inorms

TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE

PRACTICAL GUIDE · 2026 EDITION

GOST Certification in Russia Handbook and Guide

A comprehensive handbook for manufacturers, exporters and product managers



GOST R · NATIONAL EVIDENCE · EAC INTERFACES
TESTING · DOCUMENTATION · CHECKLISTS

As of 11 October 2026

ac-inorms.com

PRACTICAL GUIDE

How to use this handbook

Reliable conformity evidence begins with correct classification.

This handbook serves manufacturers, exporters, importers and quality managers. It explains national Russian conformity evidence, commonly called GOST-R certification, and its boundary with EAC conformity. The term GOST alone identifies neither an approval procedure nor an obligation. Product, use, destination and applicable legal basis determine the route. Assess national requirements separately for Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan.

Structure and application

Pages 4-10 address terminology, legal foundations and transitions. Pages 11-20 examine the source page’s product examples and interfaces. Pages 21-37 guide classification, application, records, testing and continuing controls. Marking, registries and supply follow on pages 38-42. Costs, a worked case, FAQs and two worksheets support project planning. Sources and contact details complete the handbook. Both language editions follow the same structure.

Edition 1.0 · As of 11 October 2026

The AC Inorms sector page and regulations archive provide the starting point. Historical and generalised statements are put into their technical context. Diagrams and worksheets are editorial aids, not official forms. Check the current list entry and legal version before each binding project decision.

Sources: [1]-[8]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Contents

Linked chapters, original sources and practical working resources.

Chapter	Pages
Foundations and current legal framework	4-10
Product groups and interfaces	11-20
Classification and project organisation	21-25
Dossier and technical records	26-29
Testing and manufacturing	30-33
Validity, changes and continuing controls	34-37
Marking, registries and shipment	38-42
Costs, worked case, FAQs and worksheets	43-47
Sources and contact	48-50

Suggested starting point

Define product and destination first. Then assess EAEU regulations, national lists and specialist procedures. Use this assessment to commission the laboratory, body and any required manufacturing review.

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Quick start: seven decisions

From product description to documented shipment.



Assessment area	Project implementation
01 · Identity	Record models, site, version and trade name.
02 · Purpose	Define intended use and performance.
03 · Market	Distinguish Russia from other EAEU destinations.
04 · Route	Determine EAC, national obligation or voluntary assessment.
05 · Scope	Justify series, batch and model-family boundaries.
06 · Evidence	Plan records, samples and assessment programme.
07 · Release	Check registry status, label and shipment identity.

A quotation headed “GOST certificate” becomes assessable only when it identifies the actual legal basis and conformity form. A general statement of standards compliance may satisfy a procurement request without addressing a statutory import obligation. Use one classification matrix for product families, connecting all models, differences, standards editions and destinations. Resolve open points before selecting samples. For spare parts and installation supplies, distinguish individual marketed products from the function of the complete installation.

In practice

Use the worksheets on pages 46-47 for the initial enquiry.

PRACTICAL GUIDE

GOST, GOST R and GOST-R evidence

A standard designation and a conformity document are different concepts.

GOST / GOST R	Mandatory evidence	Voluntary evidence
Standards and methods	Coverage under legal act	Agreed characteristics

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
GOST	Interstate standard; check application and edition.
GOST R	Russian national standard; no automatic certification duty.
GOST-R certificate	Common market term for national conformity evidence.
Declaration	Responsible applicant’s statement supported by evidence.
Voluntary certificate	Contractually defined characteristics within the selected system.

A product may be tested against a GOST standard and still require EAC evidence. A national Russian document can likewise rely on several GOST and GOST R standards. The letters printed on a test report do not determine regulatory acceptance. Record standard number, edition, assessed clauses and legal connection. For a tender, clarify whether the customer means mandatory evidence, additional quality characteristics or a technical specification. This prevents ordering a voluntary document when a different mandatory procedure is required.

In practice

Always identify legal basis, standards editions and mandatory/voluntary status in the quotation.

Sources: [3], [9]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Comparing GOST-R and EAC

Territorial and technical scope determine the route.

EAC

Applicable EAEU TRs

National Russia

Applicable Russian law

Voluntary

System and contractual scope

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
National mandatory evidence	Russian legal route for specifically covered products.
EAC evidence	Conformity with applicable EAEU technical regulations.
Destinations	Russian evidence is not an automatic five-country passport.
Standards	GOST may provide test methods in either route.
Marking	Only the mark authorised for the actual legal route.

The EAEU comprises Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia. Assess harmonised requirements under the applicable EAEU regulation. Do not apply national lists in parallel to the same subject without checking applicability. Additional national specialist requirements and operator duties may coexist. Classification should document which evidence addresses each obligation. Voluntary quality assessment remains a separate matter. For multi-country supply, prepare a destination matrix connecting product conformity, language, registration and conditions of use.

In practice

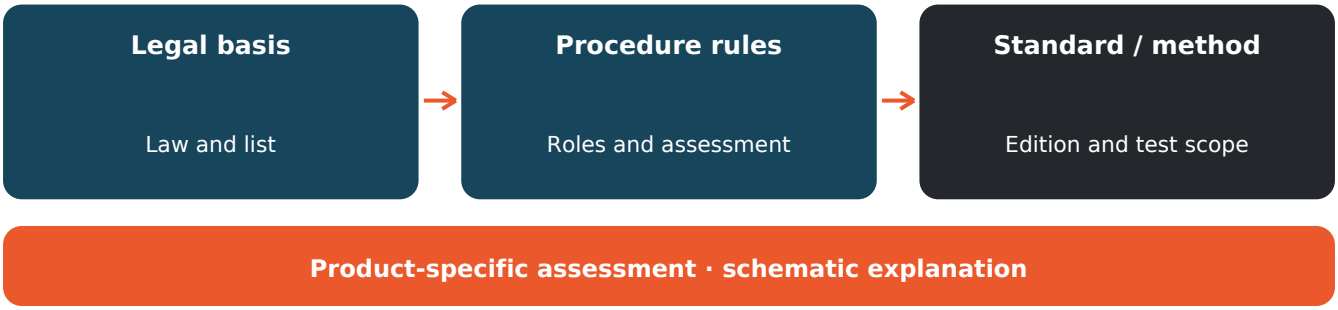
Do not equate EAC and national evidence because their document names look similar.

Sources: [2], [3], [12]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Legal foundations and source hierarchy

Law, list, procedure and standard form one assessment chain.



Assessment area	Project implementation
184-FZ	Technical regulation: legal framework for conformity confirmation.
Resolution 2425	Two national lists: certification and declaration.
Resolution 1265	Mandatory-assessment rules for products on these lists.
Resolution 936	Registration and status procedures for conformity records.
Current standards	Check edition and clauses in the actual list entry.

