PYROTECHNIC ARTICLES (SAFETY) REGULATIONS 2015 as amended by the Product Safety and Metrology etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

Guidance

October 2019
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1. Introduction

The Pyrotechnic Articles (Safety) Regulations 2015 set out the essential safety requirements which must be met before pyrotechnic articles can be placed on the UK market. The purpose of the legislation is to protect consumers and individuals from unsafe pyrotechnic articles.

This guidance is designed to help you understand the Pyrotechnic Articles (Safety) Regulations 2015 as amended by The Product Safety and Metrology etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, ("the 2015 Regulations as amended").

This guidance is intended for those engaged in making pyrotechnic articles available on the market and for enforcement authorities. The persons engaged in making pyrotechnic articles available on the market are manufacturers, importers and distributors (including retailers) and are referred to collectively as "economic operators".

The 2015 Regulations as amended also determine which pyrotechnic articles may be made available to the general public, the specific age restrictions on the sale of such articles, and which articles may only be supplied to persons with specialist knowledge.

2. Legislative Background

The Pyrotechnic Articles (Safety) Regulations 2015 implemented Directive 2013/29/EU on the making available on the market of pyrotechnic articles and Commission Implementing Directive 2014/58/EU on the traceability of pyrotechnic articles. The EU Withdrawal Act 2018 preserves the Regulations and enables them to be amended so as to continue to function effectively now the UK has left the EU. Accordingly, the 2019 Amendment Regulations fix any deficiencies that arose from the UK leaving the EU (such as references to EU institutions) and make specific provision for the UK market.

3. Scope

Definition of 'pyrotechnic article'

The 2015 Regulations as amended apply to all categories of fireworks, theatrical and other pyrotechnic articles including vehicle air-bag activators, bird-scarers and articles for use by persons with specialist knowledge. Schedule 1 gives definitions of the different categories of pyrotechnics articles. Regulation 3 (2) lists articles excluded from scope, e.g. articles intended for non-commercial use by the armed forces.

Pyrotechnic articles intended for trade fairs, exhibitions and demonstrations are excepted from the 2016 Regulations as amended, as long as they are accompanied by appropriate signage (including for example that they are not available for sale).

Pyrotechnic articles for the purpose of research, testing and development are excepted from the 2015 Regulations as amended, again there must be appropriate signage.
Interpretation of terms

The majority of terms used in the 2015 Regulations as amended will be familiar to those involved in the pyrotechnics industry. The following interpretations are for those terms where extra clarity may be helpful.

- ‘combination’ – The interpretation of ‘combination’ articles here means an article which comprises two or more firework types in an assembly with a single initial fuse plus, in some cases, a reserve fuse. It does not include linked fireworks which are fireworks of Categories F2 or F3 that have either:
  - been designed and manufactured to be linked together by lengths of fuse or other ignition devices; or
  - been marketed as being suitable for linking together with other fireworks.
  These should only be placed on the market when their suitability for use when linked has been conformity assessed and agreed by an appropriate organisation. An individual article’s conformity marking is only valid when that article is used as intended and it is invalidated by combining it with other articles.

- ‘double banger’ – Includes those that jump in the air.

- ‘selection pack’ – For the purpose of these Regulations, more than one type of firework includes different categories of firework, so that a selection pack could comprise fireworks of more than one type and/or more than one category. This is as opposed to a primary pack which is a package of fireworks of the same category and type. Both selection and primary packs are offered for sale as a single retail unit.

- ‘risk’ – An amount of risk is inherent in the use of any explosive material. ‘Risk’ in the context of these Regulations should be taken to mean the point at which the element of risk crosses a threshold and becomes unacceptable. This threshold will inevitably vary according to individual situations. “Risk” is defined in the Regulations to mean a risk which could arise from lawful and readily predictable human behaviour and for the purposes of some regulations may result in harm to certain interests (for example human health).

