UK Civil Aviation Authority

Unmanned Aircraft Systems Delegated Regulation

UK Regulation (EU) 2019/945

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Unmanned Aircraft Systems and Third-country Operators of Unmanned Aircraft Systems

UK Regulation (EU) 2019/945 (as amended)

List of Revisions

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January 2026	Second edition, amendment 2, Correction to Articles 42 and 42A
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Note from the Editor

The content of this document is arranged as follows: the cover regulation (recitals and articles) of the implementing rule (IR) appear first, then the IR annex points.

Under the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023 (“REUL Act”), previous references to retained EU law are replaced by the term “assimilated law” and are written as either UK Reg (EU) No. ####/year or UK Reg (EU) year/####.

An ellipsis in square brackets [...] indicates that text has been intentionally left out, such as the result of an earlier amendment to the regulation, AMC, GM or CS.

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Preamble

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2018 on common rules in the field of civil aviation and establishing a European Union Aviation Safety Agency, and amending Regulations (EC) No 2111/2005, (EC) No 1008/2008, (EU) No 996/2010, (EU) No 376/2014 and Directives 2014/30/EU and 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 552/2004 and (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EEC) No 3922/91, and in particular Article 58 and Article 61 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) The unmanned aircraft systems (‘UAS’) whose operation presents the lowest risks and that belong to the ‘open’ category of operations should not be subject to classic aeronautical compliance procedures. The possibility to establish Community harmonisation legislation as referred to in paragraph 6 of Article 56 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 should be used for those UAS. Consequently, it is necessary to set out the requirements that address the risks posed by the operation of those UAS, taking full account of other applicable Union harmonisation legislation.

(2) These requirements should cover the essential requirements provided for in Article 55 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139, in particular as regards the specific features and functionalities necessary to mitigate risks pertaining to the safety of the flight, privacy, and protection of personal data, security or the environment, arising from the operation of these UAS.

(3) When manufacturers place a UAS on the market with the intention to make it available for operations under the ‘open’ category and therefore affix a class identification label on it, they should ensure compliance of the UAS with the requirements of that class.

(4) Considering the good level of safety achieved by model aircraft already made available on the market, it is appropriate to create the C4 class of UAS which should not be subject to disproportionate technical requirements for the benefit of model aircraft operators.

(5) This Regulation should also apply to UAS, which are considered as toys within the meaning of Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. Those UAS should also comply with Directive 2009/48/EC. That compliance requirement should be taken into account when defining additional safety requirements under this Regulation.

(6) UAS that are not toys within the meaning of Directive 2009/48/EC should comply with the relevant essential health and safety requirements set out in Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council in so far as this Directive applies to them, to the extent that those health and safety requirements are not intrinsically linked to the safety of the flight by UAS. Where those health and safety requirements are intrinsically linked to the safety of the flight, only this Regulation should apply.

(7) Directive 2014/30/EU and Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council should not apply to unmanned aircraft that are subject to certification according to Regulation (EU) 2018/1139, are exclusively intended for airborne use and intended to be operated only on frequencies allocated by the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union for protected aeronautical use.

(8) Directive 2014/53/EU should apply to unmanned aircraft that are not subject to certification and are not intended to be operated only on frequencies allocated by the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union for protected aeronautical use, if they intentionally emit and/or receive electromagnetic waves for the purpose of radio communication and/or radiodetermination at frequencies below 3000 GHz.

(9) Directive 2014/30/EU should apply to unmanned aircraft that are not subject to certification and are not intended to be operated only on frequencies allocated by the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union for protected aeronautical use, if they do not fall within the scope of Directive 2014/53/EU.

(10) Decision No 768/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Councilsets out common principles and horizontal provisions intended to apply to marketing of products that are subject to relevant sectorial legislation. In order to ensure consistency with other sectorial product legislation, the provisions on the marketing of UAS intended to be operated in the ‘open’ category should be aligned with the framework established by Decision 768/2008/EC.

(11) Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council applies to safety risks of UAS so far as there are no specific provisions with the same objective in rules of Union law governing the safety of the products concerned.

(12) This Regulation should apply to all forms of supply, including distance selling.

(13) Member States should take the necessary steps to ensure that UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category are made available on the market and put into service only where they do not compromise the health and safety of persons, domestic animals or property, when normally used.

(14) In order to provide citizens with high level of environmental protection, it is necessary to limit the noise emissions to the greatest possible extent. Sound power limitations applicable to UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category might be reviewed at the end of the transitional periods as defined in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947.

(15) Special attention should be paid to ensure compliance of products in the context of an increase of e-commerce. To that end, Member States should be encouraged to pursue cooperation with the competent authorities in third countries and to develop cooperation between market surveillance authorities and customs authorities. Market surveillance authorities should make use, when possible, of the 'notice and action' procedures and establish cooperation with their national authorities competent for the implementation of Directive 2000/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. They should establish close contacts allowing rapid response with key intermediaries that provide hosting services for products sold online.

(16) In order to ensure a high level of protection of public interest, such as health safety, and to guarantee fair competition on the Union market, economic operators should be responsible for the compliance of UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category with the requirements laid down in this Regulation, in relation to their respective roles in the supply and distribution chain. Therefore, it is necessary to provide a clear and proportionate distribution of obligations, which corresponds to the role of each economic operator in the supply and distribution chain.

(17) In order to facilitate communication between economic operators, national market surveillance authorities and consumers, economic operators supplying or distributing UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category should provide a website address in addition to the postal address.

(18) The manufacturer, having detailed knowledge of the design and production process, is best placed to carry out the conformity assessment procedure of UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category. Conformity assessment should therefore remain solely the obligation of the manufacturer.

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(19) This Regulation should apply to any UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category that is new to the Union market, whether a new UAS made by a manufacturer established in the Union or a new or second-hand UAS imported from a third country.

(20) It is necessary to ensure that UAS from third countries entering the Union market comply with the requirements of this Regulation if they are intended to be operated in the 'open' category. In particular, it should be ensured that manufacturers carry out appropriate conformity assessment procedures. Provision should therefore be made for importers to make sure that the UAS they place on the market comply with the requirements of this Regulation and that they do not place on the market UAS which do not comply with these requirements or present a risk. Provision should also be made for importers to make sure that the conformity assessment procedures have been carried out and that the CE marking and technical documentation drawn up by the manufacturers is available for inspection by the competent national authorities.

(21) The distributor who makes a UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category available on the market should act with due care to ensure that its handling of the product does not adversely affect its compliance. Both importers and distributors are expected to act with due care in relation to the requirements applicable when placing or making products available on the market.

(22) When placing on the market a UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category, every importer should indicate on the UAS his name, registered trade name or registered trademark and the address at which he can be contacted. Exceptions should be provided for cases where the size of the UAS does not allow this. This includes cases where the importer would have to open the packaging to put his name and address on the UAS.

(23) Any economic operator that either places a UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category on the market under his own name or trademark, or modifies a UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category in such a way that compliance with the applicable requirements may be affected, should be considered to be the manufacturer and should assume the obligations of the manufacturer.

(24) Distributors and importers, being close to the market place, should be involved in market surveillance tasks carried out by the competent national authorities, and should be prepared to participate actively, providing those authorities with all the necessary information relating to the UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category.

(25) Ensuring the traceability of a UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category throughout the whole supply chain helps to make market surveillance simpler and more efficient. An efficient traceability system facilitates the market surveillance authorities' task of tracing economic operators who make non-compliant UAS available on the market.

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(26) This Regulation should be limited to the setting out of the essential requirements. In order to facilitate the assessment of conformity of UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category with those requirements, it is necessary to provide for a presumption of conformity for products, which are in conformity with harmonised standards that are adopted in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council for the purpose of setting out detailed technical specifications of those requirements.

(27) The essential requirements applicable to UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category should be worded precisely enough to create legally binding obligations. They should be formulated so as to make it possible to assess conformity with them even in the absence of harmonised standards or where the manufacturer chooses not to apply a harmonised standard.

(28) Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 provides for a procedure for objections to harmonised standards where those standards do not entirely satisfy the requirements of the harmonisation legislation applicable to UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category under this Regulation. This procedure should apply where appropriate in relation to standards which reference have been published in the Official Journal as providing presumption of conformity with the requirements laid down in this Regulation.

(29) To enable economic operators to demonstrate and the competent authorities to ensure that UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category made available on the market comply with the essential requirements, it is necessary to provide for conformity assessment procedures. Decision No 768/2008/EC sets out modules for conformity assessment procedures, which include procedures from the least to the most stringent, in proportion to the level of risk involved and the level of safety required. In order to ensure inter-sectorial coherence and to avoid ad hoc variants of conformity assessment, conformity assessment procedures should be chosen from among those modules.

(30) Market surveillance authorities and UAS operators should have easy access to the EU declaration of conformity. In order to fulfil this requirement, manufacturers should ensure that each UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category is accompanied either by a copy of the EU declaration of conformity or by the internet address at which the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed.

(31) To ensure effective access to information for market surveillance purposes, the information required to identify all applicable Union acts for UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category should be available in a single EU declaration of conformity. In order to reduce the administrative burden on economic operators, it should be possible for that single EU declaration of conformity to be a dossier made up of relevant individual declarations of conformity.

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(32) The CE marking indicating the conformity of a product is the visible consequence of a whole process of conformity assessment in the broad sense. The general principles governing the CE marking are set out in Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Rules governing the affixing of the CE marking to UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category should be laid in this Regulation.

(33) Some UAS classes intended to be operated in the 'open' category covered by this Regulation require the intervention of conformity assessment bodies. Member States should notify the Commission of these.

(34) It is necessary to ensure a uniformly high level of performance of bodies performing conformity assessments of UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category throughout the Union, and that all such bodies perform their functions at the same level and under conditions of fair competition. Therefore, obligatory requirements should be set for conformity assessment bodies wishing to be notified in order to provide conformity assessment services.