Resolution 2425 of 23 December 2021 took effect on 1 September 2022; its current sunset provision runs to 1 September 2028. Resolution 982 is not a current basis for new list procedures. Resolution 1265 is dated 24 July 2021; Resolution 936, 19 June 2021. An archived translation aids understanding but does not replace checking the effective original and later amendments. Archive legal acts and selected standards editions with retrieval dates in the project file. Add a short justification explaining why the chosen entry applies to the goods.

In practice

Do not copy an old standards list unchanged into a new quotation.

Sources: [3]-[8], [10], [11]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

The two lists in Resolution 2425

Entries are more precise than general industry descriptions.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Product description	Read wording, subgroup and technical limitations.
TN VED code	Assess code together with function and description.
Requirement standard	Record safety characteristics and specified clauses.
Test-method standard	Map methods, editions and sampling conditions.
Conformity form	Check certificate and declaration lists separately.

A category such as “metal products” is too broad for a binding decision. Classification must reach the actual entry. Review technical translation and customs classification together when terminology is ambiguous. Record differences in writing where several entries appear possible. A customer may request additional voluntary evidence for characteristics outside mandatory scope. Identify such work separately in the quotation. The following product chapters treat the AC Inorms examples as classification questions; they do not establish a new blanket list of mandatory goods.

In practice

Defensible classification identifies entry, code, standards edition and justified applicability.

Sources: [3], [4]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

2025-2026 transitions: review existing documents

A printed expiry date is insufficient for release.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Amendment 642	14 May 2025: extensive changes to lists and standards references.
Amendment 1403	11 September 2025: additional transitional provisions.
Cut-off	Observe 1 September 2026 for the specifically affected old evidence.
Amendment 455	23 April 2026: assess the further list amendment separately.
Authority guidance	Rosakkreditazija recommends reviewing existing records.

The transition concerns documents for products whose requirement or test-method standards were changed by Resolution 642. These older documents face a special limit no later than 1 September 2026. This does not make all GOST-R or EAC records invalid. Review list entry, standards editions, issue date and registry status together. As the cut-off has passed at the editorial date, do not accept affected documents for new shipments merely because their printed expiry is later. For existing stock, document the date of market placement and the applicable transitional provision separately.

In practice

Perform a specific transition review for each existing document rather than one blanket assumption.

Sources: [5]-[8]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Updating the source page

Replace generalised statements with product-specific decisions.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Duty for all EAEU goods	No universal GOST-certificate duty for every product and country.
Resolution 982	Check Resolution 2425 for current national list procedures.
10-15 working days	Source-page estimate, not a general statutory deadline.
Documents labelled optional	Determine need from product, route and assessment programme.
GOST marking	Distinguish conformity mark, product label and EAC mark.

The source page outlines application, records review, classification, sampling, testing, issue and continuing controls. These remain useful project stages. The sequence is refined so that classification precedes commissioning tests. A technical passport is not one universally mandatory form for all goods. Russian instructions, materials data, calculations or specialist safety assessments may be required in the actual procedure. Determine validity by legal route, supply type and scheme. Treat cost information as influencing factors rather than binding flat prices.

In practice

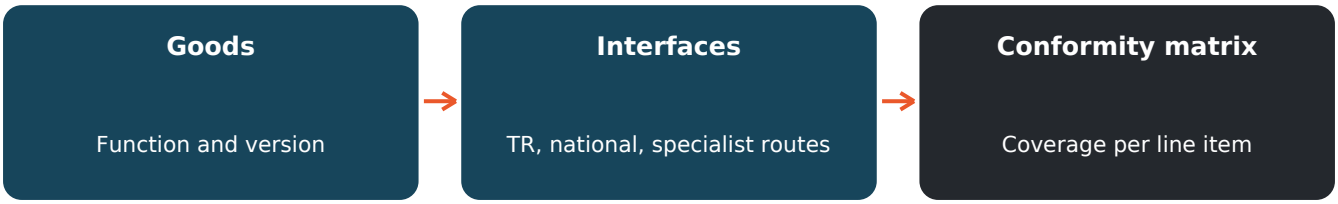
Relate each binding statement to the defined product scope.

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

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Pipes, flanges and fittings

Distinguish material, pressure, medium and intended use.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Identity	Pipe type, material, dimensions and connection.
Use	Construction product, piping part, pressure equipment or specialist use?
EAC interface	Assess TR 032/2013 where pressure-equipment scope applies.
National list	Find the actual pipe/fitting entry and standards reference.
Evidence	Connect materials, strength, dimensions and manufacturing version.

A flange may be supplied as a standalone traded product or part of an assessed pressure system. Describe these contexts separately. Record permissible pressure and temperature, fluid group, nominal size and advertised use. Material certificates evidence raw material but do not replace every product test. Document dimensional and material limits for families. A change of steel grade or manufacturing method may require further evidence. Connect each component with its actual applicable framework.

In practice

Check consistent operating limits between component and complete installation.

Sources: [2], [12]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Wire ropes, chains and metal products

Load-related function matters more than a general material name.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Function	Lifting, slinging, tensioning or general use.
Construction	Rope construction, chain type, termination and surface condition.
Machinery interface	Assess TR 010/2011 for covered machinery/lifting applications.
Standards	Match breaking force, dimensions and specified test methods.
Traceability	Maintain batch and manufacturer identity through supply.

A wire rope for a general structure and a lifting sling perform different safety functions. Records should identify loads, safety limits, connection technology and intended environment. Reports must unambiguously identify the construction tested. Certified raw materials alone do not establish the capacity of an assembled item. Distributors must preserve manufacturer marking and batch identification. Justify construction and termination differences when grouping products in one document family.

In practice

Identify the load-related function in the initial description.

Sources: [2], [12]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Boilers and heat exchangers

Assess pressure, heating and overall function together.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Equipment data	Pressure, temperature, volume, nominal size and medium.
Pressure rules	Assess TR 032/2013 categories and exclusions.
Machinery rules	Define drives, controls and machinery function.
Special procedures	Check additional gas, electrical or operating requirements.
Dossier	Calculations, materials, welding and equipment records.

The industry label “boiler” does not establish a blanket GOST-R obligation. First assess whether a harmonised pressure-equipment procedure applies. Define supply boundaries between pressure part, burner, control and installation. Calculations must address offered operating limits. Welding records are needed where relevant to design and manufacturing. The technical passport identifies the actual equipment supplied. Plan national operator inspections separately from product conformity.

In practice

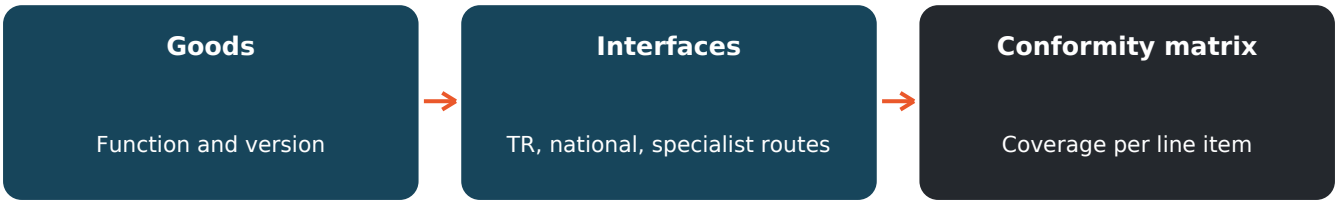
Do not substitute an old GOST document for applicable EAC pressure evidence.