4. Obligations of economic operators

Part 2 of the Regulations sets out the obligations that fall directly on manufacturers, importers and distributors, including retailers. The regulations that apply to respective economic operators are set out in the table below.

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5. Obligations of manufacturers

A manufacturer is a person who manufactures pyrotechnic articles, or has pyrotechnic articles designed or manufactured, and markets those pyrotechnic articles under their name or trade mark.

The obligations of manufacturers include:

1. Manufacturers must categorise pyrotechnic articles according to the categories set out in Schedule 1 and ensure that categorisation is confirmed as part of a relevant conformity assessment procedure. See regulation 6.

2. In addition to these Regulations, there are Regulations which prohibit the sale and possession of “adult” fireworks to persons below the age of 18. The term ‘adult’ firework means any Category F2, F3 or F4 firework, including Category F2 sparklers. Retailers’ point of sale material should make it clear that Category F2 and F3 fireworks can only be sold to over 18s.

3. Manufacturers must ensure that pyrotechnic articles are designed and manufactured in accordance with essential safety requirements. These are set out in Schedule 2, and include the safety distances, maximum noise levels, etc., for the different categories. See regulation 7.

4. Manufacturers must have a conformity assessment procedure carried out by an appropriate organisation and must draw up technical documentation. Once this has been done, a manufacturer must draw up a declaration of conformity, and affix the UK marking to the product. See regulations 8 and 9.

5. Manufacturers must keep technical documentation and the declaration of conformity for 10 years after the pyrotechnic article was placed on the market. See regulation 10. This 10-year period commences on the date on which the particular article in question is placed on the market. It does NOT date from when the generic article of this design was first placed on the market.

6. Manufacturers of pyrotechnic articles must comply with labelling requirements. These requirements differ depending on whether the articles are for vehicles or not, but will always include the requirement to include the name and address of the manufacturer, the product, batch, or serial number of the article, the UK registration number of the article, and instructions for use and safety information. Since one of the objects of labelling is to enable easy and quick monitoring and enforcement, in order to minimise disruption to an article’s supply chain (should that article be under investigation), it would be in the manufacturer’s interest that clear and specific batch numbers are included, where practicable. Including batch numbers could limit recall or enforcement action to specific batch or batches rather than all the products of a particular type. Schedule 3 specifies the required information for labels. See regulations 11 and 12.

7. Manufacturers must put procedures in place to ensure that series production remains in conformity with the 2015 Regulations as amended See regulation 13

8. Manufacturers must when requested, take action to monitor articles made available on the market by them which may present a risk, keeping a register of such articles and any complaints or recalls. See regulation 21.
9. Manufacturers must keep a record for 10 years of the UK registration number, trade name, generic type (plus sub-type, if applicable) and site of manufacture for a pyrotechnic article. See regulation 20.

10. Manufacturers must keep records of other economic operators in their supply chain for 10 years. See regulation 37.

11. Manufacturers must monitor pyrotechnic articles presenting a risk to health and safety at the request of the enforcing authority and must take action to address the non-conformity of any pyrotechnic articles that it has placed on the market even where that article is not for consumers and even where the article does not present a risk. See regulations 21 and 22.

12. Manufacturers must notify the market surveillance authority if it considers that a pyrotechnic article that it has placed on the market presents a risk. See regulation 22.

13. Manufacturers must cooperate with and provide information to enforcing authorities following any requests. See regulation 23.

6. Obligations of importers

An importer is a person or business based in the UK who places a pyrotechnic article on the UK market from a country outside the UK. This means that UK businesses who used to act as a ‘distributor’ may legally become an ‘importer’ if they place products from an EU country on the UK market.

Importers have additional legal obligations which go beyond those of distributors, such as checking that manufacturers have carried out the right conformity assessment procedures and included their name, registered trade name or mark and a postal address on the equipment or, where this is not possible, on the packaging or in the documentation accompanying the pyrotechnic articles.

