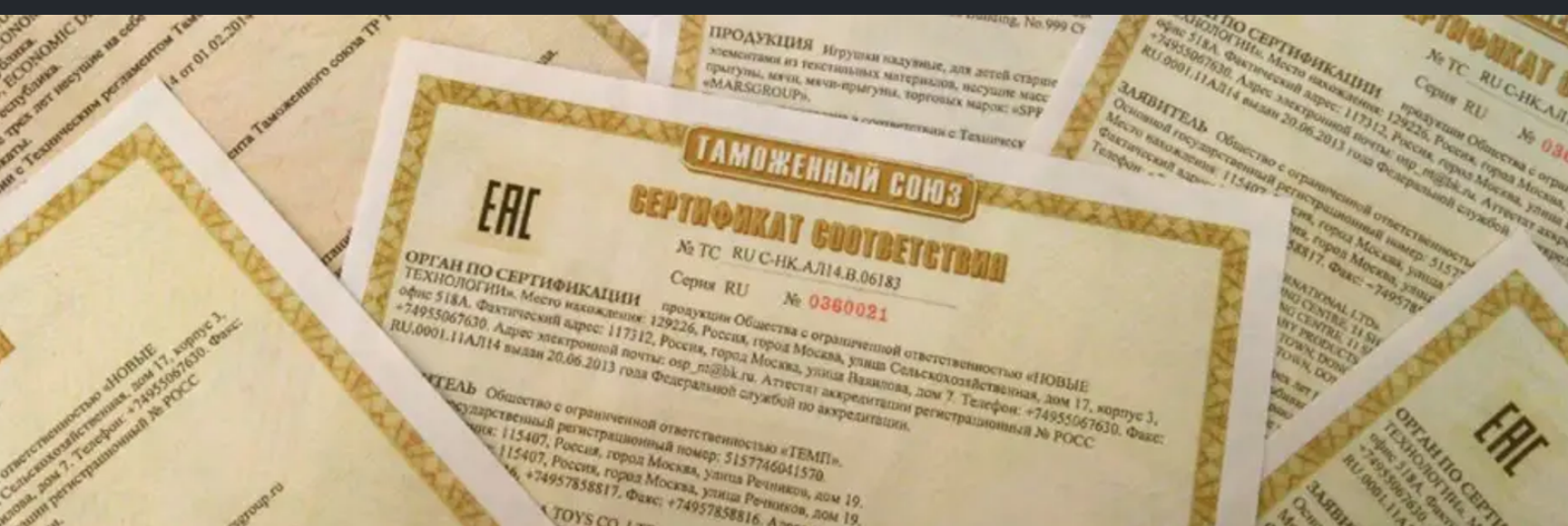


PRACTICAL GUIDE · 2026 EDITION

EAC Certification The Comprehensive Handbook

A comprehensive handbook for manufacturers,
exporters and product managers



REGULATIONS · TESTING · AUDIT · INSPECTION
TESTING · DOCUMENTATION · CHECKLISTS

How to use this handbook

An end-to-end guide for manufacturers and exporters.

This handbook explains EAC certification within the complete market-access process. It serves management, sales, procurement, engineering and quality teams. The Eurasian Economic Union comprises Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia. The focus is product conformity: classification, permitted route, technical records, testing and continuing support. Actual goods remain the reference point at every stage.

Structure and recommended use

Start with the decisions on page 4. Pages 5-14 cover foundations and schemes; pages 15-20 address roles and project planning. Sector examples on pages 21-28 map regulations. Pages 29-40 explain records, samples, testing, audit, decision and registration. Pages 41-48 cover validity, inspection, changes, marking and release. Scheduling, costs, cases, FAQs and worksheets follow on pages 49-57. Linked sources and contact details complete the handbook.

Edition 1.0 · As of 11 October 2026

Content was checked against official EAEU sources. Derive scheme, validity, eligible applicants and marking from the actual effective regulation. Diagrams and worksheets are editorial working aids. Both language editions use the same structure.

Contents

Linked chapters and practical working resources.

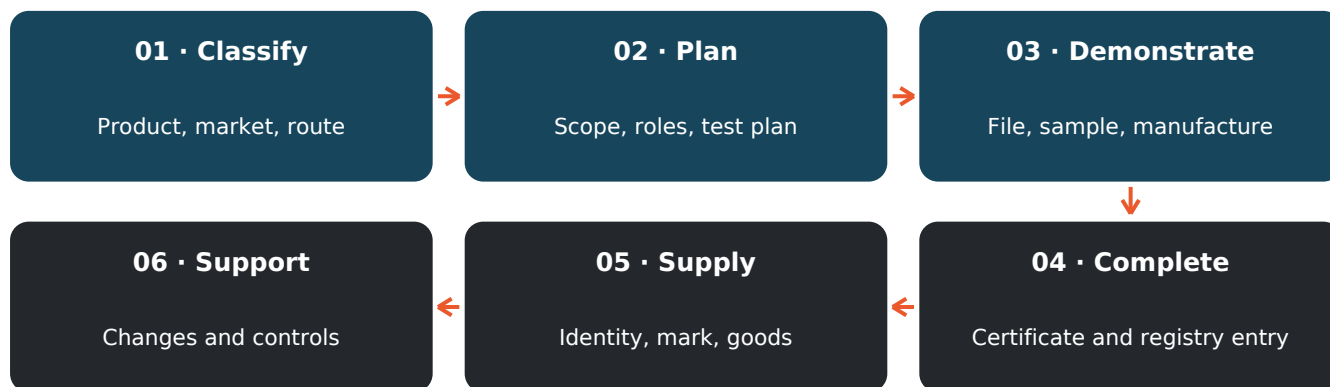
Chapter	Pages
Foundations, conformity forms and schemes	4-14
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The central project question

Which actual goods, from which manufacturer, in which configuration and supply type, will enter which market? This answer enables a reliable conformity matrix.

Quick start: seven decisions

A sound start connects engineering, roles and supply.



Assessment area	Project implementation
01 · Product	Models, versions, sites and intended use.
02 · Regulation	Check scope, exclusions, version and transitions.
03 · Form	Certificate, declaration or separate specialist route.
04 · Scheme	Supply type, applicant, samples and manufacturing review.
05 · Evidence	Coordinate dossier, test plan, lab and any audit.
06 · Completion	Check decision, document, annexes and registry.
07 · Support	Organise marking, shipment, inspection and changes.

Start with an approved product description rather than a desired certificate name. Before costing, establish whether a defined batch or continuing series is covered. A technical model matrix prevents tests covering only part of the later configurations. Assign each task an owner and verifiable input. At completion align goods description, records, labels and registry data to the same version. This working method makes quotations more comparable and later changes manageable.

In practice

Use the worksheets on pages 56 and 57 at the initial enquiry.

Terminology and system overview

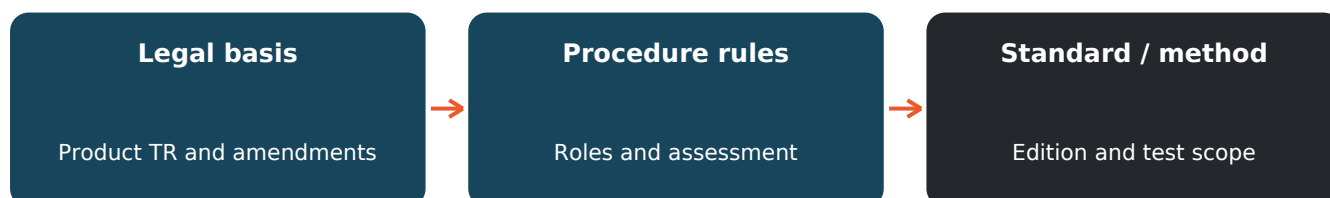
Clear terminology supports correct decisions.