(35) If a conformity assessment body demonstrates conformity of UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category with the criteria laid down in harmonised standards, it should be presumed to comply with the corresponding requirements set out in this Regulation.

(36) In order to ensure a consistent level of conformity assessment quality, it is also necessary to set requirements for notifying authorities and other bodies involved in the assessment, notification and monitoring of notified bodies.

(37) Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 sets out rules on the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies, provides a framework for the market surveillance of products and for controls on products from third countries, and sets out the general principles of the CE marking. The system set out in this Regulation should be complemented by the accreditation system provided for in Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

(38) Transparent accreditation as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, ensuring the necessary level of confidence in certificates of conformity, should be used by national public authorities throughout the Union as the means of demonstrating the technical competence of conformity assessment bodies.

(39) Conformity assessment bodies frequently subcontract parts of their activities linked to the assessment of conformity or have recourse to a subsidiary. In order to safeguard the level of protection required for the UAS intended to be operated in the 'open' category to be placed on the Union market, it is essential that conformity assessment subcontractors and subsidiaries fulfil the same requirements as notified bodies do in relation to the performance of conformity assessment tasks. Therefore, it is important

that the assessment of the competence and performance of bodies to be notified, and the monitoring of bodies already notified, also cover activities carried out by subcontractors and subsidiaries.

(40) It is necessary to increase the efficiency and transparency of the notification procedure and, in particular, to adapt it to new technologies so as to enable online notification.

(41) Since notified bodies may offer their services throughout the Union, it is appropriate to give the other Member States and the Commission the opportunity to raise objections concerning a notified body. It is therefore important to provide for a period during which any doubts or concerns as to the competence of conformity assessment bodies can be clarified, before they start operating as notified bodies.

(42) In the interests of competitiveness, it is crucial that notified bodies apply the conformity assessment procedures without creating unnecessary administrative burden for economic operators. For the same reason, and also to ensure equal treatment of economic operators, consistency in the technical application of the conformity assessment procedures needs to be ensured. This can best be achieved through appropriate coordination and cooperation between notified bodies.

(43) Interested parties should have the right to appeal against the result of a conformity assessment carried out by a notified body. It is important to ensure that an appeal procedure against all decisions taken by notified bodies is available.

(44) Manufacturers should take all appropriate measures to ensure that UAS intended to be operated in the ‘open’ category may be placed on the market only if, when properly stored and used for their intended purpose or under conditions, which can be reasonably foreseen, it does not endanger people’s health or safety. UAS intended to be operated in the ‘open’ category should be considered as non- compliant with the essential requirements set out in this Regulation only under conditions of use which can be reasonably foreseen, that is when such use could result from lawful and readily predictable human behaviour.

(45) In order to ensure legal certainty, it is necessary to clarify that the rules on Union market surveillance and control of products entering the Union market provided for in Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, including the provisions regarding the exchange of information through the Rapid Alert System (RAPEX), apply to UAS intended to be operated in the ‘open’ category. This Regulation should not prevent Member States from choosing the competent authorities to carry out those tasks. In order to ensure a smooth transition as regards the implementation of this Regulation, appropriate transitional measures should be provided.

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(46) UAS whose operation present the highest risks should be subject to certification. This Regulation should therefore define the conditions under which the design, production and maintenance of UAS should be subject to certification. Those conditions are linked to a higher risk of harm to third persons in case of accidents and therefore certification should be required for UAS designed to transport people, UAS designed to transport dangerous goods and for UAS that has any dimension above 3 m and is designed to be operated over assemblies of people. Certification of UAS used in the 'specific' category of operations defined in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 should also be required if, following a risk assessment, an operational authorisation issued by the competent authority considers that the risk of the operation cannot be adequately mitigated without the certification of the UAS.

(47) UAS placed on the market and intended to be operated in the 'open' category and bearing a class identification label should comply with the certification requirements for UAS operated in the 'specific' or 'certified' categories of operations, as applicable, if those UAS are used outside the 'open' category of operations.

(48) UAS operators that have their principal place of business, are established, or are resident in a third country and that conduct UAS operations within the single European sky airspace should be subject to this Regulation.

(49) The measures provided for in this Regulation are based on Opinion No 01/2018 issued by the European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) in accordance with Article 65 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Signatures

[...]

Done at Brussels, 12 March 2019.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude Juncker

CHAPTER I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT REQUIREMENTS

Article 1 - Subject matter

1. This Regulation lays down the requirements for the design and manufacture of unmanned aircraft systems ('UAS') intended to be operated under the rules and conditions defined in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and of remote identification add-ons. It also defines the type of UAS whose design, production and maintenance shall be subject to certification.

2. It also establishes rules on making UAS and accessories kit and remote identification add-ons available on the market.

3. This Regulation also lays down rules for third-country UAS operators, when they conduct a UAS operation in the United Kingdom.

Article 2 - Scope

SI 2025/1106

1. Chapter II of this Regulation applies to the following products:

(a) UAS intended to be operated under the rules and conditions applicable to the 'open' category of UAS operations pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/947, except privately built UAS, and bearing a class identification label as set out in Parts 1 to 5, 16 and 17 of the Annex to this Regulation indicating to which of the seven UAS classes referred to in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 it belongs;

(b) class UK5 accessories kits as set out in Part 16;

(c) remote identification add-ons as set out in Part 6 of the Annex to this Regulation.

2. Chapter III of this Regulation applies to UAS operated under the rules and conditions applicable to the 'certified' and 'specific' categories of UAS operations pursuant to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947.

3. Chapter IV of this Regulation applies to UAS operators that have their principal place of business, are established, or reside in a third country, if the UAS are operated in the United Kingdom.

4. This Regulation does not apply to:

(a) UAS designed to be exclusively operated in areas which are wholly or mainly enclosed;

(b) UAS with an MTOM of less than 100 g.

Article 3 - Definitions

SI 2025/1106

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

(1) 'unmanned aircraft' ('UA') means any aircraft operating or designed to operate autonomously or to be piloted remotely without a pilot on board;

(2) 'equipment to control unmanned aircraft remotely' means any instrument, equipment, mechanism, apparatus, appurtenance, software or accessory that is necessary for the safe operation of a UA other than a part and which is not carried on board that UA;

(3) 'unmanned aircraft system' ('UAS') means an unmanned aircraft and the equipment to control it remotely;

(4) 'unmanned aircraft system operator' ('UAS operator') means any legal or natural person operating or intending to operate one or more UAS;

(5) 'open' category' means a category of UAS operations that is defined in Article 4 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947;

(6) 'specific' category means a category of UAS operations that is defined in Article 5 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947;

(7) 'certified' category means a category of UAS operation that is defined in Article 6 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947;

[...]

(9) 'accreditation' means accreditation as defined in paragraph 10 of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008;

(10) 'conformity assessment' means the process demonstrating whether the specified requirements relating to a product have been fulfilled;

(11) 'conformity assessment body' means a body that performs conformity assessment activities including calibration, testing, certification and inspection;

[...]

(13) ‘manufacturer’ means any natural or legal person who manufactures a product or has a product designed or manufactured, and markets that product under their name or trademark;

(14) ‘authorised representative’ means any natural or legal person established in the United Kingdom who has received a written mandate from a manufacturer to act on his behalf in relation to specified tasks;

(15) ‘importer’ means any natural or legal person established in the United Kingdom who places a product from a third country [on the market;

(16) ‘distributor’ means any natural or legal person in the supply chain, other than the manufacturer or the importer, who makes a product available on the market;

(17) ‘economic operators’ means the manufacturer, the authorised representative of the manufacturer, the importer, and the distributor of the UAS;

(18) ‘making available on the market’ means any supply of a product for distribution, consumption or use in the United Kingdom in the course of a commercial activity, whether in exchange of payment or free of charge;

(19) ‘placing on the market’ means the first making available of a product in the United Kingdom;

[...]

(21) ‘technical specification’ means a document that establishes technical requirements to be fulfilled by a product, process or service;

(22) ‘privately built UAS’ means a UAS assembled or manufactured for the builder’s own use, not including UAS assembled from a set of parts placed on the market by the manufacturer as a single ready-to-assemble kit;

(23) ‘market surveillance authority’ means an authority prescribed in accordance with Article 3B;

(24) ‘recall’ means any measure aimed at achieving the return of a product that has already been made available to the end-user;

(25) ‘withdrawal’ means any measure aimed at preventing a product in the supply chain from being made available on the market;

[...]

(27) ‘remote pilot’ means a natural person responsible for safely conducting the flight of a UA by operating its flight controls, either manually or, when the UA flies automatically, by monitoring its course and remaining able to intervene and change its course at any time;

(28) ‘maximum take-off mass’ (‘MTOM’) means the maximum UA mass, including payload and fuel, as defined by the manufacturer or the builder, at which the UA can be operated;

(29) ‘payload’ means any instrument, mechanism, equipment, part, apparatus, appurtenance, or accessory, including communications equipment, that is installed in or attached to the aircraft, and is not used or intended to be used in operating or controlling an aircraft in flight, and is not part of an airframe, engine, or propeller;

(30) ‘follow-me mode’ means a mode of operation of a UAS where the unmanned aircraft constantly follows the remote pilot within a predetermined radius;

(31) ‘direct remote identification’ means a system that ensures the local broadcast of information about a UA in operation, including the marking of the UA, so that this information can be obtained without physical access to the UA;

(32) ‘geo-awareness’ means a function that, based on the data provided by the CAA, detects a potential breach of airspace limitations and alerts the remote pilots so that they can take effective immediate and action to prevent that breach;

(33) ‘sound power level LWA ’ means the A-weighted sound power in dB in relation to 1 pW as defined in EN ISO 3744:2010;

(34) ‘measured sound power level’ means a sound power level as determined from measurements as laid down in Part 13 of the Annex; measured values may be determined either from a single UA representative for the type of equipment or from the average of a number of UA;

(35) ‘guaranteed sound power level’ means a sound power level determined in accordance with the requirements laid down in Part 13 of the Annex which includes the uncertainties due to production variation and measurement procedures and where the manufacturer, or his authorised representative, confirms that according to the technical instruments applied and referred to in the technical documentation it is not exceeded;

(36) ‘hovering’ means staying in the same geographical position in the air;

(37) ‘assemblies of people’ means gatherings where persons are unable to move away due to the density of the people present;

(38) ‘command unit’ (‘CU’) means the equipment or system of equipment to control unmanned aircraft remotely as defined in point 32 of Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 which supports the control or the monitoring of the unmanned aircraft during any phase of flight, with the exception of any infrastructure supporting the command and control (C2) link service;

(39) ‘C2 link service’ means a communication service supplied by a third party, providing command and control between the unmanned aircraft and the CU;

(40) ‘night’ means the hours between the end of evening civil twilight and the beginning of morning civil twilight as defined in Implementing Regulation (EU) No 923/2012;

(41) ’market surveillance’ means the activities carried out and measures taken by public authorities to ensure that products comply with the requirements set out in any relevant enactment and do not endanger health, safety or an any other aspect of public interest protection;

[...]