Sources: [2], [12]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Conveyors and mining machinery

Assess machinery, location and explosion protection separately.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Machinery function	Conveying, crushing, sorting or processing.
Main regulation	Assess TR 010/2011 for the product.
Ex application	Assess TR 012/2011 where intended for explosive atmospheres.
Belt / spare part	Identify independently marketed item and safety function.
Integration	Document emergency stops, interlocks and installation controls.

Mining machinery does not enter a national GOST-R procedure solely because of its industry. Underground use, explosive atmosphere and machinery function determine important interfaces. Describe belt material, construction, environment and any relevant fire characteristics. Spare-part evidence does not automatically establish machine safety after modification. Record control changes and new operating limits. Treat operator authorisations and product conformity as separate project workstreams.

In practice

Connect machine, spare parts and conditions of use in a scope matrix.

Sources: [2], [12]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Wood products, pallets and packaging

Use and packaging function are decisive.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Wood product	Board, building part, furniture component or transport item.
Packaging	Assess TR 005/2011 scope and exclusions.
Furniture	Assess TR 025/2012 for covered furniture products.
Hygiene / treatment	Materials, treatment and applicable phytosanitary rules.
Marking	Match materials/use information with evidence.

A pallet, plywood board and finished piece of furniture do not form one conformity category. Describe the goods in the condition in which they are marketed and imported. For packaging, identify food contact and intended use. Wood treatment and plant-health requirements are distinct from conformity certification. Construction use may raise additional performance and fire characteristics. For bonded or coated products, record composition and materials version.

In practice

Map materials evidence, packaging conformity and phytosanitary records separately.

Sources: [2], [12]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Recreational and rescue craft

Craft type, size and application determine the route.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Identification	Hull, length, propulsion, capacity and model version.
Small craft	Assess TR 026/2012 and its application limits.
Rescue function	Clarify maritime and classification requirements.
Components	Map engine, electrical installation and equipment.
Testing	Stability, loading and intended operating conditions.

An inflatable recreational craft and a lifeboat for a seagoing vessel may require different approval routes. A generic GOST-R document is therefore insufficient as blanket evidence. Classification requires flag, use, persons carried and technical configuration. Connect component records with the complete craft. Assess hull, engine or capacity changes against the original evaluation. National registration and operating conditions may exist independently of product conformity.

In practice

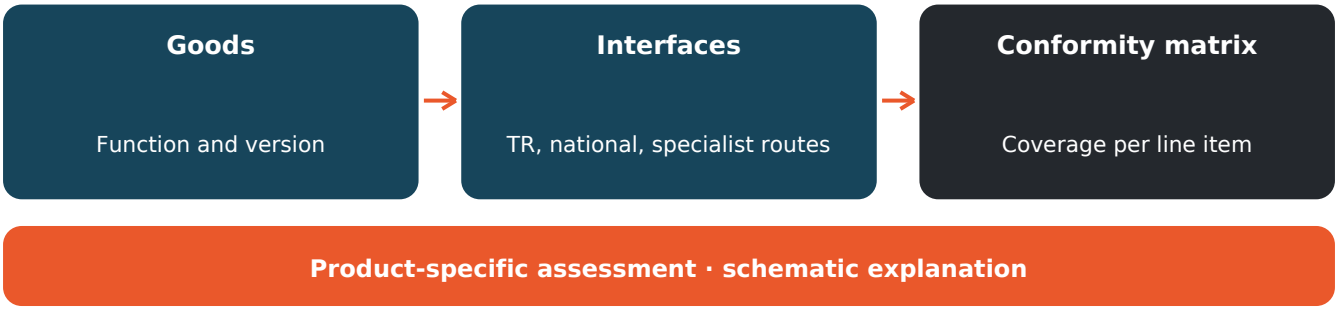
Define the actual maritime application before obtaining a test quotation.

Sources: [2], [12]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Electrical equipment and power cables

Define voltage, function and safety performance clearly.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Electrical data	Voltages, power, frequency and construction.
EAC interfaces	Assess TR 004/2011, TR 020/2011 and TR 037/2016.
Cable application	Installation, voltage, fire behaviour and location.
National additional issue	Define actual list and fire safety requirements.
Model matrix	Conductors, insulation, cross-section and material version.

For a control cabinet, describe actual function and integration into machinery. Cable evidence must cover the marketed construction and tested properties. Electrical safety, electromagnetic compatibility, substance restrictions and fire behaviour are different assessment areas. Application determines their combination. Voluntary materials certification does not replace required electrical conformity evidence. Track conductor materials, insulation, components and assembly construction across variants.

In practice

Connect all required evidence with the same model and materials version.

Sources: [2], [12]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Air conditioning, refrigeration and ventilation

Connect electrical, machinery and pressure-related functions.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Product boundary	Unit, assembly or complete installation.
Machinery / electrical	TRs 010, 004 and 020 according to actual scope.
Pressure circuit	TR 032/2013 including operating data and exclusions.
Refrigerant	Composition and any separate import requirements.
Use	Building function, fire safety and environment.

A split unit, industrial compressor and central ventilation installation are not one GOST-R category. The division into indoor unit, outdoor unit and other components must match actual supply. Record refrigerant, pressure limits, electrical data and controls. A purchased compressor with its own evidence does not automatically cover the entire installation. Plan product safety, installation design and operation separately, then reconcile them.

In practice

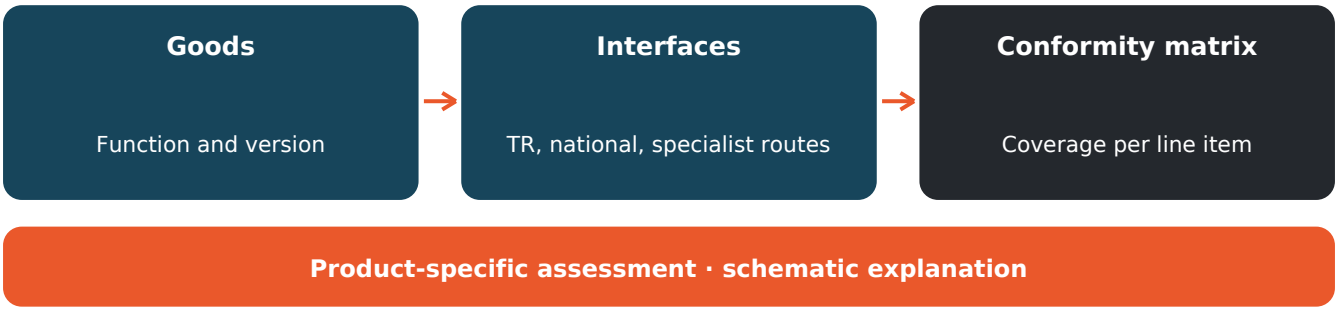
Approve supply scope and system boundaries in writing before sample selection.

