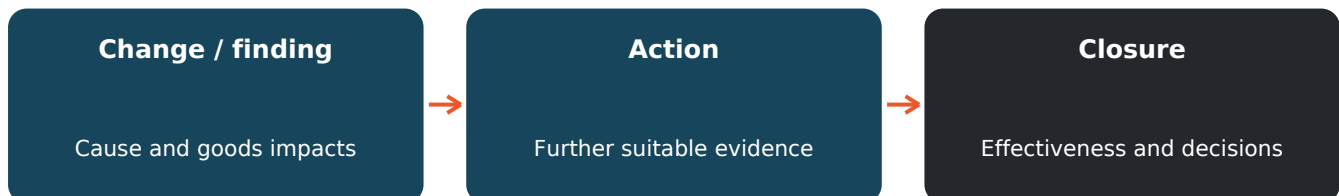
Programmes are more than travel agendas: they specify which conformity properties are established by which evidence. Section 132 addresses specimen tests and/or production analysis; §134 describes periodic specimen testing for system-based certification. Connect actual application with product regulations. Manufacturers cannot independently reduce scope or selection on cost grounds. Existing system certificates, reports and findings may support planning, subject to actual suitability and validity checks.

In practice

Confirm programmes and selection before travel and specimen preparation.

Report changes before surveillance dates

Do not postpone material changes until the next visit.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Design	Safety functions, enclosures and components.
Material	Composition and safety-related suppliers.
Process	Technology, parameters and outsourced stages.
Organisation	Factories, personnel ownership and management systems.
Testing	Methods, equipment or detected failures.

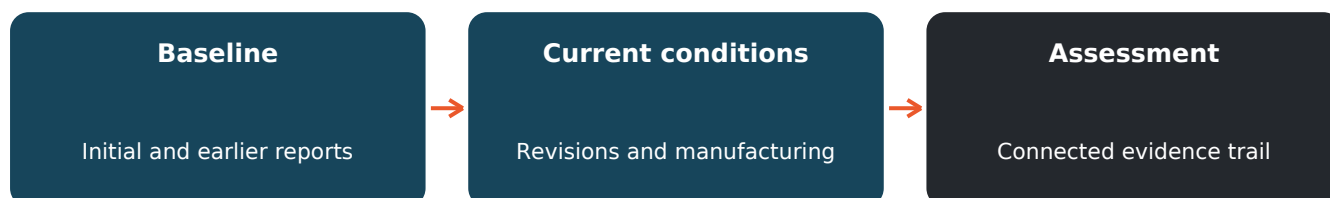
Maintain change requests containing previous and new revisions, effective dates and affected lots. Manufacturers evaluate technical impacts; bodies establish further measures required under certification procedures. Changes are not automatically authorised by subsequent annual surveillance sheets. For new safety functions, changed ratings or additional factories, establish coverage before shipment. Record whether additional specimens, tests, production assessment or fresh evidence are required.

In practice

Include change notices and body responses in goods files.

The surveillance dossier

Connect current conditions with previous decisions.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Evidence	Certificates, schedules, schemes and valid status decisions.
Programme	Agreements, surveillance plans and confirmed dates.
Engineering	Current drawings, parts lists, instructions and passport.
Manufacture	Inspection, manufacturing, supplier and instrument records.
Continuity	Changes, complaints and closed actions.

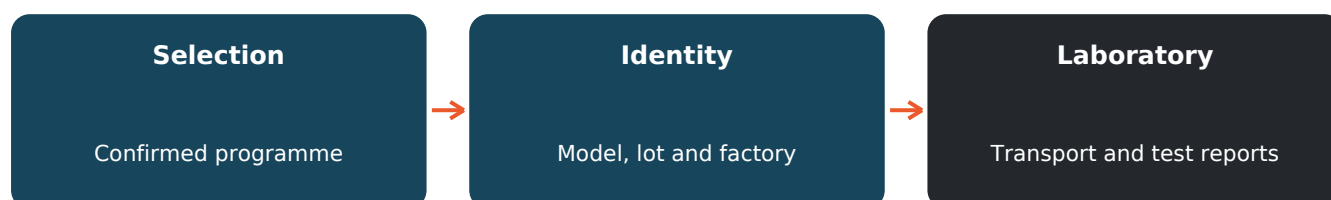
Provide files with indexes and clear revisions. Goods do not all need identical records: add Ex assessments, strength calculations or specialist passports according to scope and programmes. Select traceable records from series manufactured since previous surveillance. Empty forms do not establish executed processes. Compare actual factory instructions with submitted documentation. Translations must reflect current technical revisions and avoid differences between language editions.

In practice

Obtain body confirmation of record inventories; track missing items with due dates.

Specimens: selection and logistics

Provide identified specimens of traceable origin.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Selection	Under confirmed programmes and required methods.
Identity	Model, serial/lot IDs and technical revisions.
Origin	Factory, order, manufacture date and release.
Handover	Record, packaging and seals where applicable.
Transport	Establish customs, safety and laboratory needs beforehand.