Term	Meaning in the project
EAC	Eurasian Conformity; common market-circulation mark, not a document type.
EAEU	Eurasian Economic Union, comprising five member states.
TR CU	Technical regulations of the former Customs Union, where effective.
TR EAEU	Technical regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union.
Certificate	Conformity confirmation by an eligible certification body.
Declaration	Registered conformity statement adopted by the eligible applicant.
GOST / GOST R	Standards designations; distinguish from an EAC document or national procedure.
HS / TN VED	Goods classification; also assess purpose and technical data.

In everyday business, approval often serves as a broad umbrella term. Identify the actual form and legal basis in the project. A document, conformity mark and import decision perform different tasks. Obligations follow the product and applicable law rather than a preference for a logo.

Legal foundations and effective versions

Product regulation, procedure and standards form a chain.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Product TR	Scope, requirements and assessment form.
Scheme rules	Decision 44/2018 as amended; product TR governs.
Older TRs	Apply Decision 621/2011 as explained by EEC guidance.
Form / registry	Read Decisions 293/2012, 198/2022 and 46/2023 together.
Standards lists	Check editions, clauses and transition dates.

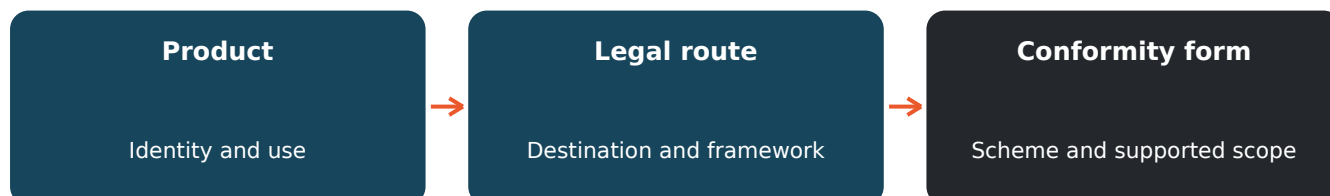
Current general schemes do not automatically replace older product rules. Record the TR clause permitting the selected procedure. Use the German regulations archive as a working aid connected to official publication and amendments. An adopted regulation is not necessarily in force. Assess adoption, entry into force, transitions and the relevant product date separately. Identify proposals and public drafts as such in the change log rather than treating them as effective obligations.

In practice

A project source list records URL, act, version and review date.

Classifying product and conformity form

Assess function, scope and list entry together.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

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

In practice

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

Comparing declaration and certificate

The regulation determines the conformity form.

Declaration

Adoption by applicant

Certificate

Decision by body

Allocation

Product TR determines form

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

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

In practice

Several applicable TRs may prescribe different conformity forms.

CE and EAC: using technical records effectively

Existing evidence supports preparation.

Assessment area	Project implementation
Product identity	Compare EU configuration with export version.
Requirements	Map EU law and EAEU TR separately.
Reports	Assess methods, editions, variants and acceptance.
Records	Use risk assessment, drawings and instructions as inputs.
Completion	Separate EAC roles, decision and registration.

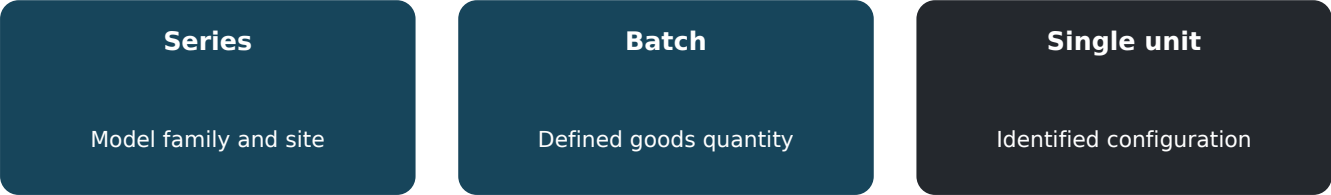
Translating a CE declaration does not create an EAC certificate. Check whether existing reports concern the same goods and operating limits. Differences in voltage, accessories, protection or manufacturing site may require additional evidence. Comparing standards editions reveals methodological gaps early. International testing is technically useful, but agree permissible use with the responsible lab and body before commissioning. A traceable comparison reduces repetition without skipping necessary EAC assessment.

In practice

Create a gap list between existing records and required EAC evidence.

Models, variants and supply type

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



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

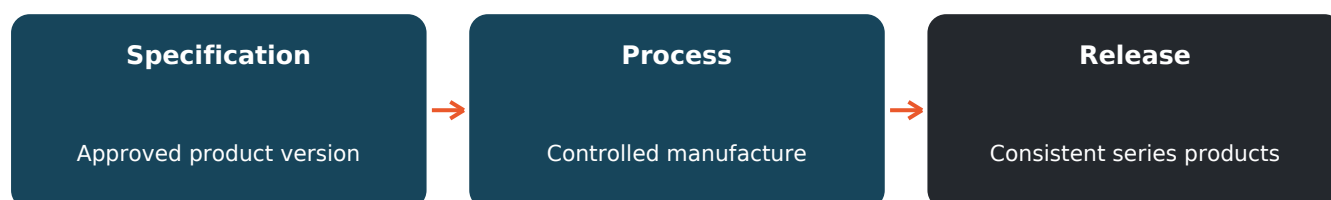
Form families by technical commonality rather than similar names alone. Justify selection of a critical specimen for every relevant characteristic. Different materials, sensors or performance limits may require separate testing. For custom installations identify the supply configuration described by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

In practice

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

Series certification: 1c and 2c

Series connects product testing with controlled manufacture.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
1c · Product	Testing of representative samples.
1c · Manufacture	Analysis of manufacturing conditions.
2c · Product	Sample testing with a system element.
2c · System	Management-system assessment under the procedure.
Continuity	Periodic assessment under TR and scheme.

The table describes the typical baseline. Confirm the permitted variant in the product TR before ordering. For planning identify site, family and critical suppliers. Prepare manufacturing to reconcile the approved sample with continuing production. Do not extend site-specific evidence to another location without review. Under a system approach, examine the certificate, scope and actual processes together. Plan subsequent dates at initial assessment and record tasks in the quality calendar.

In practice

Identify audit and continuing assessment scope and responsibility in the quotation.

Batch and single unit: 3c and 4c

Define the supply scope unambiguously.

Series

Model family and site

Batch

Defined goods quantity

Single unit

Identified configuration

Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
3c	Testing samples from the identified batch.
4c	Testing the actual unit; non-destructive assessment assumed.
Identity	Connect quantity, contract, models and serial numbers.
Boundary	No automatic coverage of additional supplies.
Planning	Confirm assessment scope and actual sample availability.

A one-off export does not automatically mean a single-unit procedure. A batch may contain several identified devices; a series describes continuing manufacture within confirmed scope. Keep contract, packing list and document consistent. For single units establish which examinations can be performed on saleable goods before testing. After supply, records must still show the tested unit and covered quantity. Reassess the route for repeat orders rather than extending the old batch without justification.

In practice

Agree supply type in writing before providing samples.

Further certification schemes: 5c to 9c

Special approaches only where permitted.

Scheme	Typical assessment basis
5c	Design assessment + manufacturing analysis; series.
6c	Design assessment + management system; series.
7c	Type examination + manufacturing analysis; series launch / modifications.
8c	Type examination + management system; series launch / modifications.
9c	Technical records; certain individual equipment for enterprises.

Establish eligibility before technical planning

This is not a menu for free selection. Check the actual TR and its scheme description. A design-based approach may require additional engineering records and specialist assessments; it is not a blanket substitute for sample testing. For type examination establish how later modifications are covered. The body needs a verifiable connection between design, manufacturing version and final product. Agree dossier structure and subsequent change notification in advance.

Notation

This handbook uses c; official Russian documents use c. The number alone does not replace the actual TR scheme description.

Declaration: a distinct conformity route

Plan certification and declaration separately.

Scheme	Typical baseline
1d / 2d	Own evidence: series / batch; sufficient testing basis required.
3d / 4d	Accredited laboratory: series / batch.
5d	Type examination under the actual product TR.
6d	Accredited laboratory and management system; series.