To assist with the transition, the UK is applying a transitional period of 18 months to allow UK operators who import products from the EEA post exit (who are now importers) to provide their details on the packaging or in accompanying documentation as an alternative to placing them on the product itself for a period of 18 months beginning with exit.

The EU does not have any such transitional provision – in the absence of this, products from the UK being placed on the EU market must be labelled with the EU-based importer’s address.

In the 2015 Regulations as amended, many of the importer obligations are set out in detail separately from the manufacturer obligations. The key obligations of importers in the 2015 Regulations as amended, which are in addition to the duties set out in the previous 2010 Regulations, are to:

1. Label pyrotechnic articles (or its packaging, or on an accompanying document – see above for transitional arrangement) with its contact details. See regulation 17.

2. Retain technical documentation and declarations of conformity for 10 years. See regulation 19.

3. Keep a record for 10 years of the UK registration number, trade name, generic type (and sub-type if applicable) and site of manufacture for a pyrotechnic article. See regulation 20.
4. Keep a record of other economic operators in the supply chain for 10 years. See Regulation 37.

5. Monitor pyrotechnic articles presenting a risk to health and safety at the request of an enforcing authority. See Regulation 21.

6. Take action to address the non-conformity of any pyrotechnic article that it has placed on the market, even where that article is not for consumers and even where the article does not present a risk. See Regulation 22(1).

7. Notify the market surveillance authority if it considers that a pyrotechnic article that it has placed on the market presents a risk. See Regulation 22(2).

The obligations of importers also include:

1. To not place articles on the market which are not in conformity with the essential safety requirements. See Regulation 14.

2. Ensuring that the manufacturer has complied with various duties, including carrying out a relevant conformity assessment, drawn up the technical documentation and met the labelling requirements, as well as ensuring that the article bears a conformity marking, and is accompanied by the required documents. See Regulation 15.

3. Not placing an article on the market where they believe, or have reason to believe, that the article in question is not in conformity with essential safety requirements See Regulation 16(1).

4. Identifying themselves clearly on the article, or in certain situations on the packaging or in a document accompanying the article, including name and postal address. See Regulation 17(1).

5. Ensuring that articles placed on the market include instructions and safety information that are clear, legible and easily understandable and in English. See Regulation 18.

6. Keeping a copy of the declaration of conformity for 10 years from the date on which it is placed on the market. They must also ensure that the technical documentation can be made available to enforcing authorities for the same period. See Regulation 19.

7. **Obligations of distributors**

UK businesses which were distributors of goods within the EU single market should now consider whether they are importers from the EU single market and therefore what additional requirements they might face – see section 6 above.

The key obligations of distributors in the 2015 Regulations as amended, which are in addition to the previous 2010 duties, are to:

1. Keep records of other economic operators in the supply chain for 10 years. See Regulation 37.

2. Ensure action is taken to address the non-conformity of any pyrotechnic articles that it has placed on the market. See Regulation 27.
8. **Obligations regarding pyrotechnic articles for vehicles**

The 2015 Regulations as amended include a prohibition which says that economic operators must not make a category P1 pyrotechnic article, which is also a pyrotechnic article for a vehicle (and includes airbags or seat belt pre-tensioner system), available to a member of the general public unless in a vehicle or detachable vehicle part (Regulation 34).

9. **Obligations for conformity assessment**

Pyrotechnic businesses, including manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers and retailers, in the UK are required to ensure products placed on the UK market meet UK conformity requirements. The same principles continue to apply: that the conformity assessor and approver must be independent of the manufacturer; they must examine the technical documentation and supporting evidence in respect of the product; where the safety requirements have not been satisfied, a certificate of conformity must not be issued until the manufacturer has taken corrective measures.

A UK-based notified body did not exist for assessing and approving pyrotechnic conformity before the UK left the EU. Now the UK has left the EU, businesses should continue to use EU based notified bodies to assess conformity.