Sources: [2], [12]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Food and industrial chemicals

Composition and purpose lead to different specialist routes.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Food	Assess TR 021/2011, labelling and category-specific TRs.
Chemicals	Identify substance, mixture, use and effective legal framework.
SGR interface	Health registration only where actually required.
Product data	Formula, specification, safety data and shelf life.
Shipment identity	Connect batches and formulation version with evidence.

Food and chemicals are not covered by a universal GOST certificate. For food, category and use determine relevant regulations. For chemical products check the effective legal framework; adoption of a regulation alone does not establish unrestricted application. State registration, conformity assessment and safety data sheets fulfil different purposes. Composition and concentration often determine classification. Review formulation or use-claim changes before the next shipment.

In practice

Use formulation and purpose rather than a general industry label.

Sources: [2], [12]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Cosmetics and personal care products

Purpose, ingredients and target users determine the evidence.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Main regulation	Assess TR 009/2011 for covered cosmetic products.
Conformity form	Declaration or state registration according to actual category.
Claims	Distinguish cosmetic, hygiene and therapeutic claims.
Dossier	INCI, formulation, safety, manufacture and product label.
Variants	Record colours, fragrance, actives and packaging effects.

A skincare product with cosmetic purpose differs from a product with therapeutic intended use. Children’s products and specialist categories may raise specific registration issues. Classify by formulation, target users and claims, rather than trade name alone. Label and safety assessment must describe the same version. Voluntary GOST evidence for additional quality characteristics does not replace an applicable declaration or registration. Connect variants with justified test representation.

In practice

Review the final label before completing the conformity matrix.

Sources: [2], [12]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Classification: product, code and use

A reproducible decision needs a recorded justification.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Input	Datasheet, photos, drawing, models and intended use.
Customs classification	Justify HS/TN VED code; resolve ambiguity.
Frameworks	Assess harmonised TRs, national lists and specialist law.
Scope decision	Record coverage, exclusions and assessed characteristics.
Approval	Identify responsible person, date and source version.

Start with technical function rather than a preferred certificate type. Translate trade names into clear technical terms. Separate variants with different functions or safety characteristics visibly. The customs code supports mapping but does not replace reading the actual list wording. For unresolved classification, manufacturer, importer and assessing body should use the same description. Retain rejected alternatives and their rationale. This makes later model or destination changes traceable.

In practice

A justified negative classification is just as product-specific as a positive one.

Sources: [3], [4]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Mandatory and voluntary conformity routes

Determine the statutory route before additional commercial assessment.

EAC

Applicable EAEU TRs

National Russia

Applicable Russian law

Voluntary

System and contractual scope

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Mandatory certificate	Issue by a body authorised for the scope.
Mandatory declaration	Responsible applicant declares and registers conformity.
Voluntary certificate	Contractually agreed characteristics and system rules.
Test report	Evidence for specific samples, methods and results.
Specialist record	Assess state registration, metrology or sector approval separately.

Voluntary certification is initiated by the applicant under a contract. It may address national standards, company standards or contractual requirements. It does not replace mandatory evidence. Check the voluntary system, assessed characteristics, marking rights and verifiable identity of the issuer. An elaborate document design does not establish state approval. Sales material should clearly identify the property actually confirmed. For tenders, reconcile additional requested scope with the mandatory dossier to avoid duplicate testing.

In practice

Identify mandatory status and additional services separately in the quotation.

Sources: [9]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Applicant and foreign manufacturer

Legal role and access to evidence must align.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Russian declaration	Check applicant role under Russian law and local registration.
Manufacturer	Provide version, manufacturing data and change information.
Importer / representative	Define contract, responsibility and authority.
EAC procedure	Determine eligible applicants from the applicable TR.
Record control	Arrange access, retention and transfer at contract end.

Residence in the EAEU alone does not make a partner eligible for every national Russian role. For a Russian declaration assess the Russian-registered legal entity or individual entrepreneur and legally eligible manufacturer, seller or representative role. Certificate procedures and voluntary systems follow their own eligibility conditions. The representation agreement should identify families, complaint responsibility and change notifications. Parties need access to underlying evidence. A name on a document without effective responsibility does not create a reliable project structure.

In practice

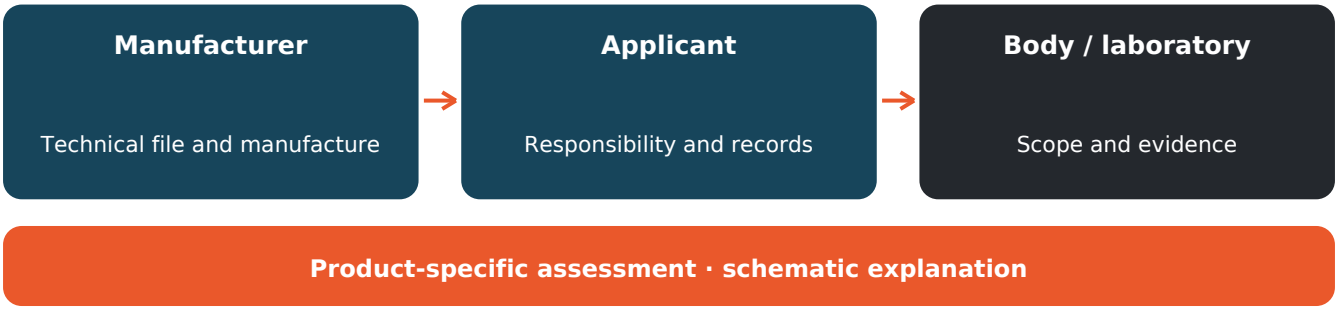
Confirm applicant eligibility before signing contracts and importing samples.

Sources: [10], [11]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Selecting the certification body and laboratory

Check technical eligibility for the actual scope.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Identity	Compare name and registration number with official data.
Status	Check active accreditation and restrictions.
Scope	Products, standards and methods within the authorised scope.
Test location	Identify actual laboratory and any subcontracting.
Traceability	Maintain accessible sample trail, reports and decision.

Laboratory size or international reputation does not replace acceptance in the applicable procedure. Ask the body to explain which existing reports may be used and where new testing is required. A quotation should identify actual test location, methods and conformity route. Recheck accreditation and scope when a participant changes. Voluntary certification follows its system rules and must not be represented as official mandatory certification. Access to the original report supports later registry and market checks.

In practice

A scanned certificate alone is insufficient to assess the issuing body.

Sources: [13]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Series, batch and individual shipment

Confirmed scope must match the supply model.

Series

Model family and site

Batch

Defined goods quantity

Single unit

Identified configuration

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Series	Defined model family and controlled manufacturing.
Batch	Defined quantity, contract, batch and identity.
Single unit	Unique serial number and technical configuration.
Variants	Justify differences and test representation technically.
Scope extension	Assess additional models before shipment.