(43) ’designated standard’ has the meaning provided in Article 3A;

(44) ’approved body’ means a conformity assessment body which has been approved under Article 18;

(45) ’UK marking’ means a marking in the form published in accordance with Article 30 (1) of RAMS;

(46) ’RAMS’ means Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) 339/93;

(47) ’the CAA’ means the Civil Aviation Authority;

(48) ’third country’ means any country or territory other than the United Kingdom.

(49) ‘relevant restricted areas’ means —

(a) geographical zones designated by regulations under Article 15 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947,

(b) areas in which flying a UA is prohibited, restricted or subject to conditions under regulations made under article 239 of the Air Navigation Order 2016(a),

(c) areas which are flight restriction zones of protected aerodromes within the meaning of article 94A(7) of the Air Navigation Order 2016(b),

(d) areas which are protected space sites within the meaning of article 94BA of the Air Navigation Order 2016(c), and

(e) places in the UK designated as prohibited places by regulations made under section 8(1) of the National Security Act 2023(d).

Article 3A - Designated Standards

SI 2022/1235

1. For the purposes of this Regulation, a ”designated standard” is a technical standard—

(a) which is adopted by the British Standards Institution for repeated or continuous application; and

(b) which has been designated by the Secretary of State by publishing its reference number in a manner the Secretary of State considers appropriate.

2. In this Article, a ”technical standard” means a document that prescribes technical requirements to be fulfilled by a product, process, service or system and which lays down one or more of the following—

(a) the characteristics required including—

(i) levels of quality, performance, interoperability, environmental protection, health, safety or dimensions, and

(ii) requirements applicable as regards the name under which a product is sold, terminology, symbols, testing and test methods, packaging, marking or labelling and conformity assessment procedures;

(b) production methods and processes where these have an effect on the characteristics of a product.

3. When considering whether the manner of publication of a technical standard under paragraph 1(b) is appropriate, the Secretary of State must have regard to whether that manner will draw sufficient attention to the standard to all persons who may have an interest in it.

4. The Secretary of State may remove the reference number of a technical standard from publication and where such a reference is removed, the technical standard is no longer a designated standard.

[...]

Article 3B - Market Surveillance Authorities

SI 2020/1593

1. The Secretary of State may prescribe by regulations one or more public authorities as market surveillance authorities for the purposes of this Regulation.

2. Regulations made under this Article are to be made by statutory instrument.

3. Regulations made under this Article may—

(a) make different provision for different purposes or areas;

(b) include supplementary, incidental or consequential provision;

(c) make transitional, transitory or saving provision.

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CHAPTER II -UAS IN THE ‘OPEN’ CATEGORY OR ‘SPECIFIC’ CATEGORY UNDER OPERATIONAL DECLARATION

UAS INTENDED TO BE OPERATED IN THE ‘OPEN’ CATEGORY OR IN THE ‘SPECIFIC’ CATEGORY UNDER OPERATIONAL DECLARATION, ACCESSORIES KITS BEARING A CLASS IDENTIFICATION LABEL AND REMOTE IDENTIFICATION ADD-ONS

SECTION 2 - OBLIGATIONS OF ECONOMIC OPERATORS

Article 4 - Requirements

SI 2025/1106

1. The products referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 2 shall meet the requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6, 16 and 17 of the Annex.

2. UAS shall comply with the relevant health and safety requirements set out in the Supply of Machinery (Safety) Regulations 2008 only in relation to risks other than those linked to the safety of the UA flight.

3. Any updates of software of the products that have already been made available on the market may be made only if such updates do not affect the compliance of the product.

AMC1 to Article 4(2)

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER REGULATIONS

According to Article 4, UAS shall comply with the Supply of Machinery (Safety) Regulation 2008 (SMR 2008) for design aspects not related to the safety of the flight.

These non-flight functions may include, but are not limited to, mechanical hazards, electrical safety during charging, or safe handling on the ground. Provisions of SMR 2008 that would interfere with flight safety, such as emergency stop functions that would disrupt the flight, need not be applied. The applicable standards depend on the designer’s system’s configuration and on the use of off-the-shelf components (COTS). However, the following essential health and safety requirements of SMR 2008 shown in the table below might be taken into account to achieve compliance with the relevant

regulations and comply with UK class marking and class identification requirements, which may lead to further regulations being applicable and triggered by the SMR, such as the Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 2016. Sections of Schedule 2 Annex I of SMR 2008 not listed below are considered not to be applicable for UAS.

SMR 2008 Annex I section	Subject
1.1.2 (a), paragraph 2	Principles of safety integration
1.1.2 (e)	Principles of safety integration
1.1.3	Materials and products
1.1.5	Design of machinery to facilitate its handling
1.2.2	Control devices
1.3.1	Risk of loss of stability
1.5.1	Electricity supply
1.5.2	Static electricity
1.5.4	Errors of fitting
1.5.6	Fire
1.5.7	Explosion
1.5.10	Radiation
1.5.11	External radiation
1.5.12	Laser radiation
1.5.13	Emissions of hazardous materials and substances
1.7.3	Marking of machinery
1.7.4.3	Sales literature

GM1 to Article 4(1)

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

APPLICABILITY OF CLASS MARKING REQUIREMENTS

All products intended for use in the Open category must bear the correct class marking label and meet the requirements set out in the corresponding part of the Annex to the Regulation. The correct class is determined by the UA's maximum take-off mass, as summarised in the table below.

Weight	Class	Annex
Less than 100g	Voluntarily UK0	Part 1
Less than 250g	UK0 (mandatory)	Part 1
Less than 900g	UK1	Part 2
Less than 4 kg	UK2	Part 3
Less than 25 kg	UK3	Part 4
Less than 25 kg	UK4	Part 5
Less than 25 kg	UK5 (+UK3)	Part 16 (+Part 4)
Less than 25 kg	UK6 (+UK3)	Part 17 (+Part 4)

Please note that UAS of class UK5 or UK6 have to comply with the requirements of class UK3 as in addition to UK5 or UK6 requirements

Article 5 - Making available on the market

1. Products shall only be made available on the market if they satisfy the requirements of this Chapter and do not endanger the health or safety of persons, animals or property.

GM1 to Article 5

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

Only products that do not endanger the health or safety of people, animals or property may be made available in the UK. This includes not only safety of the product during flight, but also its broader safety as a manufactured item.

In addition to demonstrating compliance with the applicable provisions of Article 4, economic operators, with a special focus on manufacturers, may consider general product safety principles to ensure the design and manufacturing of the product does not introduce hazards due to unstable structures, unsafe energy sources or hazardous substances. This may include the assessment of chemical and material risks in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals)) and The Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2012 (RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances) Regulations).

In addition, the Radio Equipment Regulations 2017 and Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016 may apply, depending on the specific product's design, but particularly where the product includes wireless communication modules or emits electromagnetic signals.

Article 6 - Obligations of manufacturers

SI 2025/1106

1. When placing their product on the market, manufacturers shall ensure that it has been designed and manufactured in compliance with the requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6, 16 and 17 of the Annex.

2. Manufacturers shall draw up the technical documentation provided for in Article 17 and carry out the relevant conformity assessment procedure referred to in Article 13 or have it outsourced.

Where compliance of the product with the requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6, 16 and 17 of the Annex has been demonstrated by that conformity assessment procedure, manufacturers shall draw up a declaration of conformity and affix the UK marking.

3. Manufacturers shall keep the technical documentation and the declaration of conformity for 10 years after the product has been placed on the market.

4. Manufacturers shall ensure that procedures are in place for series production to remain in conformity with this Chapter. Changes in product design, characteristics or software, and changes in the harmonised standards or in technical specifications by reference to which conformity of a product is declared shall be adequately taken into account.

When deemed appropriate with regard to the risks presented by a product, manufacturers shall, to protect the health and safety of consumers, carry out sample testing of marketed products, investigate, and, if necessary, keep a register of complaints, of non-conforming products and product recalls and shall keep distributors informed of any such monitoring.

5. Manufacturers of UAS shall ensure that the UA bears a type and a unique serial number allowing for its identification, and if applicable, compliant with the requirements defined in the corresponding Parts 1 to 5, 16 and 17 of the Annex. Manufacturers of class UK5 accessories kits shall ensure that the kits bears a type and a unique serial number allowing for their identification. Manufacturers of remote identification add-ons shall ensure that the remote identification add-on bears a type and a unique serial number allowing for their identification and compliant with the requirements defined in Part 6 of the Annex. In all cases, manufacturers shall ensure that a unique serial number is also affixed to the declaration of conformity or to the simplified declaration of conformity referred to in Article 14.

6. Manufacturers shall indicate on the product their name, registered trade name or registered trademark, website address and the postal address at which they can be contacted or, where that is not possible, on its packaging, or in a document accompanying it. The address shall indicate a single point at which the manufacturer can be contacted. The contact details shall be indicated in English.