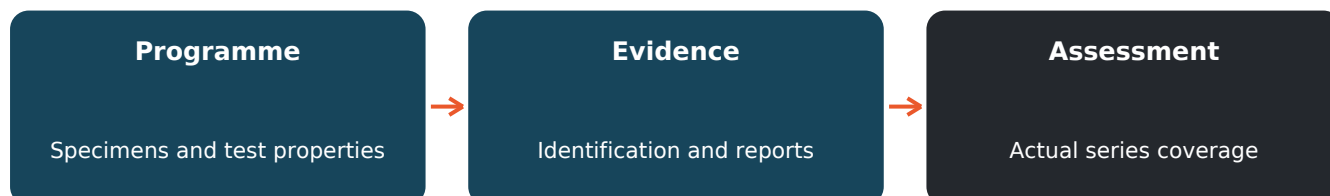
Section 140 refers specimen selection to Section VI of scheme rules. Manufacturers provide necessary goods and identity records without replacing prescribed selection decisions. Justify representativeness against model variants and critical properties. Damaged or technically different specimens cannot reliably establish current series properties. Agree consumption, returns and replacement specimens. Where production is unavailable, assess special procedures promptly; arbitrary old specimens are not automatic substitutes.

In practice

Track specimen IDs through selection acts, transport and test reports.

Laboratory tests and reliable reports

Use results only for established scope.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Competence	Review required laboratory status and method scope.
Method	Suitable editions and controlled test conditions.
Specimens	Consistency with selection and identification records.
Result	Values, limits and clear assessment.
Coverage	Allocate models and properties to programmes.

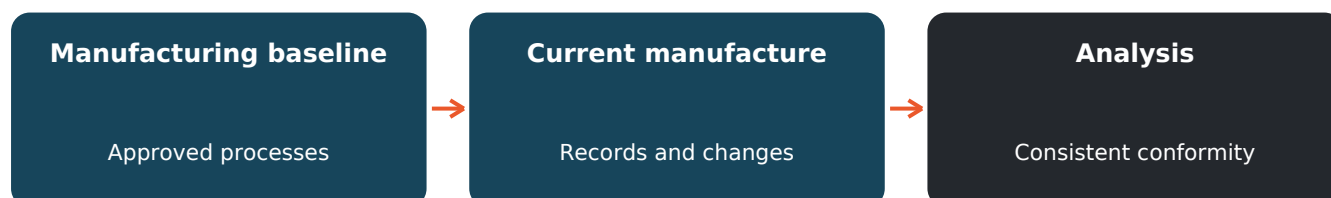
Reports must identify specimens and test conditions. Positive individual values do not automatically establish all variants or technical requirements. Bodies assess reports together with remaining evidence. Resolve causes, repeat-test needs and impacts on manufactured goods after inconsistent findings. Keep replacement pages, added values and fresh revisions transparent. Existing overseas reports may support assessment, while procedural acceptance depends on governing routes.

In practice

Reports, specimens and approved series must match technically.

Production analysis during ongoing operation

Assess continuing manufacturing conditions against baselines.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Systematic review	Compare process flows with actual execution.
Resources	Plant, qualified personnel and suitable instruments.
Record sample	Orders and lots since previous surveillance.
Changes	Include new processes, factories and suppliers.
Outcome	Record findings together with goods impacts.

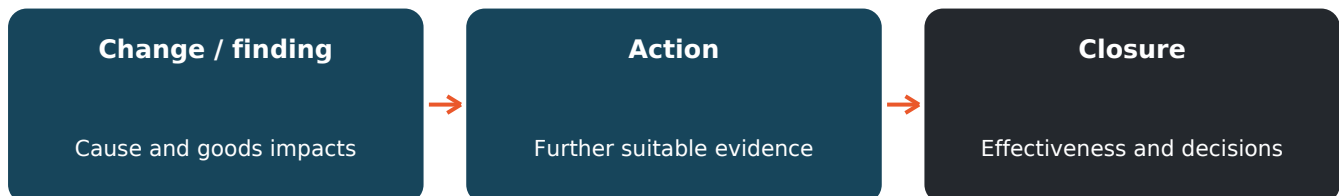
Section 141 refers to Section IX on production-state analysis. Surveillance particularly assesses continuing control of established properties and changes to relevant conditions. Following review areas support preparation. Actual extent follows programmes rather than universal inspections of every department. ISO 9001 may provide useful system information without replacing required goods-specific assessment. For system-based schemes, align system status with prescribed goods controls.

In practice

Current records demonstrate whether agreed process control operates effectively.

Plant, maintenance and return to use

Review plant changes and repairs since previous surveillance.



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.

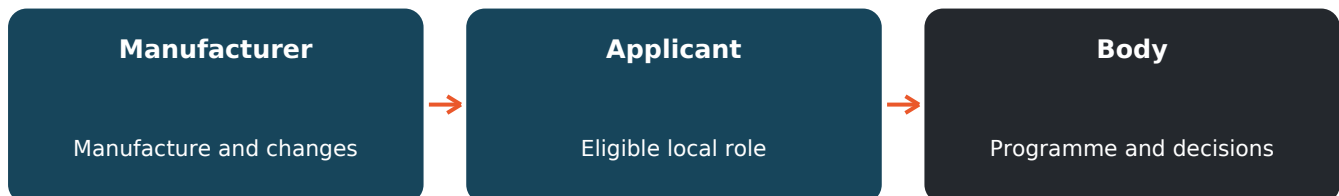
Maintenance lists show planning; execution records show implementation. Following unexpected faults, assess whether unsafe or defective goods may have been made since last confirmed functionality. Evaluate critical replacements against approved process capability. Return equipment after required functional 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.

Personnel and continuing qualification

Maintain competence through personnel and duty changes.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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.