Batch evidence cannot be reused indiscriminately for later supplies. Series evidence is not approval for all products under a brand. Connect the model list with site, manufacturing process and technical limits. For custom installations identify the assessed configuration explicitly. Obtain written confirmation of the permitted route and its test/manufacturing requirements for the actual procedure. Do not equate similarly numbered schemes under different legal acts without checking.

Resolution 1265, paragraphs 15 and 75: certification schemes follow GOST R 53603-2020; declaration schemes generally follow GOST R 54008-2010 unless the standardisation documents specified in the resolution provide otherwise. Confirm the actual scheme scope with the body or applicant.

In practice

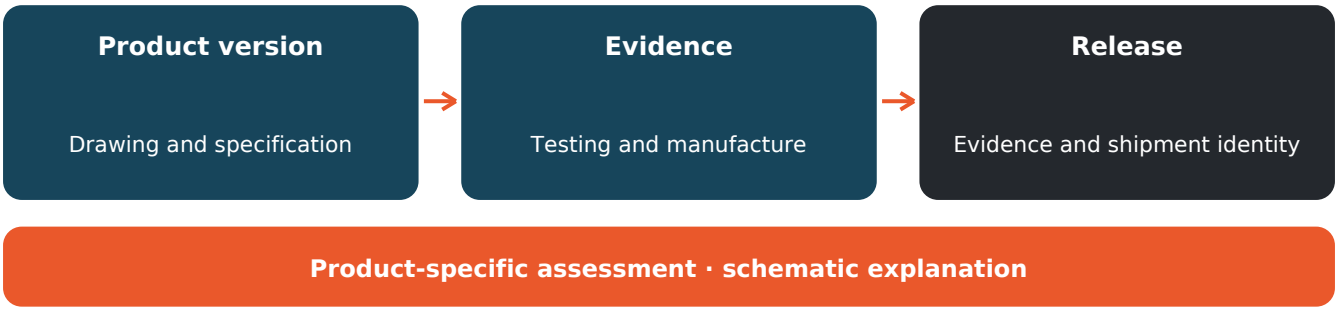
Fix supply type, model list and scheme together in the order.

Sources: [10]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

The technical dossier

Every record must identify a defined product version.



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

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

In practice

A dossier index reduces queries and makes later changes auditable.

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Instructions, technical passport and language

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

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

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

In practice

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

PRACTICAL GUIDE

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.

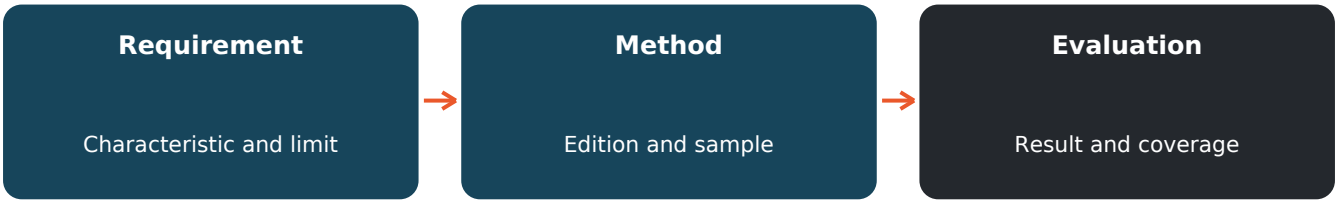
In practice

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

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Standards matrix and edition control

Record requirement standard and test method separately.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

A report under a newer international standard is not automatically an accepted substitute for a prescribed national method. 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.

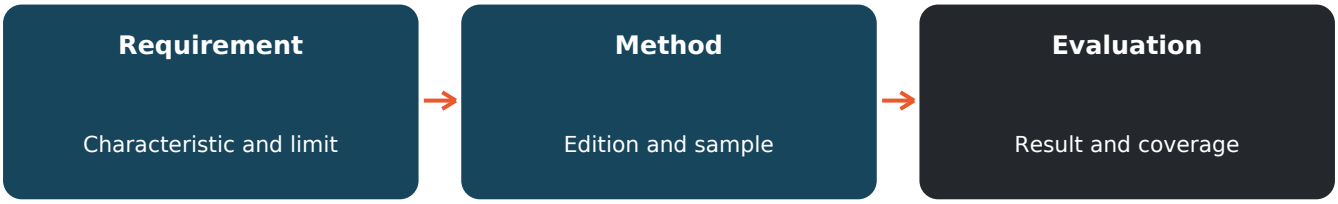
In practice

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

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Test plan and acceptance of existing reports

Derive laboratory work from the confirmed assessment scope.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Initial review	Review reports for product, method and version.
Gaps	Identify missing characteristics, methods or variants.
Laboratory order	Specify sample, edition, conditions and reporting format.
Decision	Clarify acceptance with the responsible assessing body.
Schedule	Allow for transport, conditioning and possible retesting.

Existing international reports may reduce work when permitted and technically suitable. In particular, confirm that the same design, formulation and model version were assessed. A short report without methods or clear sample identity is often difficult to map reliably. Plan replacement specimens for destructive tests. Agree how failures are reported and corrective actions assessed. A binding completion date becomes reliable only when records, sample availability and laboratory slots are confirmed.

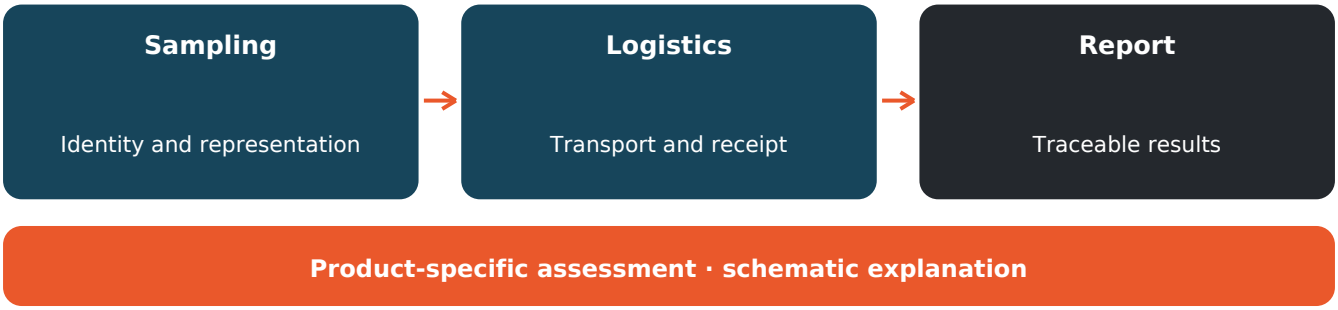
In practice

Resolve acceptance of existing reports before ordering new samples.

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Samples, sampling and test logistics

Samples must represent the scope later confirmed.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

Sample quantity depends on methods, variants and destructive tests. One universal quantity for every GOST 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.

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Test report and technical evaluation

Connect measured results with requirements and product identity.