7. Manufacturers shall ensure that the product is accompanied by the manufacturers' instructions and information notice required by Parts 1 to 6, 16 and 17 of the Annex in English. Such manufacturers' instructions and information notice, as well as any labelling, shall be clear, understandable and legible.

8. Manufacturers shall ensure that each product is accompanied by a copy of the declaration of conformity or by a simplified declaration of conformity. Where a simplified declaration of conformity is provided, it shall contain the exact internet address where the full text of the declaration of conformity can be obtained.

9. Manufacturers who consider or have reason to believe that products which they have placed on the market are not in conformity with this Chapter shall immediately take the corrective measures necessary to bring that product into conformity, to withdraw it or recall it, if appropriate. Where the product presents a risk, manufacturers shall immediately inform the market surveillance authority to that effect, giving details, in particular, of the non-compliance, of any corrective measures taken and of the results thereof.

10. Manufacturers shall, further to a reasoned request from a market surveillance authority, provide it with all the information and documentation in paper or electronic form necessary to demonstrate the conformity of the product with this Chapter, in English. They shall cooperate with that authority, at its request, on any action taken to eliminate the risks posed by the product which they have placed on the market.

11. When placing on the market a class UK5 or UK6 UAS or a class UK5 add-on, manufacturers shall inform the market surveillance authority.

12. Where a manufacturer places a product of a particular type on the market for the first time, the manufacturer must give a market surveillance authority a notice consisting of—

(a) a statement that the manufacturer has placed a product of this type on the market for the first time,

(b) the name of the manufacturer of the product,

(c) the unique code assigned by the manufacturer to this type, and

(d) if the manufacturer assigns, to products of this type, serial numbers which indicate the product type or other features of the product, an explanation of how the serial numbers indicate the product type or other features of the product.

AMC1 to Article 6(3), 10 and 12

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

DOCUMENTATION AND COOPERATION WITH THE MARKET SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY (MSA)

In line with paragraph 3, manufacturers shall retain the technical documentation and the declaration of conformity for a period of 10 years following the date the product has been placed on the market. The requirement applies to deviating product versions requiring new technical documentation or a new or updated declaration of conformity. The following example illustrates this case:

> *A product is placed on the market for the first time on 20 January 2026, leading to a minimum documentation storage deadline of 19 January 2036. The product undergoes significant changes, finally leading to another version requiring an update or new issue of the declaration of conformity on 1 July 2027, leading to a minimum documentation storage deadline of 30 June 2037 for the updated version.*

Technical documentation and the declaration of conformity should be stored securely and in a manner that ensures accessibility throughout the retention period. Where documents are maintained in digital format, systems should include redundancy and data integrity measures to protect against hardware failures, fire, cyber threats or data corruption. Manufacturers are encouraged to implement IT security practices that support long-term data availability and traceability.

In line with paragraph 10, furthermore, upon receiving a reasoned request from the MSA the manufacturer should supply all necessary documentation to demonstrate product conformity. Such documentation may include, but is not limited to: technical documentation, declarations of conformity, design specifications or technical drawings, test reports and compliance statements, product photographs and labelling evidence, user manuals and instructions or certificates of conformity issued by a CAB, where applicable.

The manufacturers should cooperate with any investigation undertaken by the MSA to ensure risks posed by the product are eliminated. This includes responding to queries, providing supplementary information upon request, and supporting the authority in identifying the cause of non-compliance or risk.

To comply with the manufacturer’s obligation, especially at paragraph 12, of informing the MSA when placing UK0 - UK6 UAS, remote ID add-ons or UK5 add-ons on the market, the manufacturer may contact the MSA via MSAenquiries@caa.co.uk.

Manufacturer’s personnel who want to provide reports to the MSA as part of a whistleblowing activity are encouraged to contact the MSA by filing the whistleblowing report at https://www.caa.co.uk/our-work/make-a-report-or-complaint/report-something/make-a-whistleblowing-report/.

UK Regulation (EU) 2019/945

AMC1 to Article 6(4)

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

PRODUCTION CONFORMITY AND MONITORING (FOR MANUFACTURERS)

To ensure that series production continues to conform with the requirements, manufacturers shall implement a documented and proportionate procedure to monitor the consistency and compliance of their products, taking into account changes in design, software, or applicable standards and technical specifications. The procedures should include a system for monitoring post-market performance and addressing non-conformities. Manufacturers may want to establish and maintain a system to receive, log, and investigate complaints received from end users and other stakeholders. This may include a clustering and trend analysis of recurring complaints and allow the tracking of corrective actions and investigations undertaken. This register may consist of specific information on the affected model, hardware and software version identifiers, class label, and distribution routes. The registry may also be maintained by using sample testing results and information.

Sample testing may include, but is not limited to:

- A review of the documentation provided with the product
- The labelling affixed to the product or packaging
- Inspection of the information notice supplied with the product
- Power-up and functional verification
- Tests of essential features, including the remote identification function
- Visual inspections for material integrity or wear
- Verification of serial numbers and manufacturer details

Sample tests and complaint analysis may not be performed by the same personnel who are involved in the development of the technical documentation, packaging, or development, but may be fulfilled by an independent quality management function and personnel qualified for quality management and independent check performance. They should ensure proportionality to the complexity of the system and the number of products put on the market.

Manufacturers may want to maintain a record or registry of all sample tests performed, including the date, methodology, product identification and any conclusions, actions taken, or improvement activities triggered and where applicable, inform the relevant design and manufacturing processes to be updated by incorporating corrective actions or improvement actions.

Distributors shall be informed of any safety-related product monitoring, identified non-conformities, recalls, or corrective actions. This may include the provision of technical bulletins or safety communications where appropriate.

AMC1 to Article 6(9)

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

MANAGEMENT OF NON-CONFORMING PRODUCTS (MANUFACTURERS)

Where a manufacturer identifies or has reason to believe that a product placed on the market does not conform with the applicable requirements of this Chapter, they shall take immediate and appropriate corrective measures to bring the product into conformity or recall it, as necessary. This includes situations where the product, although in compliance, presents a risk.

Non-conformities that appear as part of the conformity assessment must be managed by the manufacturer and be resolved with the CAB assessing the product or organisation as per the applicable Conformity Assessment Scheme procedures.

If a manufacturer considers or has reason to believe that a product they have placed on the market poses a risk, even in the absence of a confirmed non-compliance, they shall inform the MSA within 72 hours, via email to MSAenquiries@caa.co.uk. The notification should include a description of the issue, affected product identifiers, the scope of distribution, corrective measures taken or proposed actions, and potential results of internal investigations or information on planned investigations. Where the product poses a risk to health and safety in the absence of a confirmed non-compliance, manufacturers may also inform and collaborate with the CAB involved in the chosen conformity assessment procedure.

If a manufacturer has reason to believe that a product they have placed on the market is not in conformity with this Regulation or any other relevant enactment, the manufacturer is encouraged to notify any relevant economic operators and inform the MSA without undue delay. The MSA may be contacted via the UK CAA website or directly by email at MSAenquiries@caa.co.uk.

Corrective measures may include software patches, physical updates, retrofit kits, product advisories, or full product recalls or replacements. These actions should be defined, initiated and communicated in coordination with the MSA to end users and other relevant stakeholders. Communications should include detailed product identifications to ensure accuracy and traceability. Relevant identifiers may consist of model name, serial number, marketing product name, hardware and software version identifiers, production

dates, the date the product was first made on the market, or relevant batch numbers. Communications to end users may include formal notifications, market outreach via distributors, video messages, e-mail, social media or contacting media outlets.

Where a product is recalled from the market, manufacturers shall collect evidence of the recall effort, which may include copies of public or customer-facing notifications, records of serial numbers of returned or replaced products, photo or video documentation, user confirmations and acknowledgements, and internal audit trails of the recall process. Such evidence may be retained as part of the manufacturer's complaint and post-market monitoring systems to support traceability for future reference.