The eligible applicant adopts the statement and arranges necessary registration. A consultant assists preparation and coordination but does not automatically become the legal declarant. Own evidence does not mean no testing. Declaration also does not universally exclude external bodies. Check testing duties, system elements and later controls under the permitted scheme. Combined product requirements may require a declaration alongside a certificate, for example for substance-related duties.

Further guide

A separate AC Inorms EAC declaration handbook explains schemes, national registration and record maintenance in detail.

Applicant: role and eligibility

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



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

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

In practice

Confirm applicant eligibility before sample import and contract execution.

Manufacturer's authorised representative

A contract connects responsibility with effective authority.

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

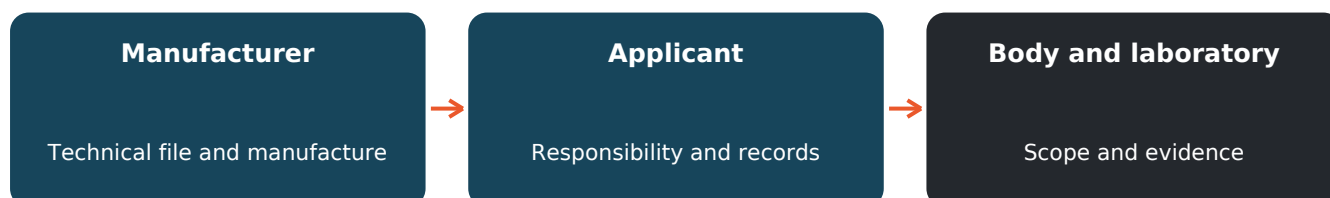
Representation is more than an address service. The role carries obligations under the applicable procedure. The contract must match the actual family and selected scheme. Manufacturer and representative need reliable communication and access to technical records. Confidential information may be transmitted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

In practice

Review representation contract and scope of application authority together before signing.

Selecting and checking a certification body

Eligibility is product- and procedure-specific.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

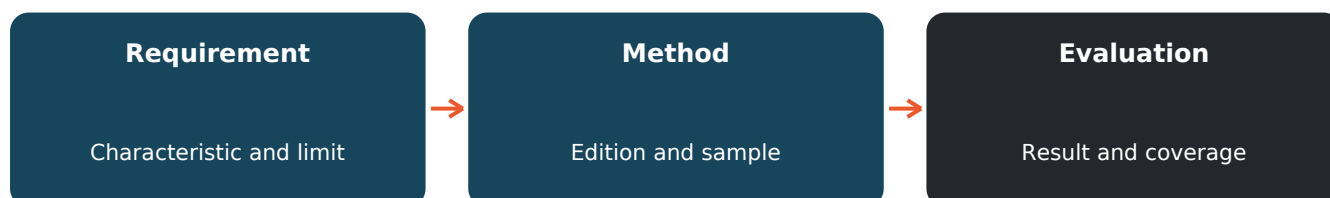
A familiar logo or previous order does not replace a current scope check. Record which body makes the certification decision and which organisation tests the goods. Ask about model coverage, deviations and later inspection arrangements. Changing bodies mid-project may trigger reassessment of evidence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

In practice

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

Laboratory and other assessment bodies

Check accreditation, scope and acceptance for the actual product.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

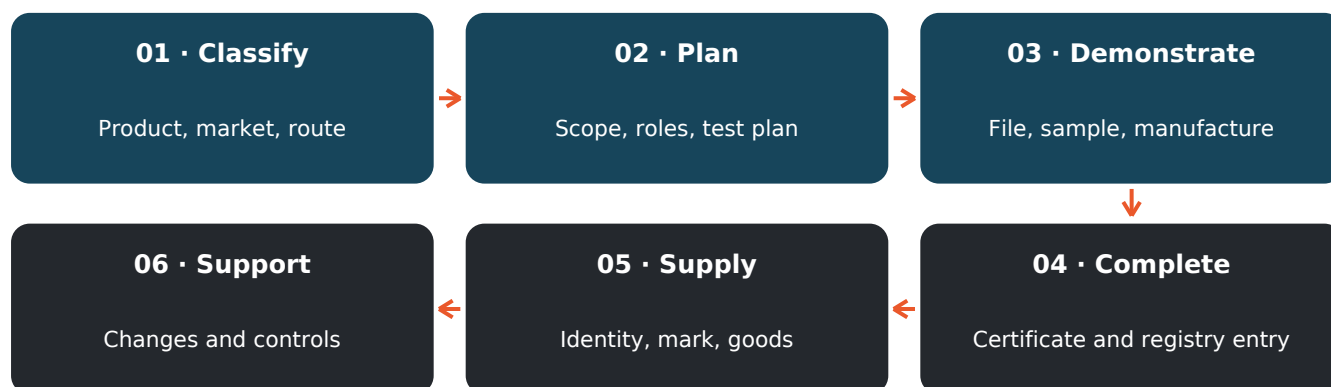
An accredited laboratory is not automatically authorised for every product and method. Its technical scope is decisive. Own-evidence schemes offer different options from expressly required accredited testing. Assess existing international reports for acceptance and coverage. Declaration registration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

In practice

Document eligibility and actual methods before placing the test order.

Project workflow and release gates

Each stage ends with a verifiable decision.



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

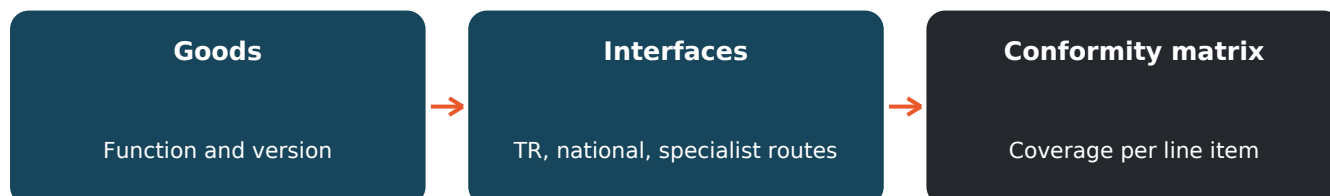
A plan identifies inputs, owners and acceptance criteria. Record preparation may run alongside sample logistics once the tested version is settled. Treat later model additions as change requests to preserve consistency between tests and annexes. Maintain one issue list with deadlines and decisions. Final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

In practice

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

Conformity matrix and project scope

One row per family and relevant requirement.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Product	Brand, model, revision, site and purpose.
Legal route	TR, scope rationale, form and scheme.
Evidence	Standard edition, sample, report and audit evidence.
Release	Document, annexes, status, label and language.
Support	Owner, deadlines and change log.

The matrix is the shared working basis for sales, engineering and quality. It separates line items with different functions without unnecessarily duplicating common evidence. Justify families technically: a common brand or similar enclosure alone is insufficient. For an installation distinguish the complete unit, independently marketed devices and incorporated components. An empty field is an open issue, not tacit approval. Record justified exclusions and evidence found unnecessary too. This preserves traceability between decisions and their inputs.

In practice

Supplement the printable template on page 57 with technical annexes.

Machinery and installations: TR 010/2011

Machinery function and supply boundary determine scope.



Machinery and installations · image: AC Inorms

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

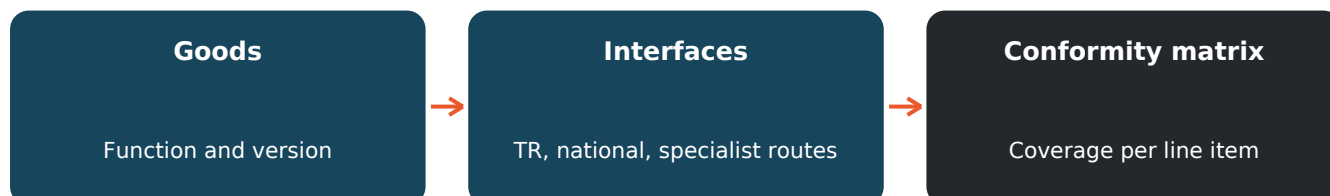
A broad description such as “production installation” does not replace actual classification. Define machines, controls and interfaces in the supply list. Reconcile component evidence with overall function. The manufacturer records protection, safe operation and operating limits. Changes to interlocks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

In practice

Maintain the matrix per machine and relevant interface.

