

# CE Label

## Overview

Logo	
website	- (national information on different websites)
Name of the Brand	EU label
Geographical scope	Europe
European headquarters	European Union
aim	Europäische Harmonisierung der Vorgaben
motto	-
put into effect	2013
particularity	Die CE-Kennzeichnung ist kein Verbraucherkennzeichen, sondern dient als „EU-Reisepass“ für Produkte. Dieser besagt, dass ein Produkt mit CE in jedem Mitgliedstaat der EU in Verkehr gebracht werden darf.
starting point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the CE labelling, the manufacturer, distributor or EU authorized representative, in accordance with EU Regulation 765/2008, declares „that the product complies with the applicable requirements set out in the Community harmonization legislation for its affixing“. The Ecodesign Directive is currently being transferred to the CE Marking. In other words, every product that carries the (true) European CE marking theoretically complies with the requirements of the Ecodesign Directive and other relevant EU specifications for the product groups and products that the CE mark refers to or carries.</li> <li>• CE is not an eco-label nor a label or proof of origin for European products.</li> <li>• The CE label has no intention or purpose of achieving environmental improvement beyond the current state of EU legislation, which is usually the goal of environmental labels.</li> <li>• The CE label only indicates that the product complies with legal requirements in the EU and therefore may be circulated within the EU</li> </ul>
Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CE mark is usually affixed by the manufacturer himself, along with an EC Declaration of Conformity, he certifies that he has complied with the essential health and safety requirements of the relevant EC directives in the manufacture of the product.</li> <li>• The EC Declaration of Conformity is a special form of the Declaration of Conformity in the legally regulated area. Contents of the EC Declaration of Conformity are defined in each guideline.</li> <li>• General requirements for the content of declarations of conformity are contained in the standards EN ISO / IEC 17050-1: 2004 and EN ISO / IEC 17050-2: 2004 as well as in the „Blue Guide“ of the European Commission. The Blue Guide states: „The CE marking is the first indication that it is safe to assume that all necessary controls have been performed prior to placing the product on the market to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. The market surveillance authorities are entitled to carry out additional checks to protect the public interest. The measures to be taken by the market surveillance authorities shall be determined on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the principle of proportionality.</li> </ul>
criteria	European laws and regulations.
decisions	European Union
control	For example, German market supervisory authorities are also the district governments.
costs	unknown

Product groups	
	<p>Product groups or technical field of the previous CE marking are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• active implantable medical devices, elevators, construction products, pressure equipment, simple pressure vessels, electrical equipment, electromagnetic compatibility, explosives for civil purposes, radio equipment, gas appliances, equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres, domestic refrigeration / freezers, in vitro diagnostic medical devices, noise emissions to the environment, machinery, medical devices, measuring instruments, non-automatic weighing instruments, ecodesign directive, personal protective equipment, pyrotechnic articles, cable cars for passenger transport, toys, pleasure boats, telecommunications equipment, hot water boilers.</li> <li>• Intermediate stages in the industrial processing on the way to the wood product (for example plate manufacturers, sawmills) must be certified in Europe automatically today CE.</li> <li>• Wood products that have been proven to be produced in the entire material flow in Europe have to pass the CE marking system-immanently. This does not apply to imported products in the European Union.</li> </ul>
Requirements for tenderers - selected aspects	
CE and imports	<p>Especially in public procurement, the purchase of products that are not manufactured in Europe and ordered in online stores are to be examined carefully and possibly with the legal department regarding warranty issues and other aspects to approve (e.g. how to recognize real CE label?). For procurers it has great advantages to also purchase electrical products directly from the manufacturer or German dealer, because the reference to internationally active intermediaries is also questionable with regard to warranty issues.</p>
Current legal peculiarities for construction products.	<p>In accordance with the EU-law prohibition of market entry, it is no longer possible, as of mid-October 2016, to make supplementary requirements for construction products bearing the CE label, following an ECJ decision. The Federal Environmental Agency (UBA) therefore warns against possible risks for humans and the environment in the construction, renovation and use of buildings (<a href="https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/neues-baurecht-koennte-mensch-umwelt-gefaehrden">https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/neues-baurecht-koennte-mensch-umwelt-gefaehrden</a>). The background to this is a case law of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) of 16 October 2014, according to which it is no longer permitted to make supplementary requirements for CE-marked construction products that are standardized according to EU regulations. The case law has to be implemented by 15 October 2016, which is why the previous regulations will expire at that time (for example the EU Construction Products Regulation 305/2011).</p> <p>According to the previously valid requirements for construction products tested in Germany, they can no longer be identified as such. It must therefore be ensured that future CE-marked construction products meet high minimum requirements for avoiding environmental and health burdens and this is clearly recognizable for the users. The UBA therefore calls for an information obligation for manufacturers that complies with EU law and has been audited. Although the European Commission intends to integrate environmental and health protection features into the CE marking. However, this will take at least five to ten years, according to the UBA. However, the information required for environmental and health protection is still almost completely missing in the CE marking.</p> <p>The implementation of the ECJ ruling leads in practice, fears the UBA, to a weaker legally regulated environmental and health protection and higher pollution levels in buildings. That is why it is important for municipalities to know what they should look out for in terms of environment and health, which aspects exactly which environmental label should be treated and checked. Only then the municipality can determine what is important to her and what it wants to have checked through the voluntary environmental label.</p>