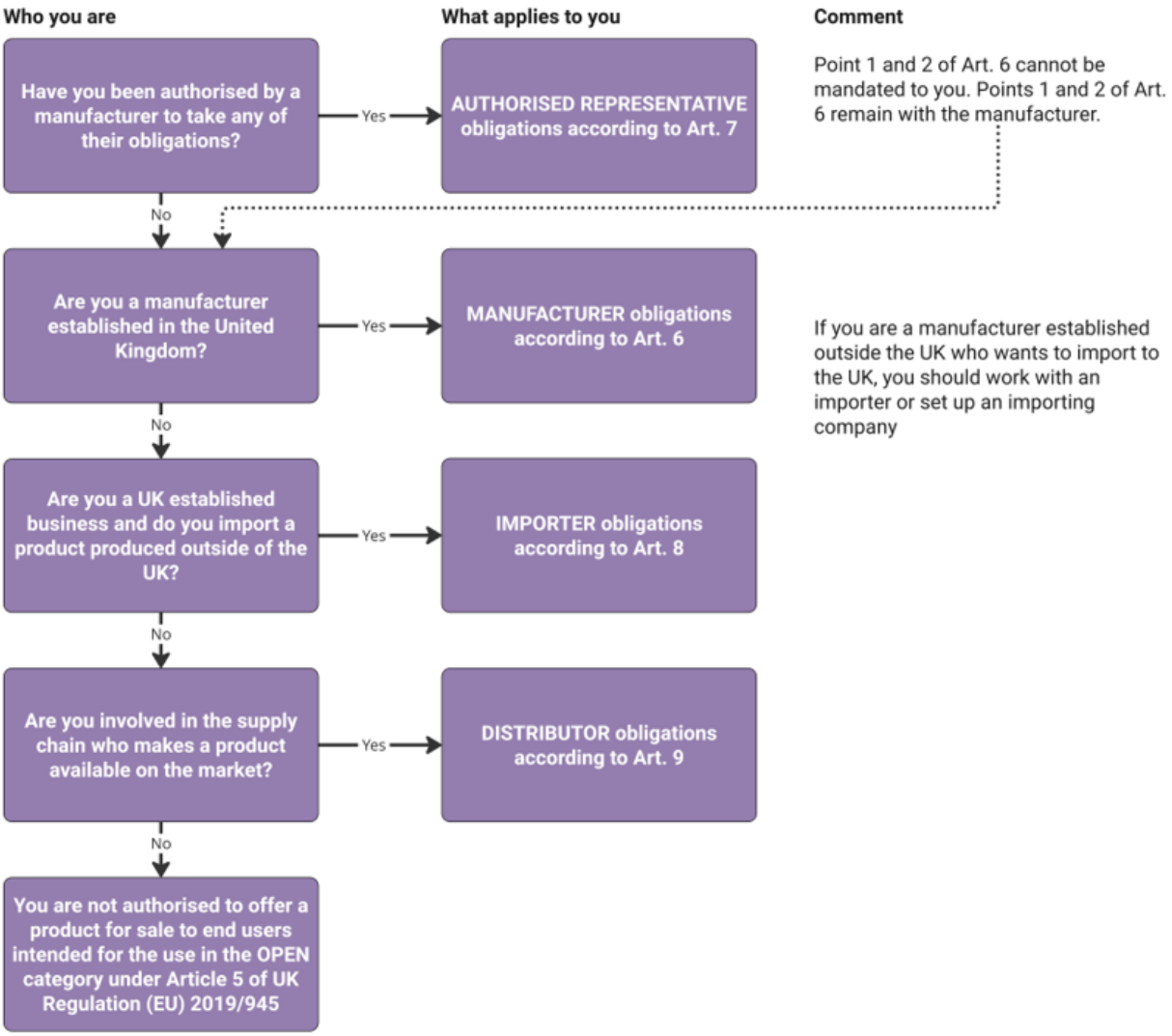
GM1 to Article 6

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

ECONOMIC OPERATORS AND ROLES

Determining the individual economic operator's role in the supply chain is essential to identifying applicable obligations. The decision logic illustrated below may help to identify the correct role and set of obligations.

UK Regulation (EU) 2019/945



It is the responsibility of the relevant economic operator to ensure that the UAS intended for the use in the Open category, class C5 accessories kits and remote identification add-ons comply with the requirements of Part 1 to 6, 16, and 17 of the Annex to this Regulation.

GM2 to Article 6

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

REQUIREMENTS FOR ECONOMIC OPERATORS

The following table provides an overview of the obligations applicable to the relevant economic operators. Everywhere, the table shows an “X” where an obligation applies to the economic operator outlined in the specific column.

UK Regulation (EU) 2019/945

If an importer or distributor places a product on the market solely under their name, the obligations of manufacturers apply to them in full.

Requirement	Economic Operator			
	Manufacturer	Auth. Rep.	Importer	Distributor
Product design complies requirements for UK1 – UK6, UK5 accessories kits or remote ID add-on modules	X			
Draw up technical documentation	X			
Ensure technical documentation is drawn up	X		X	
Carry out conformity assessment procedure	X			
Ensure conformity assessment is carried out	X		X	
Draw up declaration of conformity	X			
Technical documentation storage for MSA disposal for 10 years	X	X	X	
Declaration of conformity storage for MSA disposal for 10 years	X	X	X	
Procedures for conformity assurance in series production	X			
Sample testing of marketed products	X		X	
Register of complaints	X		X	
Register of product recalls	X		X	
Register of non-conforming products	X		X	
Ensure UA bears type	X		X	
Ensure UA bears serial number	X		X	
Name/registered trade name/ registered trademark, website address and postal address on product or packaging or additional document	X		X*	X**
Ensure product bears UK marking and UA class identification and indication of the sound power level (when required)	X		X	X
Ensure product is accompanied by manufacturers' instructions	X		X	X
Ensure product is accompanied by information notice	X		X	X
Ensure product is accompanied by a copy of the declaration of conformity	X		X	X
Take corrective measures in case of product non-conformity	X		X	X
Withdraw or recall product (if appropriate) in case of product non-conformity	X		X	X
Inform MSA where a product presents a risk	X		X	X
Provide all information and documentation necessary to demonstrate conformity to MSA upon reasoned request	X	X	X	X
Provide all information and documentation to border control upon request		X		
Cooperation with MSA upon request on products posing a risk	X		X	X

Requirement	Economic Operator			
	Manufacturer	Auth. Rep.	Importer	Distributor
Cooperation with MSA and border control authorities upon request on products posing a safety risk		X		
Informing MSA when placing UK5/UK6 or UK5 add-on on the market	X		X	
Informing manufacturer of health and safety risks			X	
Informing manufacturer and importer of risks				X
Not placing non-conforming products on the market	X		X	X
Storage and transport conditions do not lead to non-compliance or non-conformity			X	X

X* must ensure both their own and the manufacturer's name, registered trade name or registered trademark, website and postal addresses are included

X** must ensure both the manufacturer's and importer's name, registered trade name or registered trademark, website and postal addresses are included. These details are not necessary for the distributor.

Notes:

Manufacturer's obligations are provided in Article 6.

Authorised representative's obligations are provided in Article 7.

Importer's obligations are provided in Article 8.

Distributor's obligations are provided in Article 9.

Article 7 - Authorised representatives

1. A manufacturer may, by a written mandate, appoint an authorised representative.

The obligations laid down in paragraph 1 of Article 6 and the obligation to draw up the technical documentation referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 6 shall not form part of the authorised representative's mandate.

2. An authorised representative shall perform the tasks specified in the mandate received from the manufacturer. The mandate shall allow the authorised representative to do at least the following:

(a) keep the declaration of conformity and the technical documentation at the disposal of market surveillance authorities for 10 years after the product has been placed on the market;

(b) further to a reasoned request from a market surveillance or border control authority, provide that authority with all the information and documentation necessary to demonstrate the conformity of the product;

(c) cooperate with the market surveillance or border control authorities, at their request, on any action taken to eliminate the non-conformity of the products covered by the authorised representative's mandate or the safety risks posed by it.

AMC1 to Article 7

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

DELEGATED AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVE TASKS AND COMMUNICATION WITH THE MSA

Authorised representatives shall retain the technical documentation and the declaration of conformity for a period of 10 years following the date the product has been placed on the market. The requirement applies to deviating product versions requiring new technical documentation or a new or updated declaration of conformity. The following example illustrates this case:

> *A product is placed on the market for the first time on 20 January 2026, leading to a minimum documentation storage deadline of 19 January 2036. The product undergoes significant changes, finally leading to another version requiring an update or new issue of the declaration of conformity on 1 July 2027, leading to a minimum documentation storage deadline of 30 June 2037 for the updated version.*

Technical documentation and the declaration of conformity should be stored securely and in a manner that ensures accessibility throughout the retention period. Where documents are maintained in digital format, systems should include redundancy and data integrity measures to protect against hardware failures, fire, cyber threats or data corruption. Authorised representatives are encouraged to implement IT security practices that support long-term data availability and traceability.

If the authorised representative is responsible for monitoring a product after it has been placed on the market, it may be appropriate to establish a system for managing complaints and incidents that can log, cluster and investigate received reports. This register could include identifiers such as the product's model and class labels, as well as the versions of its hardware and software, and its batch or serial numbers. Clusters may include differentiation between reports relating to product safety, non-conformity or non-compliance (which would be subject to MSA reporting and corrective measures) and reports relating to product quality and features.

Where the authorised representative is mandated to undertake sample testing after the product has been placed on the market, the scope of such checks may include but is not limited to:

- Verification of labelling, UK class marking, and affixed serial numbers;
- Inspection of physical condition and material integrity;
- Review of instructions, packaging and information notices;
- Functional checks such as power-on tests, or remote identification behaviour;
- Document and software version confirmation.

Sample testing may be supported by internal quality assurance personnel.

Where the authorised representative is delegated to liaise with the MSA, they may act as the initial contact points. They should cooperate fully with requests for technical files, declarations, test documentation, or other evidence required to demonstrate product conformity. The MSA may be contacted directly at MSAenquiries@caa.co.uk.

In cases where the authorised representative identifies a non-conformity or potential risk – through an investigation, sample testing, or otherwise – they should notify the manufacturer and engage with the MSA where such communication forms part of their mandate. This includes situations where a compliant product presents a safety concern.

Investigations into non-conforming products may follow a structured methodology such as PRISM (Product Safety Risk Assessment Methodology) published by the Office for Product Safety and Standards. The PRISM framework supports consistent, evidence-based decision-making and is used by the market surveillance authority. Using PRISM for investigations performed by the authorised representative will support effective and efficient collaboration and communication between the manufacturer and the MSA. PRISM includes the following elements:

- Identification of the non-compliant product or product version;
- Risk assessment and determination of the risk level;
- Risk evaluation and assessment of whether the risk might be acceptable due to being too minor and remote; and
- Risk management and definition of corrective measures.

Where the authorised representative is delegated to take corrective measures, such measures initiated or communicated by the authorised representative may include software patches, physical updates, retrofit kits, product advisories, or full product recalls or replacements. These actions should be defined, initiated and communicated in coordination with the MSA to end users and other relevant stakeholders. Communications may include detailed product identifications to ensure accuracy and traceability. Relevant identifiers may consist of model name, serial number, marketing

product name, hardware and software version identifiers, production dates, the date the product was first made on the market, or relevant batch numbers. Communications to end users may include formal notifications, market outreach via distributors, video messages, e-mail, social media or contacting media outlets.

Where a product is recalled from the market, authorised representatives mandated to do so should collect evidence of the recall effort, which may include copies of public or customer-facing notifications, records of serial numbers of returned or replaced products, photo or video documentation, user confirmations and acknowledgements, and internal audit trails of the recall process. Such evidence may be retained as part of the representative's complaint and post-market monitoring systems to support traceability for future reference.

