



Key Certificates for Importers (To Europe) Tangible Goods

European Union UK

1. Certificate of Conformity (CoC)

- Ensures that products meet EU safety, health, and environmental protection requirements.
- Legal Status: not universally mandatory (country specific); except for specific categories of products that fall under EU harmonization legislation:
 - Machinery, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, Toys, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Construction Products, Medical Devices, Gas Appliances, Pressure Equipment

2. CE Marking

- Logo on commercial products that indicates that the manufacturer or importer affirms the goods' conformity with European health, safety, and environmental protection standards
- Legal status: Mandatory EU
- Effective region: European Economic Area, Turkey and United Kingdom

3. REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals) Compliance

- Ensures that chemicals used in products meet EU regulations.
- Required for products containing chemicals, including textiles, plastics, and electronics.
- Legal Status: Mandatory EU

4. RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances) Certificate

- REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals) Compliance
- Legal Status: Mandatory EU

5. EUTR (EU Timber Regulation) Due Diligence

- Prevents illegal timber and timber products from being placed on the EU market.
- Required for timber and wood products.
- Legal Status: Mandatory EU

6. Phytosanitary Certificate

- Certifies that plants and plant products are free from pests and diseases.
- Required for imports of plants, fruits, vegetables, and other plant-based products.
- Legal Status: Mandatory EU

7. Veterinary Certificate

- Ensures that animal or animal products meet EU health standards.
- Required for imports of meat, dairy, and other animal products.
- Legal Status: Mandatory EU

8. Health Certificate

- Ensures that food products meet EU health and safety standards.
- Required for various food imports, including seafood and meat products.
- Legal Status: Mandatory EU

9. Certificate of Origin

- Indicates the origin of the goods being imported.
- Required for determining applicable tariffs and trade agreements.
- Preferential Origin:
 - **Certificates of non-preferential origin** - certify that the country of origin of the goods does not qualify for any preferential treatment.
 - **Certificates of preferential origin** - allow goods to benefit from reduced or nil duties when they are imported from those third countries with which a preferential agreement has been signed.
- Legal Status: Mandatory EU

10. CBAM (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism) Certificate

- Ensures that imported goods meet EU carbon emission standards.
- Applies to carbon-intensive products like cement, steel, aluminum, fertilizers, and electricity.
- Legal Status: Mandatory EU for carbon-intensive products

11. CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) Permit

- Regulates the trade of endangered species.
- Required for products made from endangered species.
- Legal Status: Mandatory EU

12. Energy Labelling and Eco-design Requirements

- Ensures that products meet energy efficiency and environmental standards.
- Required for household appliances and other energy-related products.
- Legal Status: Mandatory EU

13. Packaging and Packaging Waste Requirements

- Ensures that packaging meets EU environmental standards.
- Required for all imported products with packaging.
- Legal Status: Mandatory EU

UK

* After Brexit, the United Kingdom (UK) has retained some EU regulatory frameworks, while developing its own standards and certification systems.

1. UKCA (UK Conformity Assessed) Marking

- Required for most goods previously covered by CE marking; logo that indicates a product's compliance with UK regulations
- Mandatory for many products, including machinery, electrical and electronic equipment, and toys.

2. UK REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, and Restriction of Chemicals) Compliance

- Ensures that chemicals in products meet UK regulations.
- Applies to products containing chemical substances, including textiles, plastics, and electronics.

3. UK RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances) Certificate

- Ensures that electrical and electronic products do not contain certain hazardous substances.
- Required for all electrical and electronic equipment.

4. UK Timber Regulation (UKTR) Due Diligence

- Prevents illegal timber and timber products from being placed on the UK market.
- Required for timber and wood products.

5. Phytosanitary Certificate

- Certifies that plants and plant products are free from pests and diseases.
- Required for imports of plants, fruits, vegetables, and other plant-based products.

6. Veterinary Certificate

- Ensures that animal products meet UK health standards.
- Required for imports of meat, dairy, and other animal products.

7. Health Certificate

- Ensures that food products meet UK health and safety standards.
- Required for various food imports, including seafood and meat products.

8. Certificate of Origin

- Indicates the origin of the goods being imported.
- Required for determining applicable tariffs and trade agreements
- **Developing Countries Trading Scheme** - cuts tariffs, removes conditions and simplifies trading rules for 65 developing countries that are:
 - least developed countries (LDCs) as defined by the United Nations
 - low income and lower middle-income countries as defined by the World Bank

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- Required for products made from endangered species.

10. Energy Labelling and Eco-design Requirements

- Ensures that products meet energy efficiency and environmental standards.
- Required for household appliances and other energy-related products.

11. Packaging and Packaging Waste Requirements

- Ensures that packaging meets UK environmental standards.
- Required for all imported products with packaging.

12. Fire Safety Certificates

- Ensures compliance with UK fire safety regulations
- Required for certain products such as upholstered furniture and children's products to.

13. Building Regulations Compliance

- Ensures that construction products meet UK building regulations.
- Required for materials used in construction and building.

14. Pharmaceutical Certificates

- Ensures that medicinal products meet UK standards for safety, quality, and efficacy.
- Required for importing pharmaceutical products.

15. Medical Devices Regulation (UK MDR) Certificate

- Ensures that medical devices comply with UK regulations.
- Required for all medical devices being imported into the UK.

Other Non-EU European Countries

* Many of these countries align their standards with those of the EU to facilitate trade, especially Norway, Switzerland, Iceland, and Turkey; therefore, the list of certificates resembles that of the EU and the UK.

1. Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein (EEA Members)

- Often follow EU standards and regulations due to their membership in the European Economic Area (EEA).
- CE Marking and other EU-based certifications are generally accepted.

2. Switzerland

- Many EU standards, including CE marking, are often accepted.
- Likely has its own specific requirements, which may necessitate additional certification.

3. Turkey

- Turkey has a customs union with the EU, leading to similar requirements for many products.
- CE Marking is required for products covered by EU New Approach Directives.
- Additional Turkish-specific regulations may apply for certain products.

For more information please visit:

<https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/content/guide-import-goods#step1>

<https://www.gmchamber.co.uk/international-trade/>

<https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/non-eu-markets>

For tailored research or specific consulting services contact us at info@harringtonblue.co.uk