Electrical products: TRs 004, 020 and 037

One device may need different evidence for different requirements.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

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

In practice

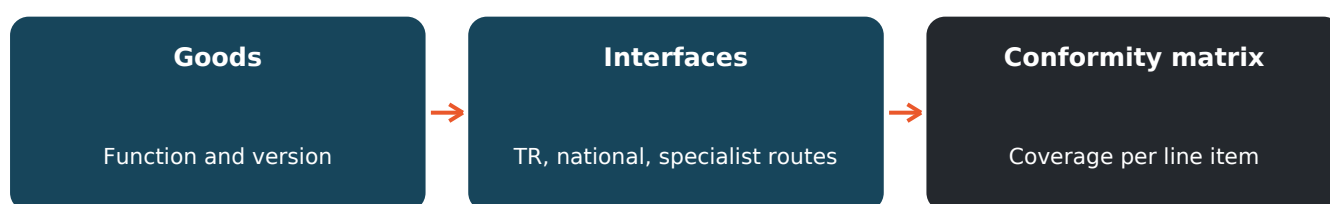
One release file connects all applicable TRs and document numbers.

Pressure equipment: TR 032/2013

Pressure data and category determine the conformity form.



Pressure equipment · image: AC Inorms



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

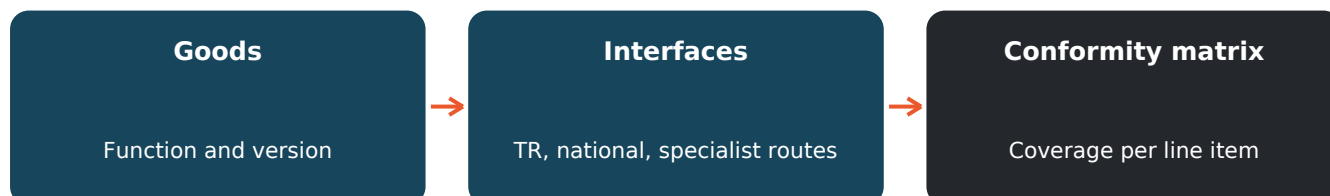
Category is not established by pressure alone. Several parameters and medium influence classification. Describe components and overall scope for installation supplies. The actual TR 032 scheme wording governs, including specialist type routes. Reports and calculations must cover stated operating limits.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

In practice

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

Explosion protection and fire safety

Specialist functions require a separate scope assessment.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Ex equipment	TR 012/2011, intended environment and protection concept.
Marking	Check Ex information and EAC separately.
Fire safety	TR 043/2017: product mapping and conformity form.
Evidence	Ignition hazards, components and protective effectiveness.
Interface	Assess further TRs and national operating obligations.

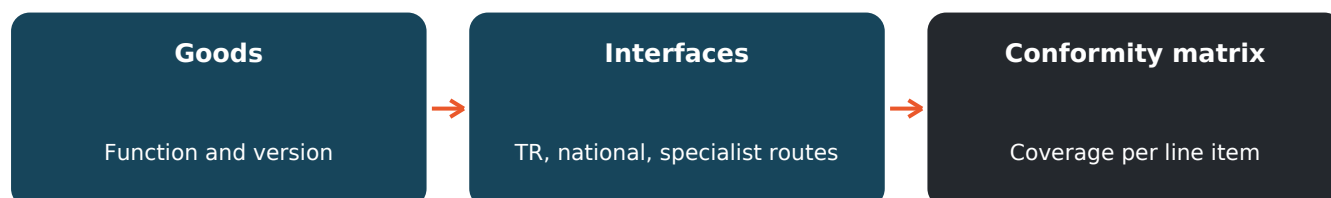
A general machinery report does not automatically demonstrate explosion protection. Define substance group, environment, temperature limits and protection technically. Assess intended purpose for fire-safety goods; heat resistance alone does not make a component a standalone fire-safety device. Record assessed-unit limits and installation conditions. Changes to electrical parts, seals, materials or protective software may affect specialist assessment. Arrange technical review before implementation and connect it with the conformity matrix.

In practice

State protective function and permitted operating limits in the enquiry.

Vehicles, components and other transport equipment

Transport equipment does not share one universal document form.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Wheeled vehicles	TR 018/2011: distinguish vehicle, chassis and individual assessment.
Components	Separate product mapping and relevant requirements.
Tractors	Assess TR 031/2012 against actual scope.
Rail / vessels	Separate regulations and permitted forms.
Records	Specifications, types, variants and specialist registries.

Vehicle approval is not universally an ordinary product certificate. Certain vehicle assessments have distinct forms and registries. Do not classify spare parts solely through approval of the complete vehicle. Describe function, installation position, use and configuration. For self-propelled machinery establish the actual category before selecting the route. Trade names and marketing descriptions provide insufficient technical justification. Plan product conformity separately from any national operation or vehicle-registration questions.

In practice

Distinguish type approval, component assessment and vehicle registration.

Consumer goods and sensitive user groups

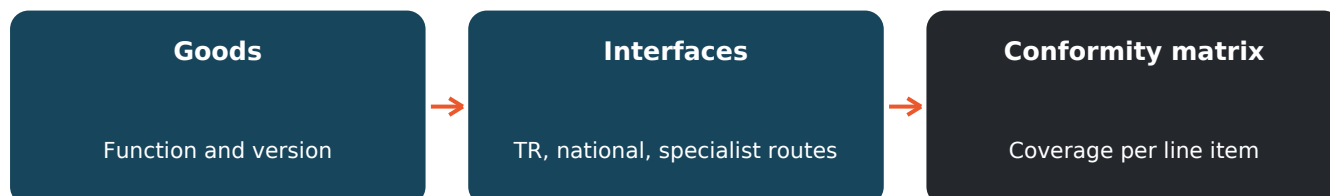
Materials, use and users determine requirements.

Category	Typical starting point
Children's goods / toys	TR 007/2011 or 008/2011; age, contact and purpose.
Clothing / footwear	TR 017/2011 or children's rules; skin contact, layer and material.
Furniture	TR 025/2012; use and users, especially children.
Cosmetics / perfume	TR 009/2011; distinguish declaration and state registration.
Packaging	TR 005/2011; material, contents contact and closure function.
Personal protective equipment	TR 019/2011; protection, risk category and conformity form.

A shared brand does not establish a sufficient product family. Materials, colours, coatings and suppliers affect sample representation. Consumer information must match actual composition and approved use. Do not treat children's goods merely as smaller adult versions. Packaging and contents may have separate obligations. Use model, material and formulation matrices during sample planning and notify later changes before supply.

Food, chemicals and substance requirements

Determine conformity form and specialist duties for the product.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Food	TR 021/2011, 022/2011 and relevant category TRs.
Special categories	Assess state registration or further evaluation.
Chemicals	Identify substance, mixture, purpose and effective legal route.
TR status	Adoption does not equal entry into force; assess transitions.
Evidence	Composition, safety data and material testing.

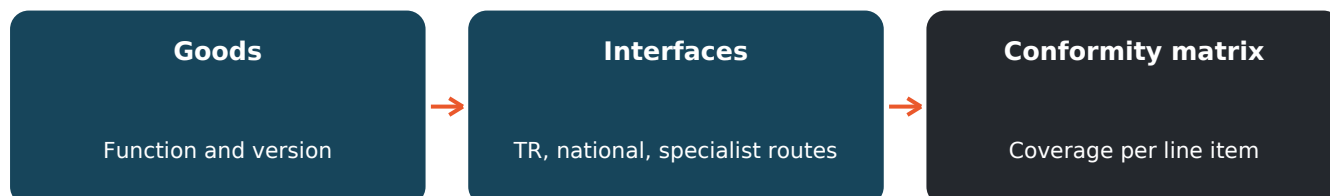
The umbrella term chemicals does not justify a single EAC certificate for every product. Fuels, oils, fertilisers and other categories may follow separate regulations. For new rules establish whether they apply at the relevant time. The official catalogue, for example, also lists TR 053/2026 for coatings; catalogue inclusion alone does not establish a current assessment duty. Classify food by actual category, composition and purpose. Supplement a generic dossier with product-specific formulation, hygiene and consumer information.