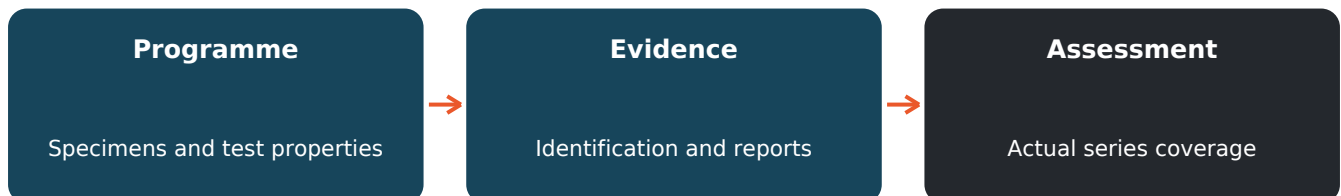
Signed attendance lists establish participation without alone proving process competence. Link tasks with actual capability and necessary authorisations. Auditors may compare observed execution with owner explanations. Review specialist welding/testing qualifications under actual requirements. Address 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.

Measuring instruments and testing capability

Maintain measurement capability throughout surveillance periods.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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.

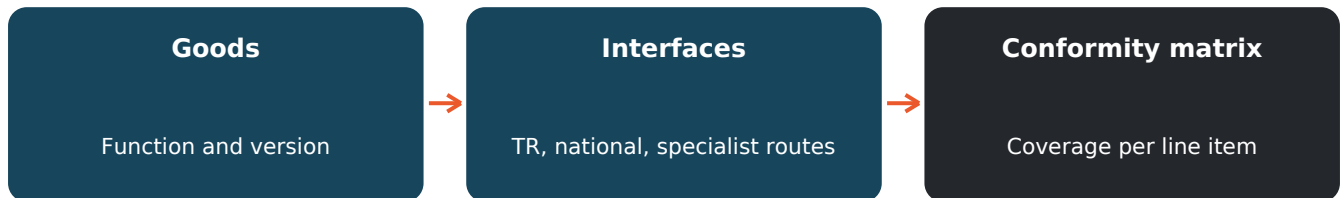
Calibration and statutory verification are different procedures. German calibration certificates do not automatically fulfil every national metrological duty. Review required capability and traceability for production measurements. Out-of-limit instruments require assessment of affected results and goods, 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.

Suppliers and material consistency

Reconcile new sources with approved material properties.



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.

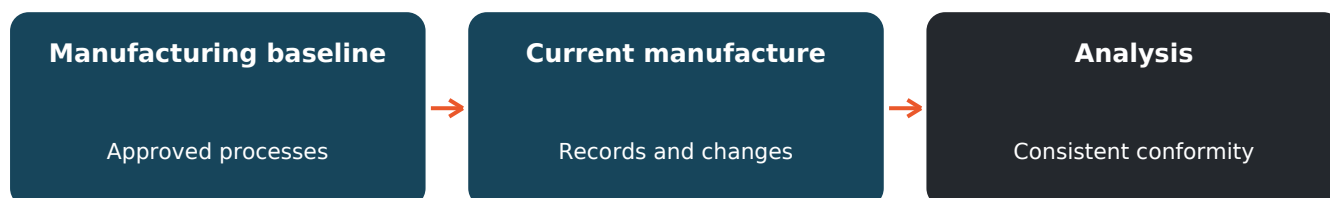
Commercially equivalent components may have different safety effects. Justify approved alternatives technically. Supplier certificates support evidence without automatically replacing required incoming checks. Review actual relevant raw/intermediate-material data. Include supply requirements in orders/specifications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

In practice

Purchasing must not introduce critical alternatives without technical approval.

Processes and special methods

Track parameters, process changes and qualification status.



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.

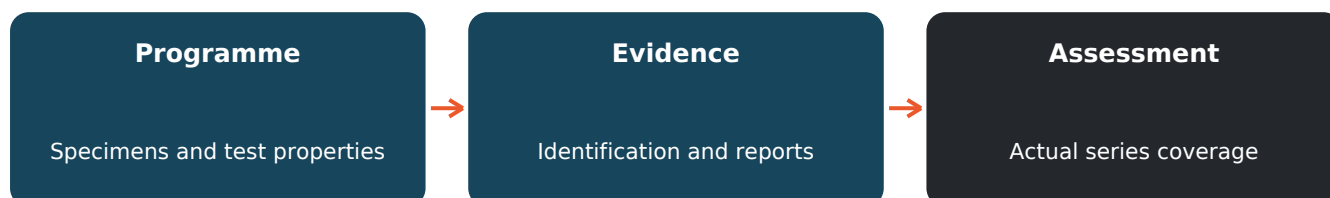
Special-process examples can include welding, potting, coating and heat treatment; actual classification depends on goods. General work plans do not replace critical-parameter control. Define scope and acceptance criteria where validation or specialist qualification is necessary. Reconcile factory observations 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.

Final inspection and series release

Trace current orders to completed acceptance checks.



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.

Lots and traceability

Trace current goods to materials, tests and manufacturing revisions.

Goods

Model and technical revision

Factory

Covered manufacturing scope

Comparison

Baseline and changes

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.