The 2015 Regulations as amended include detail about conformity assessment and approval requirements including:

- the requirements that an organisation must satisfy to assess and approve conformity (Schedule 5);
- the process of approval (Regulations 43-46);
- the operational obligations of conformity bodies (Schedule 6); and
- procedures for monitoring, (regulation 46) and procedures for restricting and suspension or withdrawal of approval (Regulation 47).

10. **Conformity assessment and accreditation**

Declaration of conformity

Where conformity assessment procedures demonstrate that a pyrotechnic article conforms with the essential safety requirements, manufacturers must draw up a declaration of conformity in accordance with regulation 41 and affix a UK conformity mark in accordance with regulation 41 (see later in this guidance). The manufacturer must keep the declaration of conformity up to date. The ‘UKCA’ conformity mark, a UK registration number and a product, batch or serial number are to be affixed only by the manufacturer. The use of the UK conformity mark is initially voluntary but will become compulsory in due course.

Unilateral recognition of the CE marking and several other relevant EU marks will continue for a time-limited period. This will be subject to amending legislation in the future at a time yet to be decided. We will consult with industry and provide notice before ending this time-limited period.
**Steps to conformity marking**

a) Check the product meets the Essential Safety Requirements.
b) Identify an appropriate organisation for an independent conformity assessment.
c) Have the product tested and its conformity checked by an appropriate organisation.
d) Draw up and keep available the required technical documentation.
e) Place the conformity marking on the product or if not appropriate to the packaging or accompanying documentation and draw up the Declaration of Conformity.
f) The identification number of the conformity assessment organisation used must be affixed following the conformity marking.

**Retention of technical documentation and declaration of conformity**

Manufacturers are required to keep both technical documentation and the relevant declaration of conformity for 10 years (Regulation 10). This 10-year period commences on the date on which the particular article in question is placed on the market. It does NOT date from when the generic article of this design was first placed on the market.

**Labelling of pyrotechnic articles**

Manufacturers of pyrotechnic articles must comply with labelling requirements (Regulation 11 and 12). These requirements differ depending on whether the articles are for vehicles or not, but will always include the requirement to include the name and address of the manufacturer, the product, batch, or serial number of the article, the UK registration number of the article, and instructions for use and safety information. Since one of the objects of labelling is to enable easy and quick monitoring and enforcement, in order to minimise disruption to an article’s supply chain (should that article be under investigation), it would be in the manufacturer’s interest that clear and specific batch numbers are included, where practicable. Including batch numbers could limit recall or enforcement action to specific batch or batches rather than all the products of a particular type. Schedule 3 specifies the required information for labels.

**Traceability**

The traceability obligations are intended to help identify the point in the supply chain where non-compliance originated and to enable appropriate corrective action to be taken (Regulation 20). Enforcing authorities, manufacturers and importers must be able to trace articles all the way back to the place of manufacture, e.g. the overseas factory where the articles were made. They must also be able to identify the suppliers of each article to the enforcing authorities and any economic operator to whom they have supplied that article. It is good practice for manufacturers, importers and distributors to keep clear records showing, for each article, the steps in the supply chain in which they have been involved. This will help safety issues to be addressed rapidly and significantly reduce the time and resources required to trace an article if it is under investigation.
Example of traceability record

For each article:
- UK registration number, trade name, generic type
- Name and address of manufacturer; product, batch and serial numbers
- Date of manufacture
- Name and address of importer and/or distributor (where appropriate)
- Date of importation
- Name and address of customer
- Date of sale

Monitoring

Regulation 21(2) requires manufacturers and importers to keep a register of complaints alleging non-conformity of pyrotechnic articles with Part 2 of the Regulations (which sets out the obligations of economic operators in relation to the essential safety requirements). The register must also record details of articles found not to be in conformity with Part 2 as well as article recalls.

It is recommended that the register should include as much information as possible about each article, e.g. product, batch, serial or part number, to whom and when it was sold, and reason for non-conformity. Entries in the register must be kept for a minimum of 10 years from the day the obligation to make the entry arose.