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

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

In practice

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

PRACTICAL GUIDE

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.

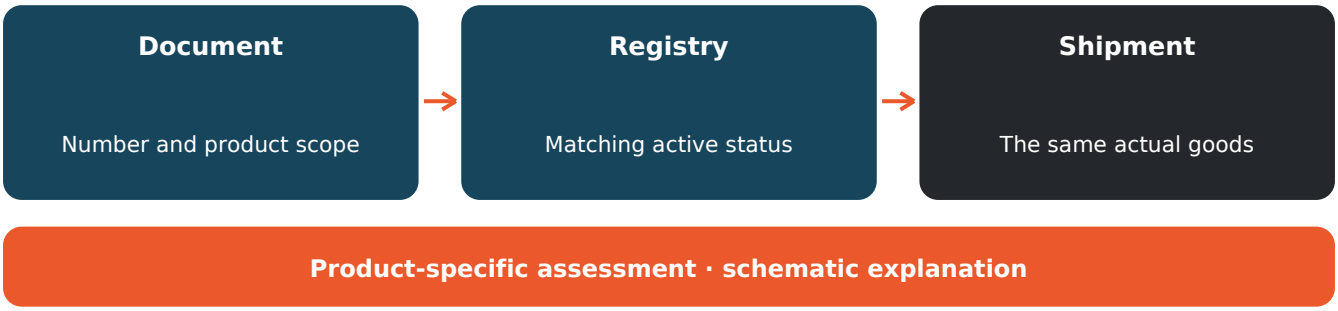
In practice

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

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Issue and registration

Certificate and declaration follow different confirmation routes.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Certificate	Body evaluates evidence and makes certification decision.
Declaration	Applicant adopts the statement and responsibility.
Data review	Check models, site, names, codes and standards references.
Registry entry	Check number, status, scope and annexes.
Release file	Archive document together with underlying evidence.

Review a draft technically and formally before completion. Pay particular attention to manufacturer addresses, sites and extensive model annexes. For declaration products, responsibility does not automatically transfer to the consultant. The eligible applicant must perform or lawfully organise registration and the required electronic signature. A PDF without a verifiable entry does not replace necessary registration. Check voluntary-system confirmation under its own rules; do not equate it with the official mandatory registry.

In practice

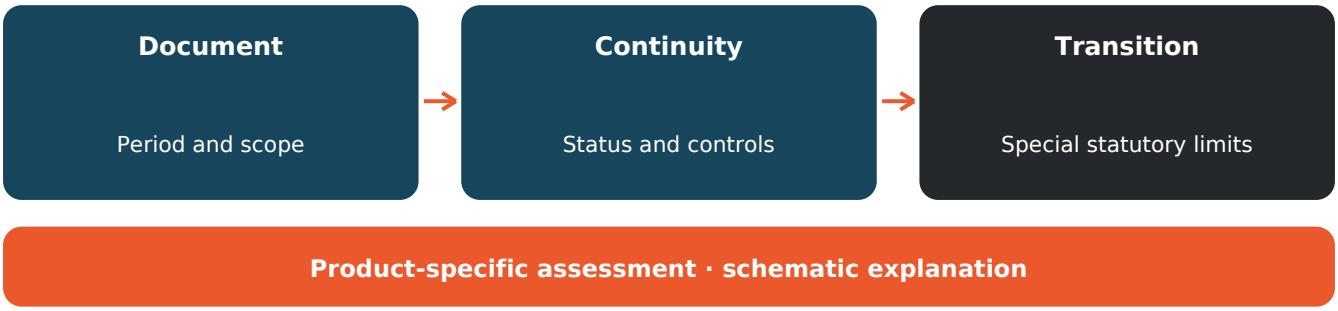
Final approval covers draft, registration, label and shipment identity.

Sources: [11], [13]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Validity and confirmed scope

Validity period alone does not establish usability.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Legal route	Mandatory procedure, voluntary system or specialist evidence.
Supply type	Series, specific batch or identified unit.
Document	Start, end, annexes and product-specific limitations.
Continuity	Surveillance, changes and active registry status.
Transitions	Separate limits arising from new rules.

A blanket statement that GOST always lasts five years is unreliable. Agree the desired period only after confirming applicable procedural rules. The printed period does not permit use after suspension or a statutory transition cut-off. Batch evidence remains limited to the identified goods. Voluntary certificates follow their system and contract rules. For recurring exports establish an expiry calendar allowing enough time for reassessment and replacement records.

For list procedures under Resolution 1265, paragraphs 58 and 85: series validity is no more than five years unless the product-specific procedure standard provides otherwise. A batch/unit with no specified shelf/service life has one-year validity; where life is specified, validity follows that period, up to five years. Validity starts with registry entry. These rules do not apply universally to EAC or voluntary systems.

In practice

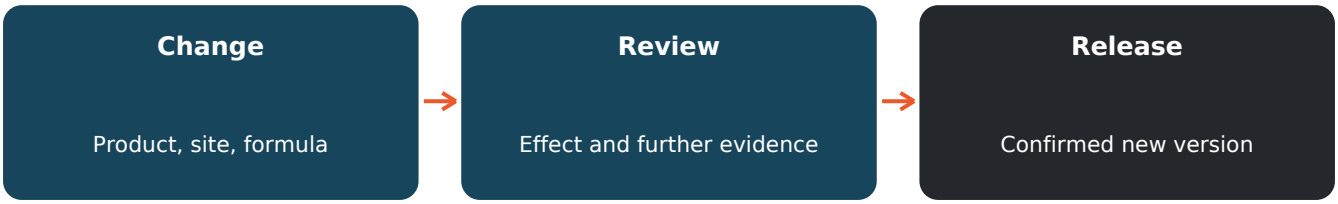
Check validity, active status, model scope and transitional law together.

Sources: [10], [13]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Surveillance and change control

Product identity remains decisive after initial assessment.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

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

In practice

Assess changes before implementation rather than after a complaint.

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Suspension, expiry and complaints

Uncertain conformity status requires a recorded release decision.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Status event	Distinguish suspended, terminated, invalid and archived.
Affected scope	Map models, batches and shipments.
Response	Review new supplies; involve body and applicant.
Existing stock	Assess legal basis and relevant dates separately.
Correction	Record cause, reassessment and renewed approval.

Different registry statuses carry different legal consequences. An expired document is not equivalent to a document declared retrospectively invalid. Assess the actual event, date and legal basis. Manufacturers must be able to identify affected goods. Connect complaints and safety events with batches, reports and changes. A replacement document without cause analysis does not automatically restore technical evidence. Sales and logistics teams need a clear release status.

In practice

Integrate registry events into quality assurance and shipment control.

Sources: [11], [13]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Selecting the correct conformity mark

Distinguish national, voluntary-system and EAC marks.



Assessment area	Project implementation
National mandatory route	Apply marking rules of the actual Russian procedure.
EAC	Only when applicable EAEU regulations are satisfied.
Voluntary system	Use only under that system’s rules and marking rights.
Product label	Add identity, manufacturer data and technical information.
Approval	Check mark selection and location before series labelling.