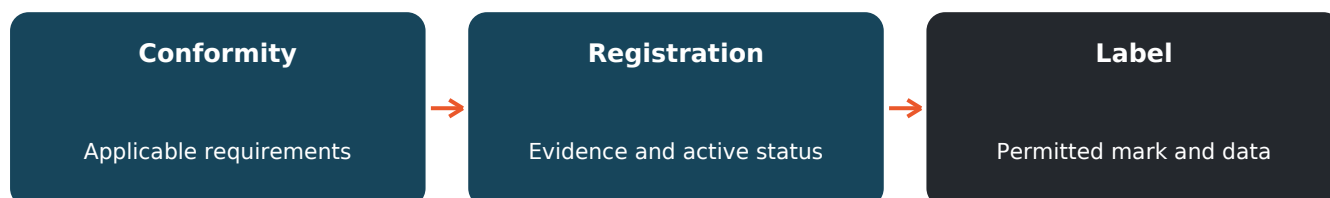
Required detail follows goods and routes. Not every category requires identical serial numbers, but prescribed allocation must work. Auditors can trace finished units backwards or material batches forwards. Manufacturers should identify goods affected by changed components or defective processes. Paper 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.

Marking and goods documentation

Allocate actual goods, instructions and evidence to matching revisions.



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.

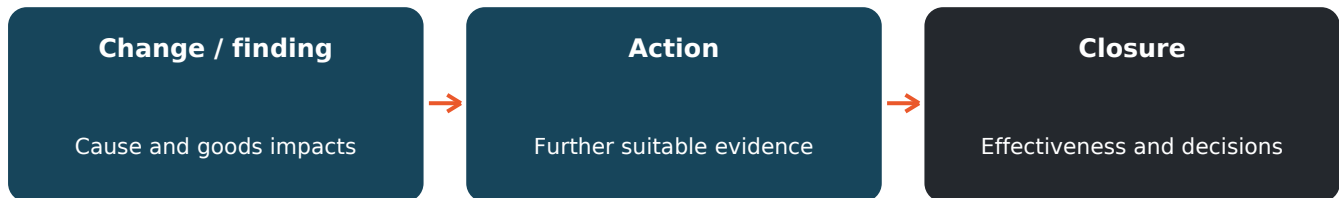
Use EAC only after required conformity prerequisites hold. Audit approval and mark eligibility differ. Review artwork and controlled label issuance. Incorrect variants with correct logos remain incorrectly allocated. Assess packaging and preservation against actual product requirements. National consequences 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.

Complaints and safety information

Include use and market experience in surveillance.



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.

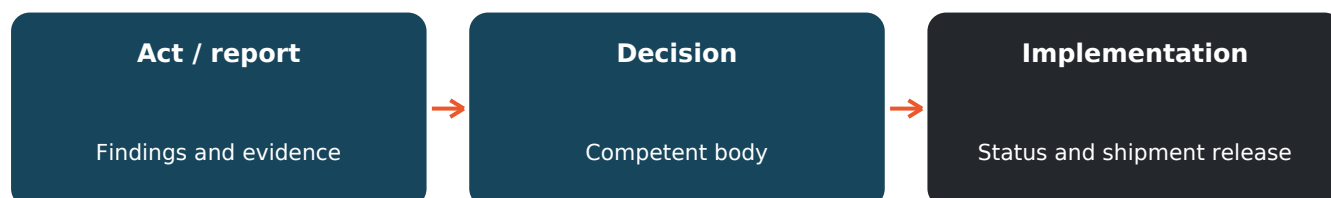
Complaint lists without cause assessment show only receipt. Audit trails assess handling of safety-related information. Findings may change drawings, inspection plans or supplier controls. Agree necessary market-goods actions with responsible parties. Production analysis under 44 also covers customer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

In practice

Complaints should produce verifiable learning and change processes.

Outcome acts and surveillance reports

Connect findings, evidence and affected goods clearly.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Allocation	Certificates, applicants, sites and surveillance scope.
Execution	Dates, teams, programmes and completed steps.
Evidence	Specimens, reports and manufacturing records.
Findings	Facts, requirements and possible goods impacts.
Closure	Assessment, actions and decision references.

Under §143, results are recorded in acts and copies issued to applicants. Records should make assessment traceable and identify unresolved matters clearly. Attendance lists or travel confirmations do not replace outcome acts. Describe technical facts using objective evidence, including affected lots and revisions. Include reports in certificate files linked with action records. Obtain written clarification before internal release if model coverage is unclear or conclusions conflict.

In practice

Connect reports with formal certificate decisions and review both.

Three possible certificate decisions

Confirmation, suspension or termination following assessment.

Confirmation
Positive assessment
§§144-145

Suspension
Correctable cause
§§146-148

Termination
Uncorrectable / failed
§§148-149

Review area	Project implementation
Confirm	Positive assessment; continuity within existing periods.
Suspend	Correctable causes with agreed actions and deadlines.
Resume	Following effective closure and competent decisions.
Terminate	Uncorrectable causes or failed corrective actions.
Implement	Communicate status to manufacture, applicants and supply teams.