Example of register entry

For each article:
- UK registration number, trade name, generic type
- Name and address of manufacturer; product, batch and serial numbers (cross-reference to traceability record)
- Date of manufacture
- Name and address of customer
- Date of sale
- Source of complaint
- Reason for non-conformity
- Date of recall

A manufacturer or importer who believes an article placed on the market is not in conformity must immediately make the necessary modifications or withdraw or recall the article.

Manufacturers and importers must co-operate with enforcing authorities, on receipt of a reasoned request, if a pyrotechnic article is believed not to be in conformity. They must produce relevant documentation and, if required, assist in steps taken to evaluate or eliminate the risk.

A distributor must take due care to ensure that pyrotechnic articles are in conformity when supplying them. A person is likely to be considered to have acted with due care if they have taken such steps as a responsible, competent, conscientious professional distributor of pyrotechnic articles would have taken in the same situation.
Before a distributor supplies a pyrotechnic article on the market, they must verify that it has a UK conformity mark and that it is accompanied by the necessary documentation and instructions. The distributor is also responsible for checking that the manufacturer has labelled the article properly and that the importer’s details are included on the article itself or where permissible on the packaging or accompanying documentation.

A distributor must not place an article on the market where they have a reasonable belief that it is not in conformity with the essential safety requirements.

If a distributor believes an article placed on the market is not in conformity, they must make the necessary modifications or withdraw or recall the article.

On receipt of a reasoned request, distributors must co-operate with enforcing authorities in order to demonstrate conformity. If requested, distributors must cooperate with steps taken to evaluate and eliminate any risk.

Importers and distributors must ensure that articles for which they are responsible comply with essential safety requirements while being moved or stored and conform to the requirements of the Explosives Regulations 2014.

If an importer or distributor places an article on the market under their own name or trademark, or modifies a pyrotechnic article already placed on the market in a way that may affect the article’s conformity with the Regulations, then they are considered to be the manufacturer of that article.

Regulation 31 sets out the minimum age limits for the supply of Category F1, F2, F3, T1 and P1 articles, plus Christmas crackers.

Prohibition on making available to persons without specialist knowledge

Category F4 fireworks, Category T2 theatrical and Category P2 other pyrotechnic articles can only be supplied to persons with specialist knowledge. The responsibility for assuring themselves that a prospective customer has such specialist knowledge rests with the supplier of these articles. It is for the supplier to make a judgment as to whether the training in question is sufficient and provided by a person or body with a sufficient reputation in that sector.

To supply one of these articles to someone who is not a person with specialist knowledge is a criminal offence under regulation 62, punishable on summary conviction by up to three months’ imprisonment an unlimited fine or both, or for certain categories of pyrotechnics on indictment by up to two years’ imprisonment or an unlimited fine or both (Regulation 63).
A person seeking to be supplied with F4 fireworks, T2 theatrical pyrotechnics or P2 other pyrotechnic article will need to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the supplier that they:

- have undertaken training recognised in the fireworks business, the theatrical profession or the industry in question according to the articles to be supplied;
- have used the category of article in question; and
- hold valid liability insurance for the article in question.

Schedule 4 specifies the requirements for persons of specialist knowledge for the above categories.

‘A person with specialist knowledge’ with reference to Category F4 fireworks should have undertaken an accredited training course.

In respect of training of persons of specialist knowledge for Category F4 fireworks, it has been agreed by the industry and BEIS that such training should be accredited by an appropriate certification body. Examples of training courses can be found on The British Pyrotechnics Association website: (http://www.pyro.org.uk).

The concept of training recognised in the business, industry or profession does not mean that BEIS will be recognising or recommending specific training courses.

Regulation 33 lists particular instances of category F2 and F3 fireworks (such as bangers) which economic operators must not make available on the UK market other than to people with specialist knowledge. The prohibition of a single item also extends to multiple items of that article. For example, the prohibition on a single shot tube means that a battery or combination containing more than one shot tube is also prohibited.