In practice

Connect formulation and substance changes with version and reports.

Ex protection, medical devices and metrology

A generic declaration does not replace specialist procedures.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

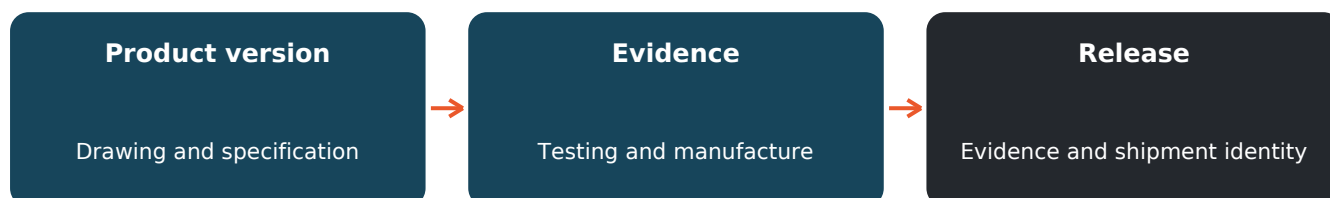
A measuring instrument may need an EAC declaration for electrical requirements alongside metrology obligations. Medical intended purpose raises separate registration issues. Assess Ex equipment through its protective concept and TR 012; a generic machinery report is insufficient. Record specialist scope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

In practice

Close specialist requirements separately before final market release.

The technical dossier

Every record must identify a defined product version.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

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

In practice

A dossier index reduces queries and makes later changes auditable.

Instructions, technical passport and language

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

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

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

In practice

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

Risk assessment and specialist technical evidence

Necessary evidence follows the technical function.

Risk assessment connects intended use, foreseeable misuse, hazards and safeguards. For machinery align the required safety justification with design, residual risks and instructions. Add calculations, material evidence and ignition-hazard assessment for relevant characteristics.

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

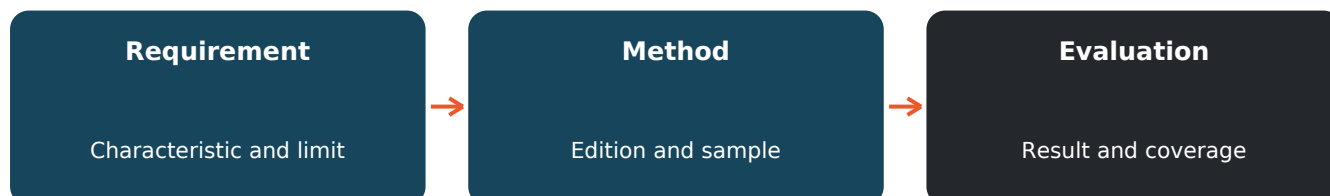
Select these records for the actual product. Welding evidence is not inherently necessary for all electrical equipment; it is relevant to the applicable welded construction. Strength calculations must cover offered loads and operating cases. For chemical products, composition is often central to classification.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

In practice

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

Standards matrix and edition control

Record requirement standard and test method separately.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

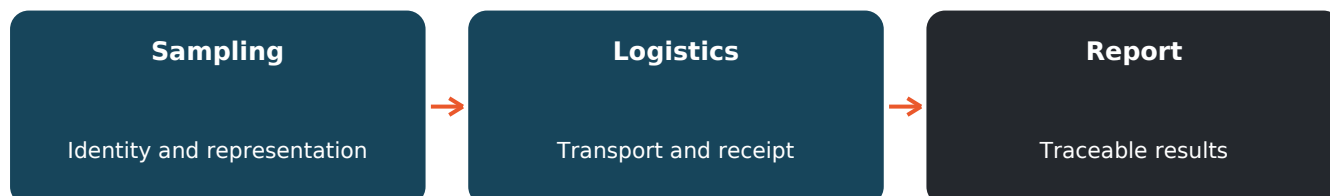
A report under a newer international standard is not automatically an accepted substitute for a method prescribed in the procedure. Conversely, an older GOST edition is not unsuitable merely because of its age when the effective list refers to it. The matrix distinguishes the binding reference from the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

In practice

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

Samples, sampling and test logistics

Samples must represent the scope later confirmed.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

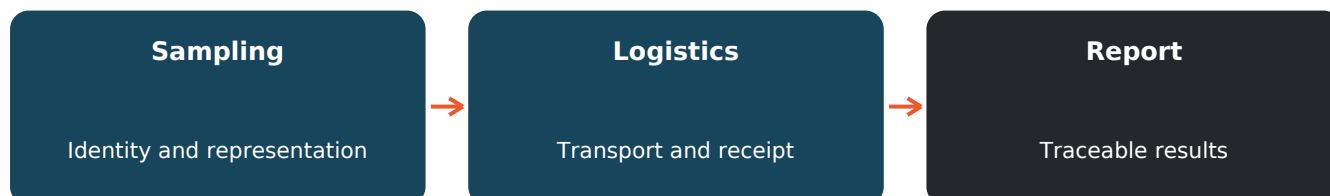
Sample quantity depends on methods, variants and destructive tests. One universal quantity for every EAC procedure would mislead. The sample trail must be traceable from manufacturer to report. Plan appropriate storage and transport for sensitive, refrigerated or chemical products. Do not treat test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

In practice

Reconcile sample list and final model scope before dispatch.

Sample import and customs evidence

Plan test samples and regular merchandise differently.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

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

In practice

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

Test report and technical evaluation

Connect measured results with requirements and product identity.

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

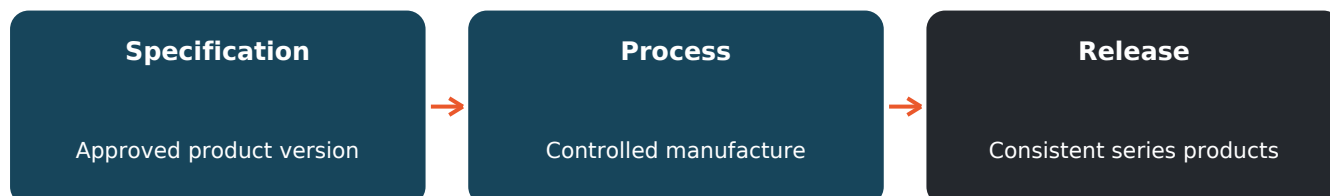
A passing result confirms the assessed scope under stated conditions, not every possible use. Close critical failures through cause analysis, correction and retesting where needed. Identify the new version clearly after design correction. Do not silently transfer a report for the earlier sample to a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

In practice

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

Manufacturing audit: preparation and delivery

Reconcile manufacture with the certified product version.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

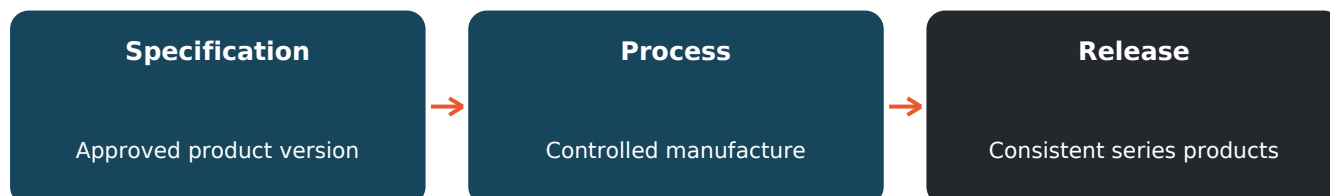
An audit does more than establish that a factory exists. It connects approved design, actual manufacture and final inspection. Agree plan, records and access with the body. Ensure the assessed family is traceably manufactured at the correct site. For outsourced production record responsibilities and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

In practice

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

Management system and series consistency

An ISO certificate is an element, not universal product approval.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
System scope	Site, activity, product range and validity.
Scheme	Use system elements under the permitted procedure.
Product testing	Necessary technical evidence remains distinct.
Processes	Critical procurement, manufacture, testing and changes.
Surveillance	Plan system and product dates separately.