Furthermore, upon receiving a reasoned request from the MSA or a competent border control authority, the authorised representative should supply all necessary documentation to demonstrate product conformity. Such documentation may include, but is not limited to: Technical documentation, Declarations of Conformity, design specifications or technical drawings, test reports and compliance statements, product photographs and labelling evidence, user manuals and instructions or certificates of conformity issued by a CAB, where applicable.

The authorised representative is encouraged to fully cooperate with any investigation undertaken by the MSA. This includes but is not limited to responding to queries, providing supplementary information upon request, and supporting the authority in identifying the cause of non-compliance or risk.

AMC1 to Article 8(2), 7 , 8 , 9 and 10

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

IMPORTER ENGAGEMENT WITH THE MARKET SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY (MSA)

In line with paragraph 8, importers shall retain the technical documentation and the declaration of conformity for a period of 10 years following the date the product has been placed on the market. The requirement applies to deviating product versions requiring new technical documentation or a new or updated declaration of conformity. The following example illustrates this case:

A product is placed on the market for the first time on 20 January 2026, leading to a minimum documentation storage deadline of 19 January 2036. The product undergoes

significant changes, finally leading to another version requiring an update or new issue of the declaration of conformity on 1 July 2027, leading to a minimum documentation storage deadline of 30 June 2037 for the updated version.

Technical documentation and the declaration of conformity should be stored securely and in a manner that ensures accessibility throughout the retention period. Where documents are maintained in digital format, systems should include redundancy and data integrity measures to protect against hardware failures, fire, cyber threats or data corruption. Importers are encouraged to implement IT security practices that support long-term data availability and traceability.

If an importer considers or has reason to believe that a product they have placed on the market poses a risk, even in the absence of a confirmed non-compliance, they shall inform the MSA and manufacturer within 72 hours, via email to MSAenquiries@caa.co.uk and relevant contact details for the manufacturer. The notification should include a description of the issue, affected product identifiers, the scope of distribution, corrective measures taken or proposed actions, and potential results of internal investigations or information on planned investigations. Where the product poses a risk in the absence of a confirmed non-compliance, importers may also inform and collaborate with the CAB involved in the chosen conformity assessment procedure.

If an importer has reason to believe that a product they have placed on the market is not in conformity with this Regulation or any other relevant enactment, the importer is encouraged to notify any relevant economic operators and inform the MSA without undue delay. The MSA may be contacted via the UK CAA website or directly by email at MSAenquiries@caa.co.uk.

Upon receipt of a reasoned request from the MSA, importers must provide all information and documentation necessary to demonstrate product conformity. This may include, but is not limited to: technical documentation, Declarations of Conformity, design specifications or technical drawings, test reports and compliance statements, product photographs and labelling evidence, user manuals and instructions or certificates of conformity issued by a CAB, where applicable.

Importers are encouraged to fully support investigations initiated by the MSA. This may involve responding to queries, supplying additional evidence upon request, and assisting in clarifying any concerns related to product conformity, risks, or non-compliance. Where appropriate, importers are encouraged to work jointly with the manufacturer and the MSA to identify the source of the risk and define appropriate corrective measures. These actions may include repair, update, withdrawal, or recall of the affected product group.

Importer's personnel who want to provide reports to the MSA as part of a whistleblowing activity are encouraged to contact the MSA by filing the whistleblowing report at https://www.caa.co.uk/our-work/make-a-report-or-complaint/report-something/make-a-whistleblowing-report/.

Article 8 - Obligations of importers

SI 2025/1106

1. Importers shall only place products compliant with the requirements set out in this Chapter on the market.

2. Before placing a product on the market, importers shall ensure that:

(a) the appropriate conformity assessment procedure referred to in Article 13 has been carried out by the manufacturer;

(b) the manufacturer has drawn up the technical documentation referred to in Article 17;

(c) the product bears the UK marking and, when required, the UA class identification label and the indication of the sound power level;

(d) the product is accompanied by the documents referred to in paragraph 7 and 8 of Article 6;

(e) the manufacturer has complied with the requirements set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 6.

Where an importer considers or has reasons to believe that a product is not in conformity with the requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6, 16 and 17 of the Annex, they shall not place the product on the market until it has been brought into conformity. Furthermore, where the product presents a risk for the health and safety of consumers and third parties, the importer shall inform the manufacturer and the market surveillance authorities to that effect.

3. Importers shall indicate on the product their name, registered trade name or registered trademark, website and the postal address at which they can be contacted or, where that is not possible, on its packaging or in a document accompanying the product. The contact details shall be in English.

4. Importers shall ensure that the product is accompanied by the manufacturers' instructions and information notice required by Parts 1 to 6, 16 and 17 of the Annex in English. That manufacturers' instructions and information notice, as well as any labelling, shall be clear, understandable and legible.

5. Importers shall ensure that, while the product is under their responsibility, its storage or transport conditions do not jeopardise its compliance with the requirements set out in Article 4.

6. When deemed appropriate with regard to the risks presented by a product, importers shall, in order to protect the health and safety of end-users and third parties, carry out sample testing of products made available on the market, investigate, and, if necessary, keep a register of complaints, of non-conforming of products and product recalls, and shall keep distributors informed of any such monitoring.

7. Importers who consider or have reason to believe that a product which they have placed on the market is not in conformity with [this Regulation or any other relevant enactment shall immediately take the corrective measures necessary to bring that product into conformity, to withdraw it or recall it, if appropriate. Furthermore, where the product presents a risk, importers shall immediately inform the market surveillance authorities to that effect, giving details, in particular, of the non-compliance and of any corrective measures taken.

8. Importers shall, for 10 years after the product has been placed on the market, keep a copy of the declaration of conformity at the disposal of the market surveillance authorities and ensure that the technical documentation can be made available to those authorities, upon request.

9. Importers shall, further to a reasoned request from a market surveillance authority, provide it with all the information and documentation in paper or electronic form necessary to demonstrate the conformity of the product in English. They shall cooperate with that authority, at its request, on any action taken to eliminate the risks posed by the product which they have placed on the market.

10. When placing on the market a class UK5 or UK6 UAS or a class UK5 add-on, importers shall inform the market surveillance authorities.

AMC1 to Article 8(2)

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

IMPORTER VERIFICATION BEFORE MARKET PLACEMENT

Before placing a product on the UK market, importers are expected to verify that the manufacturer has undertaken all necessary conformity actions and that the product satisfies the conditions of this Regulation. This includes confirming that an appropriate conformity assessment procedure has been carried out. The following assessment routes can be considered acceptable:

- Internal production control for class UK0, UK4, UK5, and UK6 marked UAS or remote ID add-ons;
- Internal production control for UK1, UK2, and UK3 marked UAS bearing an equivalent EU class marking (C1, C2, C3) until 31 December 2027;
- Type examination followed by production conformity to type for UK0-UK5 UAS and remote ID add-ons; This includes UK1, UK2, and UK3 marked UAS bearing an equivalent EU class marking (C1, C2, C3) from 01 January 2028 onwards.
- Full quality assurance using an approved quality management system for UK0-UK6 classed products

Where one class is referred to in more than one option above, the manufacturer may choose one conformity assessment pathway and does not have to comply with all options.

Importers must verify that the technical documentation has been compiled by the manufacturer and includes, at minimum, a complete product description with supporting illustrations, software or firmware versions, installation instructions, conceptual and manufacturing drawings, supporting explanatory material, and a list of fully or partially applied designated standards. Documentation should also include the declaration of conformity, test reports, type examination certificates (if applicable), supporting evidence of design solutions, address of places for manufacture and storage and any documentation submitted to the CAB.

Importers shall also confirm that the product bears:

- The UKCA marking
- The UA class identification label
- The sound power level indication for class UK1, UK2, and UK3 UAS, with levels for UK1 and UK2 complying with the thresholds defined in Part 15 of the Annex.

Each product is expected to be accompanied by the manufacturer’s instructions, an information notice, and a copy of the declaration of conformity. Importers should also verify that the importer and manufacturer are identified by name, registered trade name or trademark, website and postal address. If this information cannot be reasonably affixed to the product due to size or design limitations, it may be included on the packaging or supporting documentation.

Where one or more of these conditions are not met, importers shall not place the product on the market. Instead, the issue should be communicated to the manufacturer, with clear reasoning provided.

If a product is found to present a potential risk to the health or safety of consumers or third parties, importers shall not proceed with market placement and shall notify the manufacturer and the MSA without delay.

AMC1 to Article 8(2), 7 , 8 , 9 and 10

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

IMPORTER ENGAGEMENT WITH THE MARKET SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY (MSA)

In line with paragraph 8, importers shall retain the technical documentation and the declaration of conformity for a period of 10 years following the date the product has been placed on the market. The requirement applies to deviating product versions requiring new technical documentation or a new or updated declaration of conformity. The following example illustrates this case:

A product is placed on the market for the first time on 20 January 2026, leading to a minimum documentation storage deadline of 19 January 2036. The product undergoes significant changes, finally leading to another version requiring an update or new issue of the declaration of conformity on 1 July 2027, leading to a minimum documentation storage deadline of 30 June 2037 for the updated version.

Technical documentation and the declaration of conformity should be stored securely and in a manner that ensures accessibility throughout the retention period. Where documents are maintained in digital format, systems should include redundancy and data integrity measures to protect against hardware failures, fire, cyber threats or data corruption. Importers are encouraged to implement IT security practices that support long-term data availability and traceability.

If an importer considers or has reason to believe that a product they have placed on the market poses a risk, even in the absence of a confirmed non-compliance, they shall inform the MSA and manufacturer within 72 hours, via email to MSAenquiries@caa.co.uk and relevant contact details for the manufacturer. The notification should include a description of the issue, affected product identifiers, the scope of distribution, corrective measures taken or proposed actions, and potential results of internal investigations or information on planned investigations. Where the product poses a risk in the absence of a confirmed non-compliance, importers may also inform and collaborate with the CAB involved in the chosen conformity assessment procedure.