A national GOST-R document alone does not authorise EAC marking. A voluntary logo likewise does not establish statutory approval. Connect mark use with the actual route and effective marking rules. This handbook intentionally provides no reproduction-ready official mark drawing: use the authorised original artwork and confirmed design for production. Manufacturer data, dimensions or chemical composition are product information, not the conformity mark itself.

Order 1865 governs national-list marking: the market-circulation mark under Resolution 696/2003, commonly called STR; before market placement, monochrome and contrasting, at least 5 mm wide. Apply it using the order’s permitted product, packaging or accompanying-record arrangements; where direct application is impossible, assess its label/insert provisions. Visibility and durability remain necessary.

In practice

Approve artwork only after written confirmation of the applicable marking rules.

Sources: [9], [14], [15]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Product label and required information

Determine label information by product category.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Identity	Product name, model, batch or serial number.
Responsible parties	Manufacturer and required local contact information.
Technical data	Relevant voltages, loads, media or performance limits.
Consumer information	Contents, composition, date and shelf life where applicable.
Presentation	Language, legibility, durability and permitted marks.

Not every item requires every piece of information listed on the sector page. Derive obligations from regulation, standard and product type. An industrial flange is labelled differently from a cosmetic product. Specify packaging and individual product separately where both carry information. Confirm the permitted solution for small parts. Check the final artwork against document, instructions and model list. For digital marking clarify which goods and commercial events are covered. A conformity mark does not replace a separately required digital product code.

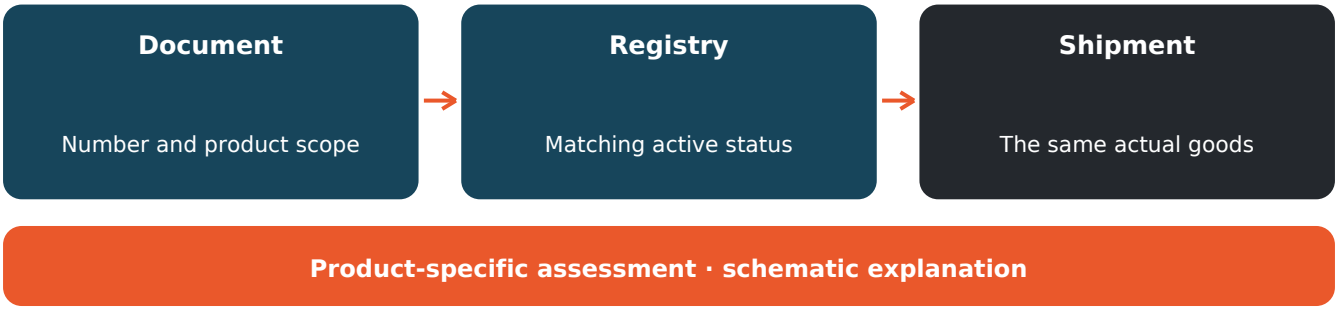
In practice

A label approval sheet connects version, language, mark and document number.

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Checking documents and registries systematically

Combine registry verification with identity verification.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Number / status	Check correct national/EAEU category and active status.
Participants	Applicant, manufacturer, site and issuing body.
Product scope	Models, brands, configurations and annexes.
Basis	Legal act, standards, reports and validity.
Comparison	Actual goods within the confirmed scope.

Rosakkreditazija provides public registries through pub.fsa.gov.ru. Use the section appropriate to the document type; not every voluntary certificate belongs in the mandatory registry. A matching number may concern a different family or manufacturer. Save number, verification date and assessment result in the shipment file. Request clarification from the responsible body or applicant where inconsistencies arise. A screenshot does not replace technical review but supports a documented decision at the relevant time.

In practice

Recheck status and model identity before each relevant shipment.

Sources: [13]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Negative-scope letters and absence of an obligation

A justified classification remains limited to the described scope.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Question	Which evidence is unnecessary for which goods?
Product data	Models, use, code and technical limits.
Sources	Assessed regulations/lists and their versions.
Limits	No automatic conclusion on every import or operating obligation.
Change	Review new version, use or legal framework.

A so-called refusal or negative-scope letter may explain classification to customers or customs participants. It is not a universal state import permit. Its conclusion depends on the described goods and procedures assessed. Absence of a GOST-R obligation does not automatically exclude EAC, state registration, medical-device registration, metrology or other specialist duties. A letter without traceable identity and legal references provides weak working evidence. Agree how updated lists and new commercial models will be addressed.

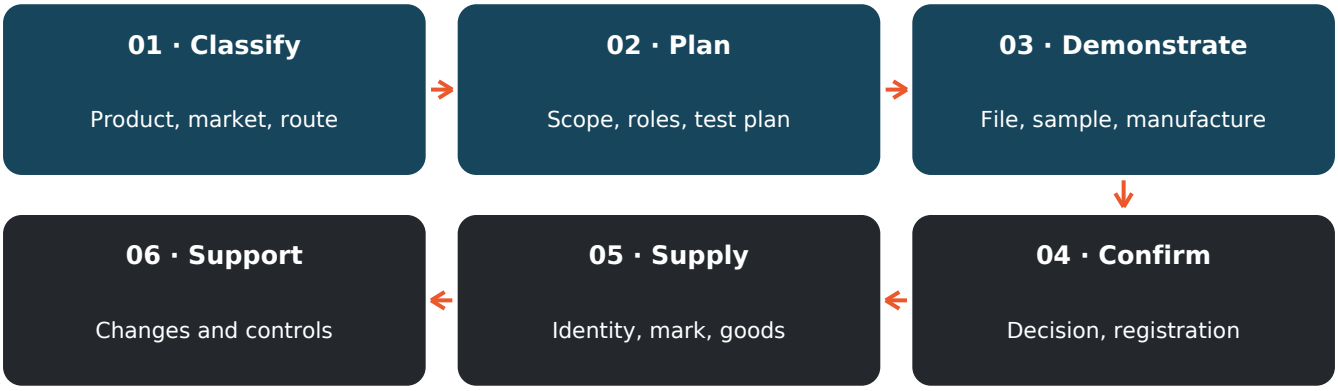
In practice

Commission negative-scope letters with a clear question and justified product scope.

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Shipment release and market support

Goods, records and conformity evidence must align.



Assessment area	Project implementation
Product	Correct model, site, version and batches identified.
Document	Valid status, matching scope and necessary annexes.
Label / instructions	Approved version and necessary language.
Commercial records	Consistent contract, invoice, packing list and description.
Support	Contact, complaints, traceability and change control.

Conformity evidence is one element of market access. It does not replace other necessary import or trade decisions. Map documents to the actual product in the shipment file. Distributors receive only approved labels and accurate performance statements. Assess mixed-family shipments line by line. After launch, complaints, operating feedback and legal updates remain part of quality assurance. A compact release template can reduce recurring work provided the actual version is checked again.