An ISO 9001 certificate does not automatically demonstrate conformity of every manufactured item. Check whether the system covers affected sites and processes. Product reports remain linked to actual models and characteristics. Practical series control uses reference samples, approved bills of materials and recorded final inspection. Assess supplier changes before introducing new critical parts. Coordinate system surveillance and product inspection to prevent confused tasks or missed dates.

In practice

Document management system, product evidence and manufacturing control separately.

Certification decision and document content

A positive decision follows complete, matching evidence.



Website explanatory certificate illustration · not a current official form

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

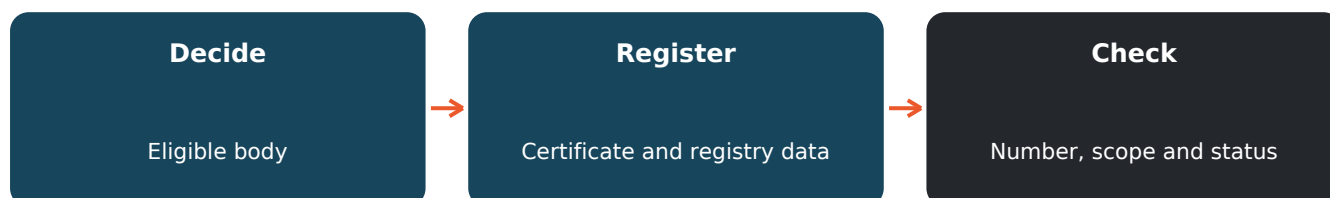
The body evaluates results under the permitted procedure. One passing test is insufficient where other requirements or variants are missing. Review the draft jointly with engineering and the applicant: names, addresses, sites and models must match records. Unified forms and completion rules follow Decision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

In practice

Archive the approved final document with its underlying technical version.

Registration and official evidence

Check the document and registry entry together.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Certificate	Issuance and registry handling by the eligible body.
Unified registry	EAEU framework with national registry parts.
Declaration	Separate registration through the eligible applicant route.
Status	Date, number, scope and current status.
Completion	Connect document, annexes and evidence in the project file.

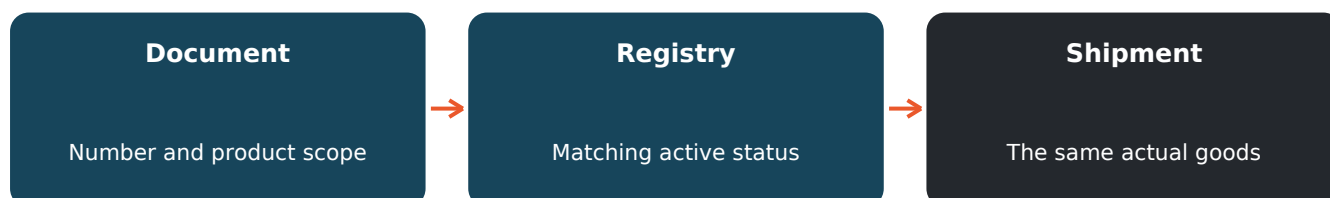
The unified registry does not mean one identical national submission interface for all participants. Map the document to the correct national part and category. A registry entry does not replace technical completeness review. At completion provide the manufacturer with the approved certificate, annexes and recorded registry check. For missing or conflicting information first establish source, spelling and responsible body. Possession of a file alone demonstrates neither active status nor matching model coverage.

In practice

Record registry number, check date and scope review in the shipment file.

Registry verification and shipment release

Check number, status and product identity together.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

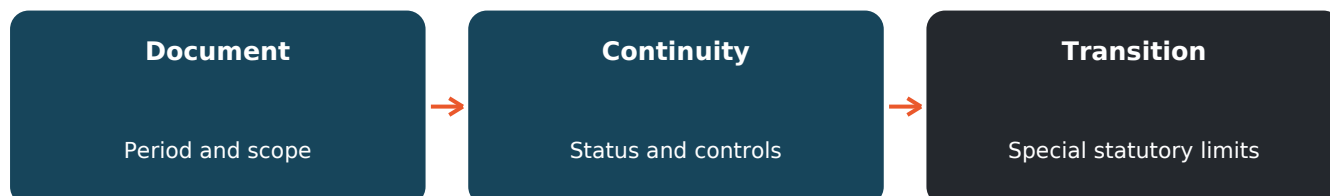
A matching registration number is insufficient where it concerns a different family or manufacturer. Review annexes fully. Retain verification date and result in the shipment file. Resolve absent search results through the correct national source and possible spelling variants first; they do not automatically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

In practice

Repeat status and technical scope checks before relevant shipments.

Validity, series and defined supplies

Validity, active status and scope belong together.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

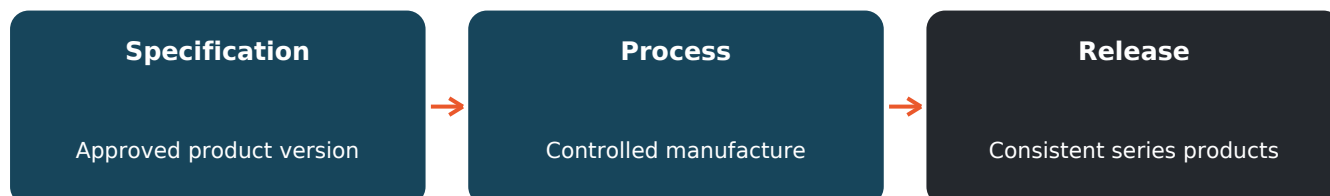
A typical series period of up to five years is not a universal rule for every category. Determine the permitted period from the applicable TR. A printed expiry date does not authorise use after suspension or termination. For defined supplies, goods identity remains decisive; a new order does not extend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

In practice

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

Inspection and continuing surveillance

Series certificates may require recurring assessment.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Basis	TR, scheme and contract determine scope and frequency.
Assessment	Sample testing and/or manufacturing review under the procedure.
Preparation	Provide version, manufacturing data and changes.
Result	Record findings, corrections and decision.
Deadline	Monitor dates and clarify consequences early.

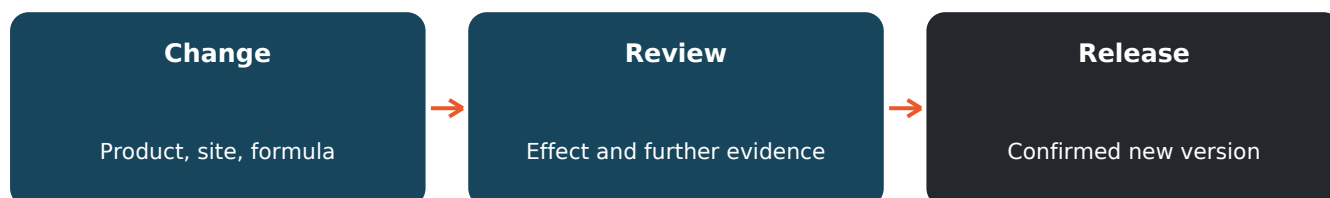
Not every document requires the same annual control. For series products subject to inspection agree the actual plan with the responsible body. Prepare current bills of materials, supplier information, final-test records and changes. An unchanged trade name does not demonstrate unchanged design. Where deadlines slip, clarify continuing status with the body; printed validity alone is insufficient. Assess batch and unit rules separately. Declarations may carry different control and system obligations.

In practice

Disclose continuing costs and dates in the initial quotation.