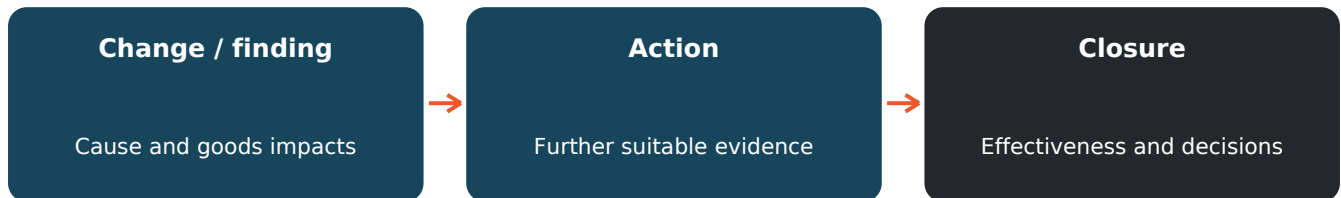
Section 144 lists confirmation, suspension and termination. Positive results lead to written confirmation under §145. Sections 146-148 address suspension for correctable causes and subsequent actions; §149 covers uncorrectable causes. Use consistent status terminology throughout company records. Informal expectations of successful correction do not establish resumption decisions. Until required approval is available, further actions follow actual status and governing rules.

In practice
Certification bodies decide; manufacturers implement decisions operationally.

Sources: [3], [4], §§144-149

Close corrective actions effectively

Connect causes, containment and effectiveness evidence.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Containment	Identify affected goods and apply suitable controls.
Cause	Identify technical or organisational failure mechanisms.
Correction	Correct goods/process failures with assigned owners.
Prevention	Prevent recurrence through stable process changes.
Effectiveness	Suitable renewed evidence and body decisions.

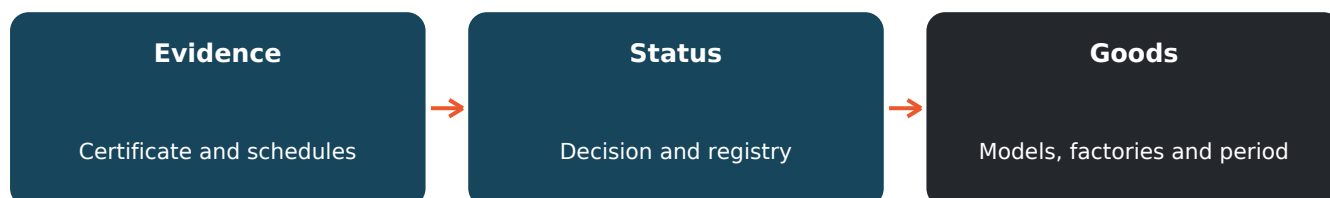
Newly signed forms do not correct faulty manufacture. Record actual causes and assess earlier lots. Assign actions, deadlines, owners and verifiable closure evidence. Section 146 provides for action programmes and deadlines agreed with bodies; §147 connects resumption with completed measures. Technical assessment establishes repeat tests or visits. Internal quality releases do not replace those decisions. Ineffective or overdue actions may lead to termination under §148.

In practice

Closure means demonstrated effectiveness rather than completed activity alone.

Suspension and resumption

Control status and assess impacts on goods and supplies.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Decision	Capture reasons, scope and effective dates.
Inventory	Identify affected manufacture, stock and supplies.
Action	Apply status-related hold/release criteria.
Measures	Track agreed correction and deadlines.
Resumption	Reconcile written decisions and registry status.

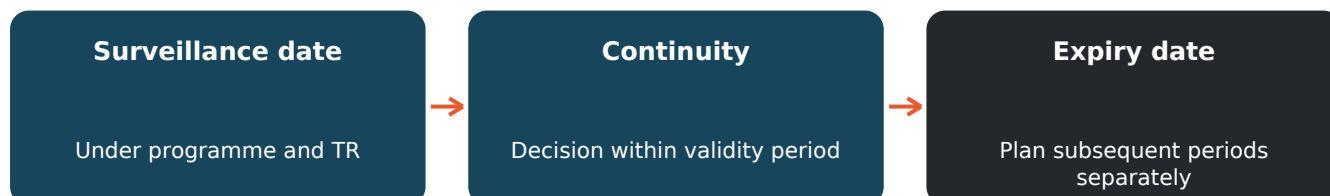
Do not use suspended certificates as unrestricted active evidence. Assess impacts on previously made or marketed goods by causes, timing and governing rules. Safety-related failures may require further measures. Separate technical investigation from administrative resumption. Following effective closure, obtain competent confirmation and record fresh shipment release. Dated internal notices prevent sales staff from relying on older positive confirmations.

In practice

Link status changes to affected goods and operational owners.

Termination, expiry and fresh evidence

Establish causes and eligible further steps separately.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Terminated	Formal termination with reasons and dates.
Expired	End of stated validity periods.
Fresh evidence needed	Changed goods or missing eligible evidence.
Fresh procedure	Review current rules, specimens, sites and records.
History	Archive complete previous files traceably.

Termination for uncontrolled nonconformity differs from ordinary expiry. Fresh certificates do not remove unresolved causes affecting earlier goods. First assess technical impacts and necessary actions. Then plan eligible new procedures using current revisions. Reuse previous tests or audit data only after suitability assessment. Allocate fresh certificate IDs, models and periods to actual supplies. Establish subsequent surveillance plans against new evidence.

In practice

Do not continue using old evidence solely because new procedures are underway.

Missed dates, access and payment

Distinguish technical, procedural and contractual causes.

Review area	Project implementation
Missed dates	Report facts and establish status in writing.
Access refused	Required assessment steps may remain incomplete.
Missing specimens	Assess eligible solutions with bodies.
Unpaid invoices	Resolve contracts and actual surveillance duties separately.
Nonconformity	Investigate technical causes and affected goods.