If an importer has reason to believe that a product they have placed on the market is not in conformity with this Regulation or any other relevant enactment, the importer is encouraged to notify any relevant economic operators and inform the MSA without undue delay. The MSA may be contacted via the UK CAA website or directly by email at MSAenquiries@caa.co.uk.

Upon receipt of a reasoned request from the MSA, importers must provide all information and documentation necessary to demonstrate product conformity. This may include, but is not limited to: technical documentation, Declarations of Conformity, design specifications or technical drawings, test reports and compliance statements, product photographs and labelling evidence, user manuals and instructions or certificates of conformity issued by a CAB, where applicable.

Importers are encouraged to fully support investigations initiated by the MSA. This may involve responding to queries, supplying additional evidence upon request, and assisting in clarifying any concerns related to product conformity, risks, or non-compliance. Where appropriate, importers are encouraged to work jointly with the manufacturer and the MSA to identify the source of the risk and define appropriate corrective measures. These actions may include repair, update, withdrawal, or recall of the affected product group.

Importer's personnel who want to provide reports to the MSA as part of a whistleblowing activity are encouraged to contact the MSA by filing the whistleblowing report at https://www.caa.co.uk/our-work/make-a-report-or-complaint/report-something/make-a-whistleblowing-report/.

AMC1 to Article 8(7)

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

MANAGEMENT OF NON-CONFORMING PRODUCTS (IMPORTERS)

Where an importer identifies or has reason to believe that a product placed on the market is not in conformity or presents a potential risk, appropriate corrective measures are expected to be taken without undue delay. This may apply even where the product formally complies with applicable requirements. Non-conformities that appear as part of the conformity assessment must be managed by the manufacturer and be resolved with the CAB assessing the product or organisation as per the applicable Conformity Assessment Scheme procedures.

Depending on the nature and severity of the issue, corrective measures could include software updates, add-on kits, hardware replacements, user advisories, or full product recalls. To ensure an informed and evidence-based approach to corrective measures,

importers may adopt structured methods such as the PRISM (Product Safety Risk Assessment Methodology) framework. PRISM supports consistent investigations, and its key steps include:

- Identification of the non-compliant product or product version;
- Risk assessment and determination of the risk level;
- Risk evaluation and assessment of whether the risk might be acceptable due to being too minor and remote; and
- Risk management and definition of corrective measures.

Relevant identifiers may consist of model name, serial number, marketing product name, hardware and software version identifiers, production dates, the date the product was first made on the market, or relevant batch numbers. Communications to end users may include formal notifications, market outreach via distributors, video messages, e-mail, social media or contacting media outlets.

Evidence of such corrective activities may be gathered and retained by the importer, including:

- Records of end-user notifications;
- Details of products returned, replaced, or modified;
- Supporting visuals or acknowledgements from users;
- Internal audit trails of the recall or correction process.

This information may support future audits, MSA inquiries, or manufacturer coordination. In all cases, importers are expected to act in a timely and proportionate manner, especially where a product may pose a serious risk to health and safety.

Article 9 - Obligations of distributors

1. When making a product available on the market, distributors shall act with due care in relation to the requirements set out in this Chapter.

2. Before making a product available on the market, distributors shall verify that the product bears the UK marking and, when applicable, the UA class identification label and the indication of the sound power level, is accompanied by the documents referred to in paragraphs 7 and 8 of Article 6 and that the manufacturer and the importer have complied with the requirements set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 6 and in paragraph 3 of Article 8.

Distributors shall ensure that the product is accompanied by the manufacturers' instructions and information notice required by Parts 1 to 6, 16 and 17 of the Annex in English. Those manufacturers' instructions and information notice, as well as any labelling, shall be clear, understandable and legible.

Where a distributor considers or has reason to believe that a product is not in conformity with the requirements set out in Article 4, he shall not make the product available on the market until it has been brought into conformity. Furthermore, where the product presents a risk, the distributor shall inform the manufacturer or the importer to that effect, as well as the market surveillance authorities.

3. Distributors shall ensure that, while a product is under their responsibility, its storage or transport conditions do not jeopardise its compliance with the requirements set out in Article 4.

4. Distributors who consider or have reasons to believe that a product which they have made available on the market is not in conformity with this Regulation or any other relevant enactment] shall make sure that the corrective measures necessary to bring that product into conformity, to withdraw it or recall it, if appropriate, are taken. Furthermore, where the product presents a risk, distributors shall immediately inform the market surveillance authorities to that effect, giving details, in particular, of the non-compliance and of any corrective measures taken.

5. Distributors shall, further to a reasoned request from a market surveillance authority, provide it with all the information and documentation in paper or electronic form necessary to demonstrate the conformity of the product. They shall cooperate with that authority, at its request, on any action taken to eliminate the risks posed by the product which they have made available on the market.

AMC1 to Article 8(2), 7 , 8 , 9 and 10

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

IMPORTER ENGAGEMENT WITH THE MARKET SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY (MSA)

In line with paragraph 8, importers shall retain the technical documentation and the declaration of conformity for a period of 10 years following the date the product has been placed on the market. The requirement applies to deviating product versions requiring new technical documentation or a new or updated declaration of conformity. The following example illustrates this case:

A product is placed on the market for the first time on 20 January 2026, leading to a minimum documentation storage deadline of 19 January 2036. The product undergoes significant changes, finally leading to another version requiring an update or new issue of the declaration of conformity on 1 July 2027, leading to a minimum documentation storage deadline of 30 June 2037 for the updated version.

Technical documentation and the declaration of conformity should be stored securely and in a manner that ensures accessibility throughout the retention period. Where documents are maintained in digital format, systems should include redundancy and data integrity measures to protect against hardware failures, fire, cyber threats or data corruption. Importers are encouraged to implement IT security practices that support long-term data availability and traceability.

If an importer considers or has reason to believe that a product they have placed on the market poses a risk, even in the absence of a confirmed non-compliance, they shall inform the MSA and manufacturer within 72 hours, via email to MSAenquiries@caa.co.uk and relevant contact details for the manufacturer. The notification should include a description of the issue, affected product identifiers, the scope of distribution, corrective measures taken or proposed actions, and potential results of internal investigations or information on planned investigations. Where the product poses a risk in the absence of a confirmed non-compliance, importers may also inform and collaborate with the CAB involved in the chosen conformity assessment procedure.

If an importer has reason to believe that a product they have placed on the market is not in conformity with this Regulation or any other relevant enactment, the importer is encouraged to notify any relevant economic operators and inform the MSA without undue delay. The MSA may be contacted via the UK CAA website or directly by email at MSAenquiries@caa.co.uk.

Upon receipt of a reasoned request from the MSA, importers must provide all information and documentation necessary to demonstrate product conformity. This may include, but is not limited to: technical documentation, Declarations of Conformity, design specifications or technical drawings, test reports and compliance statements, product photographs and labelling evidence, user manuals and instructions or certificates of conformity issued by a CAB, where applicable.

Importers are encouraged to fully support investigations initiated by the MSA. This may involve responding to queries, supplying additional evidence upon request, and assisting in clarifying any concerns related to product conformity, risks, or non-compliance. Where appropriate, importers are encouraged to work jointly with the manufacturer and the MSA to identify the source of the risk and define appropriate corrective measures. These actions may include repair, update, withdrawal, or recall of the affected product group.

Importer's personnel who want to provide reports to the MSA as part of a whistleblowing activity are encouraged to contact the MSA by filing the whistleblowing report at https://www.caa.co.uk/our-work/make-a-report-or-complaint/report-something/make-a-whistleblowing-report/.

AMC1 to Article 9(2)

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

DISTRIBUTOR VERIFICATION BEFORE MARKET AVAILABILITY

Before making a product available on the UK market, distributors are expected to verify that key compliance elements have been satisfied by the manufacturer and importer. This verification process shall include confirming that the product is appropriately marked with the UK marking and the relevant class identification label. For products in class UK1, UK2, and UK3, the distributor may also check that the sound power level is indicated, and that the declared values for UK1 and UK2 products fall within the limits defined in Part 15 of the Annex.

In addition, distributors shall ensure that each unit is accompanied by the manufacturer's instructions, an information notice, and a copy of the declaration of conformity. These documents and any attached labelling should be clear, legible, and presented in English. Information such as the name, registered trade name or trademark, website and postal address of the manufacturer and importer is expected to be affixed to the product. Where the size or design does not allow for visible placement of this information, the details may be presented on the product packaging, or in a document accompanying it.

Distributors shall also confirm that the manufacturer has prepared a complete set of technical documentation, including details on the design, means of compliance, and supporting test results. While distributors are not expected to conduct a technical assessment, a basic confirmation that the declaration of conformity is valid and references appropriate standards may support confidence in product compliance.

Where any expected conditions are not met, distributors shall refrain from making the product available on the market. If a distributor considers or has reason to believe that a product they have placed on the market poses a risk, even in the absence of a confirmed non-compliance, they shall inform the MSA, manufacturer and importer within 72 hours, via email to MSAenquiries@caa.co.uk and relevant contact details for the manufacturer and importer.

The notification should include a description of the issue, affected product identifiers, the scope of distribution, corrective measures taken or proposed actions, and potential results of internal investigations or information on planned investigations. Where the

product poses a risk in the absence of a confirmed non-compliance, distributors may also inform and collaborate with the CAB involved in the chosen conformity assessment procedure. If a manufacturer has reason to believe that a product they have placed on the market is not in conformity with this Regulation or any other relevant enactment, the manufacturer is encouraged to notify any relevant economic operators and inform the MSA without undue delay. The MSA may be contacted via the UK CAA website or directly by email at MSAenquiries@caa.co.uk.