Surveillance and change control

Product identity remains decisive after initial assessment.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

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

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

In practice

Assess changes before implementation rather than after a complaint.

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.

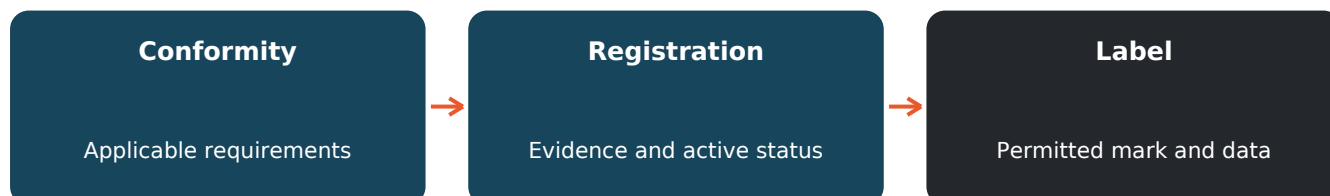
Different registry statuses carry different legal consequences. An expired document is not equivalent to a document declared retrospectively invalid. Assess the actual event, date and legal basis. Manufacturers must be able to identify affected goods. Connect complaints and safety events with batches, 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.

EAC marking: authorisation and design

Complete conformity before approving market marking.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

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

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

In practice

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

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.

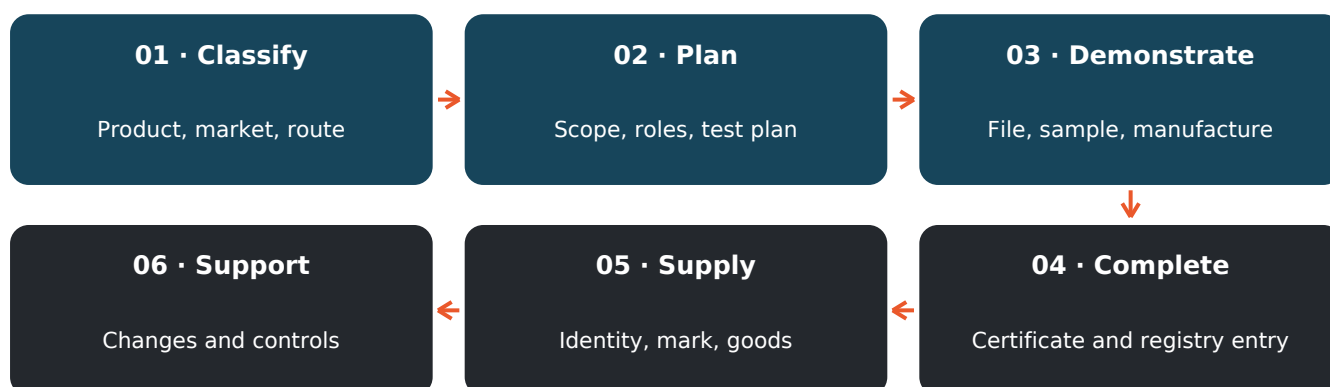
Not every item requires every piece of information listed on the sector page. Derive obligations from regulation, standard and product type. An industrial flange is labelled differently from a cosmetic product. Specify packaging and individual product separately where both carry information. Confirm 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.

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.

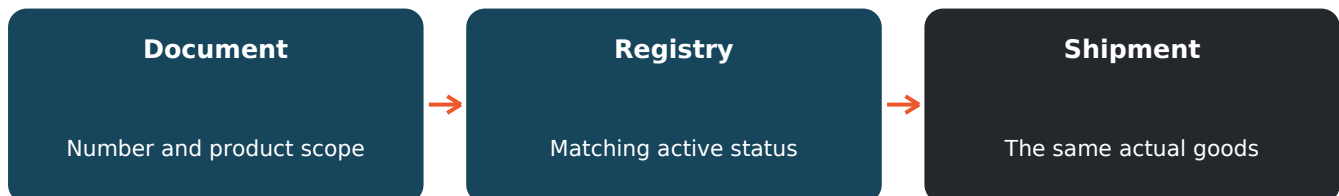
Conformity evidence is one element of market access. It does not replace other necessary import or trade decisions. Map documents to the actual product in the shipment file. Distributors receive only approved labels and accurate performance statements. Assess mixed-family shipments line by line. After 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.

Market support and recorded responsibility

Technical responsibility continues after issuance.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Archive	Document, annexes, reports, audit and version.
Sales	Approved claims, labels and model lists.
Traceability	Serial number, batch, site and line item.
Feedback	Complaints, failures and safety events.
Updates	Legal version, changes and next assessment.

Assign a clear document owner and define who answers authority or customer questions. Participants retain their respective duties: the body is responsible for assessment and decision; manufacturer and applicant retain their prescribed tasks. Arrange retention under the actual regulation and procedure. Assess complaints technically and connect them to affected shipments. Simply reissuing a document does not replace cause analysis. Sales uses only approved information and receives clear instructions when status changes.

In practice

Connect record maintenance with quality management and supply control.

Scheduling and realistic project dates

Dates depend on complete inputs and assessment scope.

Website guidance	Planning estimate
Simple products	2-4 weeks
Complex machinery / installations	6-8 weeks
Extensive test programmes	Up to 16 weeks as the stated indicative estimate
Single shipment	Generally within 4 weeks as stated on the website

These estimates are neither statutory deadlines nor guaranteed upper limits. Start reliable scheduling after classification and record-gap review. Sample transport, lab availability, audit scheduling and corrections may extend the programme. Define which complete inputs trigger the quoted period. Parallel tasks are useful only once the assessed version is fixed. Before committing to supply reconcile outstanding release points with engineering, applicant and body.

Make schedule risks visible

Assign an owner and deadline to each outstanding record, sample and audit. Align shipment commitments with actual assessment progress.

Costs and realistic project schedules

A reliable quotation identifies scope and assumptions.

Website guidance	Stated cost estimate
Simple consumer goods	From EUR 2,000
Complex industrial installations	Typically above EUR 20,000

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.

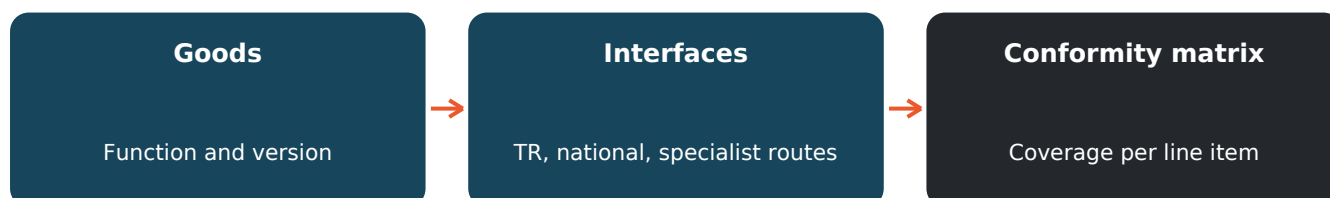
These website estimates are not an official tariff or binding quotation. Identify ancillary costs, audit, sample logistics, representation and later inspection in the actual scope.

In practice

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

Worked case: electric coffee machine

Illustrative planning for a domestic configuration.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Product	Mains-powered domestic appliance; models, ratings and version.
Regulations	TRs 004/2011 and 020/2011; assess 037/2016 separately.
Evidence	Electrical safety, EMC and substance-related evidence.
HS example	851671 as the website example; confirm actual classification.
Website guidance	EUR 7,000-8,500; 4-6 weeks, non-binding.