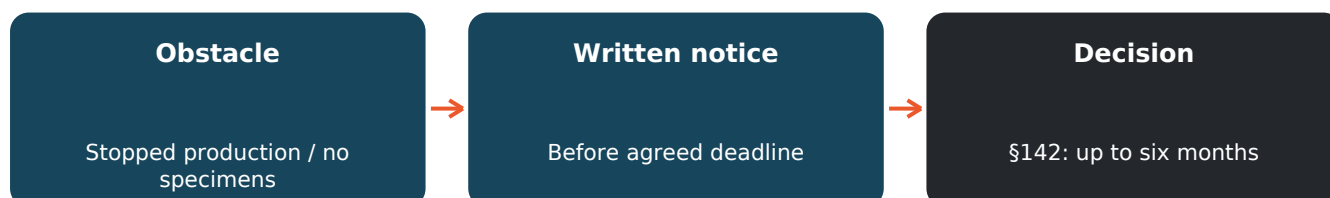
Nonpayment is not technical proof of unsafe goods. It may nevertheless prevent contractually arranged mandatory surveillance, with procedural consequences. Lack of access likewise does not establish conformity. Do not assume silent extensions or universal automatic status changes across all five states. Establish governing rules and competent decisions. Record communications, outstanding steps and operational release measures. Fresh internal dates do not retrospectively cure missed duties.

In practice

Escalate early and document causes, legal effects and solutions separately.

Conditional deferral when production stops

Section 142: notice before agreed dates; decision by the body.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Trigger	Production stopped or necessary specimens unavailable.
Notice	Written notice before agreed surveillance dates.
Assessment	Body reviews conditions and governing procedures.
Limit	Under §142, deferral may be granted for up to six months.
Follow-up	Track confirmed fresh dates and conditions.

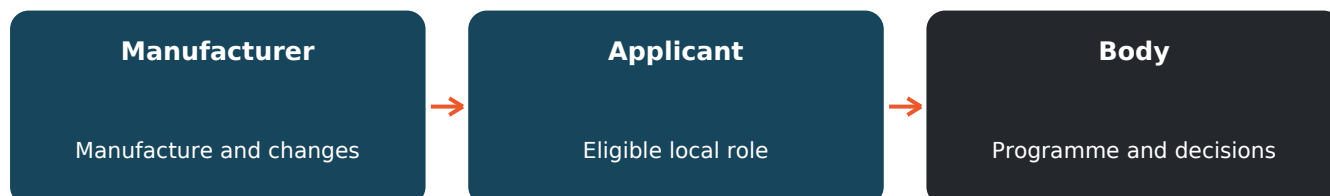
Deferral is an option for competent bodies rather than automatic manufacturer extensions. First establish whether these scheme provisions govern actual product procedures. Written notices substantiate stopped production or missing specimens and identify planned restarts. Update calendars following decisions. Deferral does not automatically change certificate expiry dates. Notify bodies when production resumes or further changes occur so selection and programmes remain practicable.

In practice

Without eligible written confirmation, previous arrangements remain governing.

Accreditation and organisational changes

Establish legally compliant continuity if bodies become unavailable.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Status review	Review current authority and affected scopes.
Information	Contact issuers and applicants in writing.
Procedure	Establish eligible transfer, takeover or fresh assessment.
Files	Secure certificate, test and surveillance histories.
Release	Base shipment decisions on confirmed status.

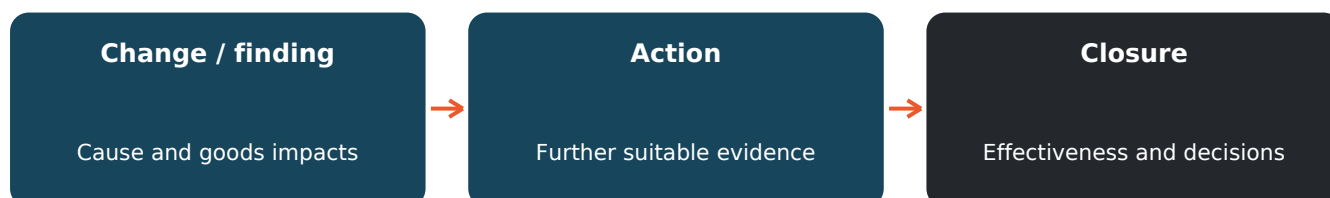
Changing providers is not merely a commercial reassignment of surveillance. Since issuing bodies generally remain responsible, establish eligible further procedures when authority or organisational availability is lost. Answers may depend on jurisdictions, product routes and actual status. Another provider's positive inspection sheets do not automatically constitute surveillance of old evidence. Assess applicant, company-name and factory changes too. Secure complete schedules and reports before service relationships end.

In practice

Accept new ownership following traceable procedural clarification.

Change management between assessments

Assess conformity impacts before releasing changed series.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Trigger	Design, materials, tests, sites or organisation.
Assessment	Requirements, model coverage and existing evidence.
Response	Inform bodies of relevant facts.
Evidence	Additional tests, surveillance or fresh evidence.
Implementation	Record approved revisions and affected lots.