Economic operators must not supply a P1 pyrotechnic article for a vehicle to the general public unless it is incorporated in a vehicle or vehicle part (e.g. airbags or seat belt pre-tensioner systems).

A UK safety data sheet must be supplied by an economic operator to a professional user for pyrotechnic articles for vehicles.

An economic operator, on a request from a market surveillance authority must supply the details of who has supplied them with pyrotechnic articles and who they have supplied pyrotechnic articles to. This information must be available for 10 years.

Regulation 33 prohibits the improper use of UKCA conformity marking by economic operators. Particularly only the manufacturer must affix the CE marking and the articles must have followed a conformity assessment procedure before the UK conformity marking is applied. The same prohibition applies to the CE marking that the UK is continuing to recognise for a time limited period.

11. Transitional arrangements

Pyrotechnic articles which have undergone full conformity assessment under the equivalent EU requirements and bear the CE conformity mark will be deemed compliant with the UK legislation and can be placed on the UK market as if they had been UK conformity marked.
The UK continues to recognise the competency of EU based recognised conformity assessment bodies (notified bodies) to assess products for the UK market. Products assessed by an EU notified body prior to the UK leaving the EU do not need reassessment before being placed on the UK market. Furthermore, for a time-limited period, products assessed by an EU recognised notified body after the UK leaves the EU can continue to be placed on the UK market.

There are also provisions to deal with registration numbers; specifically that a manufacturer can label the product with a European registration number and will be deemed to meet the requirements regarding UK registration numbers.

Economic operators should be responsible for the compliance of pyrotechnic articles with the requirements of the regulations in relation to their respective roles in the supply chain. These ‘deeming provisions’ will be available for a limited period. This will be the subject of amending legislation in the future at a time yet to be decided. The Government will consult with industry and provide notice before ending this time-limited period.

Further guidance on UK marking can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prepare-to-use-the-ukca-mark-after-brexit/using-the-ukca-marking-if-the-uk-leaves-the-eu-without-a-deal

Pyrotechnic Articles exported to the EU Single Market must comply with EU Directives 2013/29/EU and 2014/58/EU.

12. Enforcement

Market surveillance and enforcement (regulations 52-72)

The 2015 Regulations contain more detailed provisions on market surveillance and enforcement than the 2010 Regulations. Most particularly:

- The 2015 Regulations reflect the three different scenarios set out in the Pyrotechnics Directive with the different processes applying to each, i.e.:
  - pyrotechnic article is not in conformity and presents a risk;
  - pyrotechnic article is in conformity but presents a risk; or
  - pyrotechnic article is not in conformity but does not present a risk.

- Enforcing authorities will continue to have their current powers under present legislation but now also gain the power to issue compliance and recall notices in cases of continued formal non-compliance (Regulation 60), e.g. where a UKCA conformity marking is not affixed in accordance with Regulation 42.

Regulation 62 sets out what constitutes an offence against the Regulations and 63 sets out the penalties applicable for these offences (fines or imprisonment not exceeding 3 months or 2 years, depending on the offence).

Schedule 7 sets out the enforcement powers of weights and measures authorities (Trading Standards), Northern Ireland District Councils and the Secretary of State. Schedule 8 specifies enforcement powers of the Health and Safety Executive. Schedule 9 sets out enforcement powers available to all enforcers, which include issuing compliance, withdrawal and recall notices.
Regulation 52 lists the market surveillance authorities (MSA) responsible for enforcement of these regulations. In Great Britain the MSAs are the local weights and measures authority (for categories F1, F2 & F3) and the Health and Safety Executive (for categories F4, T1, T2, P1 & P2). In Northern Ireland the MSA is within its area the district council (for categories F1, F2 & F3) and the Secretary of State (for categories F4, T1, T2, P1 & P2).