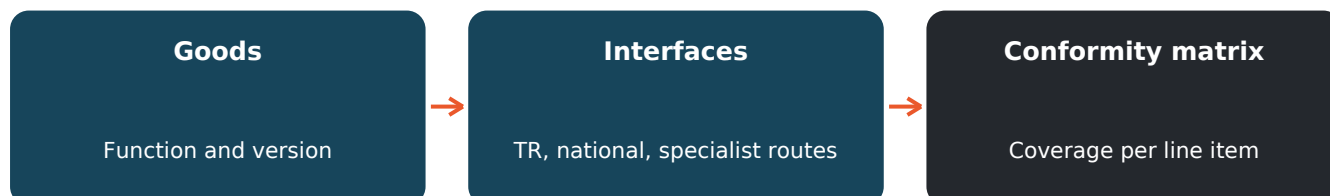
First describe actual configuration: supply, heating, controls, water contact and accessories. Then confirm scope and form under each regulation. Do not equate a specialised commercial version with a domestic model solely because the enclosure is similar. Justify safety-relevant variants in the sample plan. Connect substance assessment to component lists and supplier evidence; electrical testing does not replace it. Before release align model list, instructions, label and documents.

In practice

Cost and HS examples do not classify an actual customer product.

Worked case: electric angle grinder

Assess interfaces first, then coordinate testing.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Product	Hand-held tool; ratings, protection and accessories.
Scope	Assess TR 010/2011 and electrical/EMC interfaces.
Exclusions	Observe current TR 004 boundary with TR 010.
HS example	846722; classify actual configuration.
Website guidance	EUR 8,000-9,000; 6-8 weeks, non-binding.

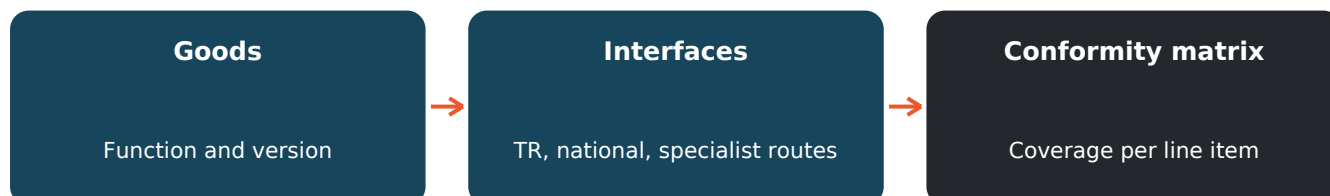
Do not automatically apply the website's TRs 004, 020 and 010 simultaneously to every power tool. Current TR 004 scope contains a boundary for certain equipment assessed under TR 010. Check actual goods and exclusions before setting certificate titles or test costs. Technical assessment may concern mechanical and electrical hazards, EMC, noise and vibration. Connect accessories, guards and operating limits with the tested version. Coordinated planning combines methods without duplicating or omitting obligations.

In practice

Justify applicability and conformity form in writing for each TR.

Worked case: compressed-air vessel

Parameters and category determine the route.



Product-specific assessment · schematic explanation

Assessment area	Project implementation
Parameters	Pressure, volume, medium, temperature and material.
Category	TR 032/2013, Annex 1 and relevant table.
Form	Certificate or declaration depending on category and procedure.
Evidence	Strength, materials, welding, testing and passport.
Website guidance	EUR 12,000-14,000; 8-10 weeks, non-binding.

A compressed-air vessel is not classified solely by its trade name or HS code. Record complete operating limits and the units used by the TR. Components, assembly and installation may have different boundaries. Assess design, manufacture and required records. The website examples 731100 or 841989 do not establish binding tariff classification without reviewing function and construction. Assess product conformity separately from national operating duties. Establish the permitted scheme only after category and supply type.

In practice

A complete pressure-equipment datasheet supports quotation and sampling.

Common errors and how to prevent them

Concrete checks prevent later inconsistencies.

Error	Better working practice
HS code as the only basis	Also assess function, scope and exclusions.
Overly broad model family	Justify variants technically and cover them in reports.
ISO automatically replaces audit	Check permitted scheme and actual system scope.
Certificate used without annexes	Review complete document and model lists.
Printed validity assumed sufficient	Also check active status and inspection obligations.
New parts introduced without review	Assess and record changes before implementation.
EAC released too early	Complete required assessment and registration first.
Consultant assumes every obligation	Define legal roles and actual responsibility clearly.

Completion check

Goods, certificate, technical file, marking and commercial records must describe the same configuration. Close inconsistencies before supply release.

Frequently asked questions

Clear answers for manufacturers, procurement and sales.

Does every export product need an EAC certificate?

No. Product rules determine whether certification, declaration, another form or no corresponding obligation applies.

Is an EAC certificate valid in all five states?

EAEU evidence belongs to the common framework. Still check actual scope, active status and additional national duties.

Who may be the applicant?

The eligible EAEU-registered role follows the TR and scheme. Series and batch requirements may differ.

Must samples always be tested?

Testing scope and assessment type follow the permitted scheme. A blanket promise without classification is unreliable.

Does ISO 9001 replace EAC certification?

No. A management system may be a procedural element but does not automatically replace product conformity.

Can five years mean no further costs?

Only where actual service scope and obligations support it. Explicitly cost inspection, changes and logistics.

Can a certificate simply be extended?

There is no general right to a date-only extension. Establish necessary reassessment and registration in time.

Worksheet: project intake

Printable template for manufacturer, procurement and sales.

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

Please attach

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

Prepared by: _____ Date: _____

Open questions: _____

Worksheet: conformity and release matrix

Complete separately for each family or shipment line.

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

Release criterion

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

Sources and legal foundations

Linked foundations for product-specific assessment.

[1] AC Inorms: EAC certificate, cost and time examples

[Open original source](#)

[2] AC Inorms: German regulations archive

[Open original source](#)

[3] EEC: technical regulations, amendments and standards lists

[Open original source](#)

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

[Open original source](#)

[5] EEC: certification schemes overview

[Open original source](#)

[6] EEC: scheme application and relationship with 621/2011

[Open original source](#)

[7] EAEU: Decision 293/2012, unified document forms

[Open original source](#)

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

[Open original source](#)

[9] EAEU: conformity assessment bodies registry

[Open original source](#)

Further amendments: [11/2023 on schemes](#); [198/2022 on forms](#). Read original acts with amendments and transitions.

Further sources and editorial notes

Linked foundations for product-specific assessment.

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

[Open original source](#)

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

[Open original source](#)

[12] Rosakkreditazija: official registries and status enquiries

[Open original source](#)

[13] EEC: TR 004/2011, low voltage, amendments and scope

[Open original source](#)

[14] EEC: TR 020/2011, electromagnetic compatibility

[Open original source](#)

[15] EEC: TR 010/2011, machinery and equipment

[Open original source](#)

[16] EEC: TR 032/2013, pressure equipment

[Open original source](#)

[17] EEC: TR 037/2016, hazardous substances in electrical products

[Open original source](#)

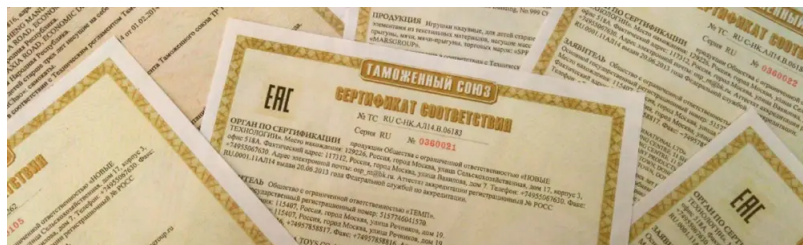
[18] EEC: acts on conformity assessment and registration

[Open original source](#)

As of 11 October 2026. Product TRs and current standards lists remain decisive. Methods without source numbers are editorial recommendations. Image credits: cover, sector images and explanatory certificate illustration from ac-inorms.com; the illustration is not a current official form. Tables, diagrams and printable templates are original working resources.

Your EAC project with AC Inorms

From initial enquiry to recorded market release.



EAC-document motif · image source: AC Inorms

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

AC Inorms GmbH

Nobelstraße 3/5 · 41189 Mönchengladbach · Germany

Telephone: **+49 2161 9904970**

Email: inbox@ac-inorms.com

Web: ac-inorms.com

For your initial enquiry

Send the worksheet on page 56 with datasheet, model list, photo, application and existing reports. These inputs support concrete agreement on scope, work and schedule.