In practice

Record release only after closing all open items in the conformity matrix.

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Costs and realistic project schedules

A reliable quotation identifies scope and assumptions.

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

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

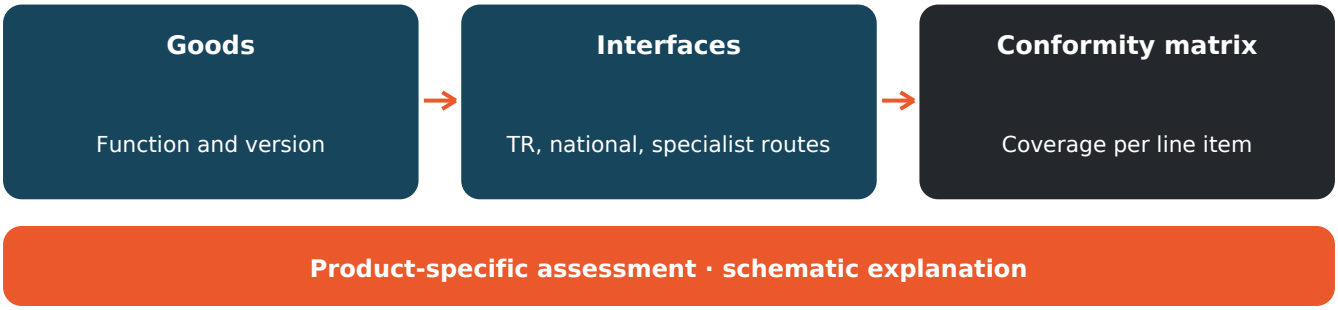
In practice

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

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Worked case: technical components for Russia

An illustrative example of a mixed shipment.



Assessment area	Project implementation
A · Pipe components	Assess materials, pressure and national-list/TR interface.
B · Control cabinet	Determine function, electrical data and applicable EAC TRs.
C · Conveyor belt	Distinguish traded item, machine and environment.
D · Customer request	Separate additional voluntary GOST performance characteristics.
Release	Matching evidence and label version for every item.

A manufacturer receives a request for a “GOST certificate for the entire shipment”. The project team requests technical data by line item and creates a conformity matrix. Existing older national evidence is reviewed for standards changes and transition cut-offs. Applicable EAC requirements are identified for harmonised components. Additional requested quality characteristics receive a separate voluntary scope. Only then are existing reports assessed, necessary samples selected and costs confirmed. This example demonstrates the working method; it establishes no actual obligation without specific product data.

In practice

One mixed shipment may require several legal routes and document types.

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Frequently asked questions

Concise answers to common project questions.

Is every GOST certificate mandatory?

No. Mandatory status follows from the applicable legal basis. Voluntary systems confirm an agreed scope.

Does GOST-R apply in all five EAEU states?

Not automatically. National Russian evidence and harmonised EAC evidence have different scopes.

Can I use existing CE reports?

They may provide technical input. Assess acceptance, methods, laboratory and identity under the actual procedure.

Is the printed expiry date sufficient?

No. Registry status, model scope, changes and transitional provisions must also match.

Is a negative-scope letter an import permit?

No. It explains a limited classification question and does not replace other required procedures.

How long does the project take?

Timing depends on dossier, samples, methods, audit needs and registration. Commit to dates against the confirmed project plan.

Does every item need a technical passport?

Record requirements follow product type and procedure. No single passport form applies universally to every item.

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Worksheet: project intake

Printable template for manufacturer, procurement and sales.

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

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: _____
_____

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Worksheet: conformity and release matrix

Complete separately for each family or shipment line.

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

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.

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Sources and regulations archive

Linked foundations for product-specific assessment.

[1] AC Inorms: GOST sector page, editorial starting point

Open original source

[2] AC Inorms: regulations archive and German working versions

Open original source

[3] EMERCOM: Federal Law 184-FZ on technical regulation

Open original source

[4] Russia: Resolution 2425 of 23 December 2021, original publication

Open original source

[5] Russia: Resolution 642 of 14 May 2025, list/standards amendment

Open original source

[6] Russia: Resolution 1403 of 11 September 2025, transition provisions

Open original source

[7] Russia: Resolution 455 of 23 April 2026, further list amendment

Open original source

[8] Rosakkreditazija: guidance of 31 August 2026 on existing records

Open original source

The regulations archive includes TRs 004, 005, 009, 010, 012, 020, 021, 025, 026, 032 and 037 as working resources for interface assessment. Read published acts together with later amendments.

Sources: [1]-[8]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Further sources and editorial notes

Linked foundations for product-specific assessment.

[9] Rosstandart: voluntary conformity confirmation

Open original source

[10] Rosakkreditazija: Resolution 1265 of 24 July 2021, mandatory assessment rules

Open original source

[11] Russia: Resolution 936 of 19 June 2021, registration and document status

Open original source

[12] EEC: technical regulations and associated standards lists

Open original source

[13] Rosakkreditazija: public conformity and accreditation registries

Open original source

[14] EAEU: Decision 711/2011, common EAC mark

Open original source

[15] Minpromtorg: Order 1865 of 21 May 2021, national mandatory marking

Open original source

[16] EEC: technical regulation and standardisation

Open original source

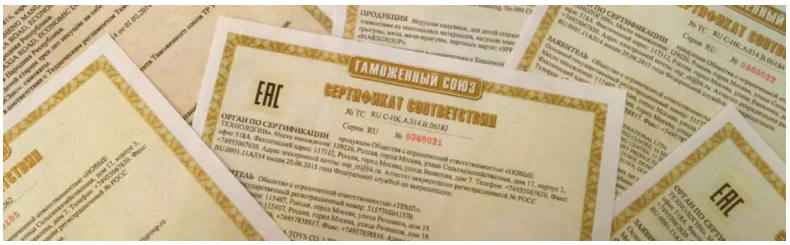
Editorial date: 11 October 2026. Regulatory statements concern the scope described in this guide. Confirm actual scheme, validity and marking details for the product. Working methods without source numbers are editorial recommendations. Image credits: cover and EAC-document image from ac-inorms.com; the document image is not a specimen GOST-R certificate. Diagrams, tables and printable templates are original work.

Sources: [9]-[16]

PRACTICAL GUIDE

Your GOST project with AC Inorms

From classification to documented market release.



Documentation and market access · EAC image, source: AC Inorms

AC Inorms supports manufacturers and exporters with classification, records and coordination of necessary conformity evidence. Product, application and destination establish a traceable conformity matrix. National Russian procedures, EAC interfaces and additional voluntary assessment receive a technically justified allocation. Planning addresses records, samples, tests and any manufacturing assessment. After completion, structured support, change control and registry checks assist reliable shipment release.

AC Inorms GmbH

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

For your initial enquiry

Send the worksheet on page 46 together with datasheet, models, application, destination and existing reports. Use these inputs to establish the route, work required and schedule reliably.

Sources: [1], [2]