The Regulations also provide powers to the Secretary of State or a person appointed to act on their behalf to enforce the Regulations.

The Regulations provide the power to market surveillance authorities to take action against economic operators for products that are not in conformity with the Regulations. There are requirements on economic operators to co-operate with the enforcement authority as appropriate on request.

UK market surveillance authorities will take all appropriate measures to withdraw from the market or to prohibit, and restrict the supply of products which may endanger the health and safety of persons, property or the environment.

Regulators’ Code

The relevant market surveillance authorities must continue to have regard to the Regulators’ Code when developing policies and operational procedures that guide their regulatory activities in this area. They should carry out their activities in a way that supports those they regulate to comply and grow, including choosing proportionate approaches that reflect risk.

In responding to non-compliance that they identify, regulators should clearly explain what the non-compliant item or activity is, the advice being given, actions required, or decisions taken, and the reasons for these. Unless immediate action is needed to prevent a serious breach, regulators should provide an opportunity for dialogue in relation to the advice, requirements or decisions, with a view to ensuring that they are acting in a way that is proportionate and consistent. The Secretary of State takes account of the provisions of both the Regulators’ Code and the Growth Duty in exercising his regulatory functions. A link to the Regulators’ Code can be found here:


Penalties

A person committing an offence under the Regulations may be liable to a penalty. Penalties can include a fine or a prison sentence of up to two years for the most serious offences. It is matter for the enforcement authority to decide whether prosecution is appropriate in each case taking into account the circumstances of the case and the enforcement authorities’ own policies, operational procedures and practices in line with the Regulators Code. Should a prosecution take place, it is at the discretion of the court to decide the penalties imposed on the offender within the limits set by the legislation.

This regulation places an obligation on the Secretary of State to review the Regulations periodically.
13. Where to find guidance about Directives 2013/29/EU and 2014/58/EU

You can find further and more detailed guidance on Directives 2013/29/EU and 2014/58/EU here:


The European Commission’s ‘Blue Guide’ aims to give a better understanding of EU product safety rules and to their application across different sectors and throughout the EU single market. You can view that here http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/18027/

14. Glossary

- **Approved Bodies** – A conformity assessment body which has been approved by the Secretary of State or was a UK ‘Notified Body’ prior to the UK leaving the EU.

- **Declaration of conformity** – A document prepared by the manufacturer which must detail the following:
  - The specific pyrotechnic article to which the declaration is referring;
  - The name and address of the manufacturer and, where applicable, their authorised representative.

  This must be kept by the manufacturer for a period of ten years from the date on which the pyrotechnic article was placed on the market. This declaration must be made available to the enforcing authority upon request.

- **Distributor** – Any person in the UK supply chain, other than the manufacturer or the importer, who makes a pyrotechnic article available on the UK market.

- **Enforcing Authority** – In Great Britain, for pyrotechnic articles in categories F4, T1, T2, P1, P2, this is the Health and Safety Executive. For pyrotechnic articles in categories F1, F2, F3, this is local Trading Standards authorities. In Northern Ireland, for pyrotechnic articles in categories F4, T1, T2, P1, P2, this is the Health and Safety Executive Northern Ireland. For pyrotechnic articles in categories F1, F2, F3, this is district councils.

- **Importer** – A person established in the UK who places a pyrotechnic article from a country outside of the UK on the market. A person who, before the UK left the EU, distributed pyrotechnic articles within the EU (including the UK) will now be an importer if they are bringing pyrotechnic articles into the UK from another country (including EU Member States).

- **Manufacturer** – A person who manufactures a pyrotechnic article or has a pyrotechnic article designed or manufactured and markets that pyrotechnic article under their name or trademark.

- **UK Conformity Marking** – The UKCA (UK Conformity Assessed) marking is the new UK conformity marking used for certain goods being placed on the UK market, in place of the CE marking which is the conformity marking used in the European Union.
The only applies if the UK leaves the EU without a deal.