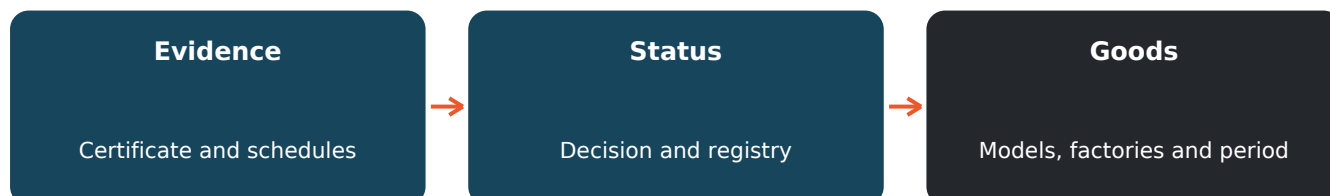
Change control connects engineering, purchasing, manufacture and conformity owners. Identical connection sizes do not automatically establish safety equivalence. Fresh test methods, software or process parameters may also affect original assessments. Consider cumulative changes, as several small alterations may become material together. Record manufacturing implementation dates and first affected orders. Later surveillance should trace recorded transitions rather than discover changes by chance.

In practice

Changes without established coverage remain unresolved release items.

Registries, shipment release and archives

Reconcile formal decisions with actual goods scopes.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Review area	Project implementation
Registry	Record IDs, status and review dates traceably.
Record	Certificates, schedules and last surveillance decisions.
Goods	Models, factories, revisions and valid periods.
Release	Close unresolved items and status-related actions.
Archive	Retain revisions, decisions and deadline foundations.

Registry checks and technical allocation complement each other. Active entries alone do not establish all fresh variants; matching paperwork alone may overlook changed status. Record review dates and inconsistent information. Request body clarification after registry-display delays. Derive retention periods from governing rules rather than assuming universal durations. Archives also retain negative findings and earlier suspension decisions for complete surveillance histories.

In practice

Fictional examples in this handbook establish no actual registry entries.

Case: Ex equipment with changed processes

Fictional example: assess material changes before subsequent surveillance.



Ex equipment · AC Inorms

Situation	Assessment and action
Baseline	Series certificate for defined Ex equipment; surveillance is approaching.
Change	Enclosure machining was outsourced to a new supplier.
Risk	Safety-related dimensions and approved process conditions may be affected.
Preparation	Compile drawings, measurements, supplier assessment and first affected lots.
Body	Report changes; establish additional evidence and surveillance needs.
Release	Release changed series following coverage clarification and required decisions.

Manufacturers do not wait until scheduled visits to first report changed processes. Surveillance compares actual manufacture with approved revisions and considers incoming-control effectiveness. Competent bodies establish additional specimen tests or factory assessment under actual procedures. This case illustrates why surveillance needs more than invoice and date administration.

Lesson

Identical model names do not automatically establish unchanged Ex properties.

Case: pressure equipment and fresh variants

Fictional example: establish technical coverage before shipment.



Pressure equipment · AC Inorms

Situation	Assessment and action
Baseline	Certified series equipment with established pressure, size and fluid data.
Change	A fresh configuration is intended for another fluid.
Pre-review	Compare fluid group, pressure, volume/DN, use and materials.
Evidence	Assess calculations, passports, instructions and existing reports.
Surveillance	Ask bodies about coverage and required further steps.
Release	Address variants clearly in change records and shipment decisions.

Surveillance of previous goods does not automatically expand certificate coverage to fresh variants. Changes may affect technical requirements or classification. Establish existing coverage before assessment. At multiple factories, allocate processes, instruments and affected series separately. Use positive outcomes only for actually established scopes.

Lesson

Surveillance maintains established conformity; fresh properties need their own assessment.

Effort, duration and reliable quotations

Cost activities against actual programmes.

Review area	Project implementation
Technical scope	Certificate, model and factory counts and required steps.
Testing	Specimens, laboratory scope and possible repeats.
Factory visits	Teams, travel days, access and production availability.
Documentation	Translations, files, reports and action evidence.
Coordination	Applicants, authorisation, logistics and status checks.

Reliable quotations identify surveillance foundations, included services, required cooperation and potential extra costs. Universal prices or processing times are unreliable without goods and site inputs. Allow for laboratory results, corrective actions and formal decisions. Agree handling of extra testing, factories and shifted production windows. Organisational tasks may be coordinated across certificates without merging separate statutory duties. Joint visits do not automatically constitute surveillance for every document.

In practice

Compare quotations with review scope and expected outcome records.

Common errors and their prevention

Identify weaknesses in scheduling, evidence and release.

Review area	Project implementation
Expiry only	Track surveillance dates additionally and separately.
Unnoticed changes	Connect engineering and purchasing to reporting.
Old records	Compare factory editions with submitted revisions.
Unclear closure	Obtain acts and decisions including status.
Assumed all models	Substantiate actual coverage and selection.

Other common errors include confusing ISO audits with goods surveillance, missing specimen identities and releasing supplies despite unresolved status. Structured registers make these issues visible. Assign each duty an owner, deadline and outcome record. Standardise communications across local partners so issuing bodies reliably receive relevant information. Internal readiness reviews are particularly effective when they use actual manufacturing records and include unresolved earlier actions.

In practice

Connect surveillance organisation with existing quality and change control.

FAQs on EAC surveillance

Brief answers to recurring customer questions.

Is every assessment annual?

Annual arrangements are common, while actual product rules, schemes and confirmed programmes govern. Extraordinary triggers are addressed separately.

Can surveillance occur before six months?

There is no universal minimum waiting period. Section 138 also provides for extraordinary assessments. Section 142 concerns conditional deferral when production stops or specimens are missing.

Do positive outcomes extend certificates?

They confirm continuity within existing validity periods. Establish eligible repeat procedures for subsequent periods.

Are internal factory checks or ISO 9001 sufficient?

They may provide useful evidence without replacing prescribed goods surveillance and competent decisions.

Can assessment be remote?

Establish eligible execution with bodies under product routes and programmes. Video meetings do not automatically replace required specimen selection or on-site steps.

What happens without ongoing manufacture?

Notify bodies in writing before agreed dates. Where §142 applies, they may grant deferral of up to six months.

Worksheet: surveillance plan and project intake

Complete and provide to coordination together with full certificates.

Field	Entry
Project / owner	_____
Manufacturer / contact	_____
Applicant / local role	_____
Certificate ID / issuer	_____
Product TR / scheme	_____
Models / schedules / revision	_____
Covered sites / subcontractors	_____
Last surveillance / decision	_____
Next binding date	_____
Deadline source / confirmation	_____
Certificate expiry date	_____
Specimen / production availability	_____
Changes / complaints	_____
Dossier / translations needed	_____
Laboratory / visit / logistics	_____

Internal dates: preliminary review _____ dossier _____ readiness _____. Unresolved items with owners and deadlines: _____. Ownership and programme confirmed in writing by: _____.

Original printable template

Maintain separate deadline allocations for each certificate; allocate joint visits clearly.

Checklist: ready for surveillance?

Mark OK, pending or not applicable and provide evidence.

Review item	Status / evidence
Evidence, schedules and current status available.	_____
Issuer and responsible contact confirmed.	_____
Programme and binding date confirmed.	_____
Models, sites and changes captured completely.	_____
Specimens available; identities and logistics settled.	_____
Actual production records available.	_____
Instruments suitable and evidence current.	_____
Personnel and required qualifications available.	_____
Supplier and material changes assessed.	_____
Plant, process and maintenance changes assessed.	_____
Instructions, passports and marking consistent.	_____
Complaints and earlier actions addressed.	_____
Access, travel and translations organised.	_____
Expected reports and decisions defined.	_____
Status communication and shipment release defined.	_____

Reviewed by / date: _____. Critical unresolved item:

_____. Owner / due date:

_____. Body response:

_____.

Readiness ≠ confirmation

Internal checklists support preparation; certification bodies perform prescribed assessment.

Worksheet: actions and status release

One complete record per finding; add schedules as needed.

Field	Entry
Certificate / model / factory	_____
Finding ID / report / date	_____
Requirement and actual finding	_____
Affected goods / lots	_____
Containment / shipment status	_____
Cause / investigation evidence	_____
Correction / process adaptation	_____
Owner / agreed deadline	_____
Implementation evidence	_____
Effectiveness assessment / result	_____
Body response / date	_____
Decision / status / effective date	_____
Registry review / review date	_____
Internal shipment release / scope	_____
Next surveillance date	_____

Internal review / signature: _____. Competent body decision attached: _____.
 _____ . Manufacture, applicants and shipment teams notified on: _____.
 _____ . File / revision ID: _____.

Closure criterion

Establish effective actions together with required formal decisions.

Sources and legal foundations

Linked sources for preparation, execution and certificate decisions.

[1] AC Inorms: surveillance, topic foundation

Open source

[2] AC Inorms: directives and technical regulations

Open source

[3] EAEU: Decision 44/2018, official document record

Open source

[4] Decision 44: reproduced legal text with amendments

Open source

[5] EEC: application questions on 44/2018 and 621/2011

Open source

[6] GOST R 54293-2020: production-state analysis, standards status

Open source

[7] GOST ISO/IEC 80079-34-2013: Ex quality systems, standards status

Open source

As of 14 October 2026. Section XIX, §§132-149, of official original [11] was used for surveillance steps and decision logic; [4] reproduces the legal text with amendments. Apply together with product TRs and scheme guidance [5]. Standards status does not replace full standards texts.

Further sources and image credits

Linked sources for preparation, execution and certificate decisions.

[8] EEC: official technical-regulations directory

[Open source](#)

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

[Open source](#)

[10] AC Inorms: organising audits

[Open source](#)

[11] EAEU: Decision 44, official original-text archive

[Open source](#)

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

[Open source](#)

[13] EEC: CU TR 032/2013, pressure equipment and amendments

[Open source](#)

[14] EAEU: common certificate/declaration registry

[Open source](#)

Image credit: hero from the AC Inorms surveillance page and Ex/pressure equipment illustrations from AC Inorms. Original workflows, tables, cases and worksheets. Cases are fictional. [14] was unavailable for content during research; no actual registry statuses are claimed. Read marking provisions [12] with governing amendments.

Your surveillance with AC Inorms

Connect compliant series manufacture, binding dates and traceable evidence.



Industrial illustration · AC Inorms

AC Inorms supports surveillance preparation and coordination, technical records, translations, specimens and alignment with competent bodies. Eligible local applicant or representative needs are established project by project. For initial enquiries, provide full certificates with schedules, existing programmes, previous reports, covered factories and change inventories. These support agreement on scope, missing records, dates and individually quoted services.

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For your initial enquiry

Provide page 45 together with certificates, schedules and previous surveillance reports.