AMC1 to Article 9(4) and (5)

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

DISTRIBUTOR ENGAGEMENT WITH THE MARKET SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY (MSA)

If a distributor considers or has reason to believe that a product they have placed on the market poses a risk to, even in the absence of a confirmed non-compliance, they shall inform the MSA, manufacturer and importer within 72 hours, via email to MSAenquiries@caa.co.uk and relevant contact details for the manufacturer and importer. The notification should include a description of the issue, affected product identifiers, the scope of distribution, corrective measures taken or proposed actions, and potential results of internal investigations or information on planned investigations. Where the product poses a risk in the absence of a confirmed non-compliance, distributors may also inform and collaborate with the CAB involved in the chosen conformity assessment procedure.

Distributors shall take corrective measures and bring the product back into conformity if they become aware of a non-conformity. Corrective measures may include updates to product software, provision of modification kits, safety notices, or, where warranted, full product recalls. Distributors may coordinate with manufacturers, importers and the MSA to define, initiate, and communicate such actions. Communications may reference product identifiers such as model name, serial number, version of hardware or software, and relevant production or batch dates to ensure traceability.

Upon receipt of a reasoned request from the MSA, distributors must provide all information and documentation necessary to demonstrate product conformity. This may include, but is not limited to: technical documentation, Declarations of Conformity, design specifications or technical drawings, test reports and compliance statements, product photographs and labelling evidence, user manuals and instructions or certificates of conformity issued by a Conformity Assessment Body (CAB), where applicable.

Distributors are expected to fully support investigations initiated by the MSA. This may involve responding to queries, supplying additional evidence upon request, and assisting in clarifying any concerns related to product conformity, risks, or non-compliance. Where appropriate, importers are encouraged to work jointly with the manufacturer, importer and the MSA to identify the source of the risk and define appropriate corrective measures. These actions may include repair, update, withdrawal, or recall of the affected product group.

Distributor's personnel who want to provide reports to the MSA as part of a whistleblowing activity are encouraged to contact the MSA by filing the whistleblowing report at https://www.caa.co.uk/our-work/make-a-report-or-complaint/report-something/make-a-whistleblowing-report/.

Article 10 - Cases in which obligations of manufacturers apply to importers and distributors

An importer or distributor shall be considered a manufacturer for the purposes of this Chapter and shall be subject to the obligations of manufacturers pursuant to Article 6, where they place a product on the market under their name or trademark or modify the product already placed on the market in such a way that compliance with this Chapter may be affected.

AMC1 to Article 6(3), 10 and 12

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

DOCUMENTATION AND COOPERATION WITH THE MARKET SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY (MSA)

In line with paragraph 3, manufacturers shall retain the technical documentation and the declaration of conformity for a period of 10 years following the date the product has been placed on the market. The requirement applies to deviating product versions requiring new technical documentation or a new or updated declaration of conformity. The following example illustrates this case:

> *A product is placed on the market for the first time on 20 January 2026, leading to a minimum documentation storage deadline of 19 January 2036. The product undergoes significant changes, finally leading to another version requiring an update or new issue of the declaration of conformity on 1 July 2027, leading to a minimum documentation storage deadline of 30 June 2037 for the updated version.*

Technical documentation and the declaration of conformity should be stored securely and in a manner that ensures accessibility throughout the retention period. Where documents are maintained in digital format, systems should include redundancy and data integrity measures to protect against hardware failures, fire, cyber threats or data corruption. Manufacturers are encouraged to implement IT security practices that support long-term data availability and traceability.

In line with paragraph 10, furthermore, upon receiving a reasoned request from the MSA the manufacturer should supply all necessary documentation to demonstrate product conformity. Such documentation may include, but is not limited to: technical documentation, declarations of conformity, design specifications or technical drawings, test reports and compliance statements, product photographs and labelling evidence, user manuals and instructions or certificates of conformity issued by a CAB, where applicable.

The manufacturers should cooperate with any investigation undertaken by the MSA to ensure risks posed by the product are eliminated. This includes responding to queries, providing supplementary information upon request, and supporting the authority in identifying the cause of non-compliance or risk.

To comply with the manufacturer's obligation, especially at paragraph 12, of informing the MSA when placing UK0 - UK6 UAS, remote ID add-ons or UK5 add-ons on the market, the manufacturer may contact the MSA via MSAenquiries@caa.co.uk.

Manufacturer's personnel who want to provide reports to the MSA as part of a whistleblowing activity are encouraged to contact the MSA by filing the whistleblowing report at https://www.caa.co.uk/our-work/make-a-report-or-complaint/report-something/make-a-whistleblowing-report/.

AMC1 to Article 8(2), 7 , 8 , 9 and 10

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

IMPORTER ENGAGEMENT WITH THE MARKET SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY (MSA)

In line with paragraph 8, importers shall retain the technical documentation and the declaration of conformity for a period of 10 years following the date the product has been placed on the market. The requirement applies to deviating product versions requiring new technical documentation or a new or updated declaration of conformity. The following example illustrates this case:

A product is placed on the market for the first time on 20 January 2026, leading to a minimum documentation storage deadline of 19 January 2036. The product undergoes significant changes, finally leading to another version requiring an update or new issue of the declaration of conformity on 1 July 2027, leading to a minimum documentation storage deadline of 30 June 2037 for the updated version.

Technical documentation and the declaration of conformity should be stored securely and in a manner that ensures accessibility throughout the retention period. Where documents are maintained in digital format, systems should include redundancy and data integrity measures to protect against hardware failures, fire, cyber threats or data corruption. Importers are encouraged to implement IT security practices that support long-term data availability and traceability.

If an importer considers or has reason to believe that a product they have placed on the market poses a risk, even in the absence of a confirmed non-compliance, they shall inform the MSA and manufacturer within 72 hours, via email to MSAenquiries@caa.co.uk and relevant contact details for the manufacturer. The notification should include a description of the issue, affected product identifiers, the scope of distribution, corrective measures taken or proposed actions, and potential results of internal investigations or information on planned investigations. Where the product poses a risk in the absence of a confirmed non-compliance, importers may also inform and collaborate with the CAB involved in the chosen conformity assessment procedure.

If an importer has reason to believe that a product they have placed on the market is not in conformity with this Regulation or any other relevant enactment, the importer is encouraged to notify any relevant economic operators and inform the MSA without undue delay. The MSA may be contacted via the UK CAA website or directly by email at MSAenquiries@caa.co.uk.

Upon receipt of a reasoned request from the MSA, importers must provide all information and documentation necessary to demonstrate product conformity. This may include, but is not limited to: technical documentation, Declarations of Conformity, design specifications or technical drawings, test reports and compliance statements, product photographs and labelling evidence, user manuals and instructions or certificates of conformity issued by a CAB, where applicable.

Importers are encouraged to fully support investigations initiated by the MSA. This may involve responding to queries, supplying additional evidence upon request, and assisting in clarifying any concerns related to product conformity, risks, or non-compliance. Where appropriate, importers are encouraged to work jointly with the manufacturer and the MSA to identify the source of the risk and define appropriate corrective measures. These actions may include repair, update, withdrawal, or recall of the affected product group.

UK Regulation (EU) 2019/945

Importer's personnel who want to provide reports to the MSA as part of a whistleblowing activity are encouraged to contact the MSA by filing the whistleblowing report at https://www.caa.co.uk/our-work/make-a-report-or-complaint/report-something/make-a-whistleblowing-report/.

Article 11 - Identification of economic operators

1. Economic operators shall, on request, identify the following to the market surveillance authorities:

(a) any economic operator who has supplied them with a product;

(b) any economic operator to whom they have supplied a product.

2. Economic operators shall be able to present the information referred to in paragraph 1:

(a) for 10 years after they have been supplied with the product;

(b) for 10 years after they have supplied the product.

SECTION 3 - CONFORMITY OF THE PRODUCT

Article 12 - Presumption of conformity

A product which is in conformity with the designated standards shall be presumed to be in conformity with the requirements covered by those standards or parts thereof set out in Parts 1 to 6, 16 and 17 of the Annex.

AMC1 to Article 6(3), 10 and 12

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

DOCUMENTATION AND COOPERATION WITH THE MARKET SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY (MSA)

In line with paragraph 3, manufacturers shall retain the technical documentation and the declaration of conformity for a period of 10 years following the date the product has been placed on the market. The requirement applies to deviating product versions requiring new technical documentation or a new or updated declaration of conformity. The following example illustrates this case:

> *A product is placed on the market for the first time on 20 January 2026, leading to a minimum documentation storage deadline of 19 January 2036. The product undergoes significant changes, finally leading to another version requiring an update or new issue of the declaration of conformity on 1 July 2027, leading to a minimum documentation storage deadline of 30 June 2037 for the updated version.*

Technical documentation and the declaration of conformity should be stored securely and in a manner that ensures accessibility throughout the retention period. Where documents are maintained in digital format, systems should include redundancy and data integrity measures to protect against hardware failures, fire, cyber threats or data corruption. Manufacturers are encouraged to implement IT security practices that support long-term data availability and traceability.

In line with paragraph 10, furthermore, upon receiving a reasoned request from the MSA the manufacturer should supply all necessary documentation to demonstrate product conformity. Such documentation may include, but is not limited to: technical documentation, declarations of conformity, design specifications or technical drawings, test reports and compliance statements, product photographs and labelling evidence, user manuals and instructions or certificates of conformity issued by a CAB, where applicable.

The manufacturers should cooperate with any investigation undertaken by the MSA to ensure risks posed by the product are eliminated. This includes responding to queries, providing supplementary information upon request, and supporting the authority in identifying the cause of non-compliance or risk.

To comply with the manufacturer's obligation, especially at paragraph 12, of informing the MSA when placing UK0 - UK6 UAS, remote ID add-ons or UK5 add-ons on the market, the manufacturer may contact the MSA via MSAenquiries@caa.co.uk.

Manufacturer's personnel who want to provide reports to the MSA as part of a whistleblowing activity are encouraged to contact the MSA by filing the whistleblowing report at https://www.caa.co.uk/our-work/make-a-report-or-complaint/report-something/make-a-whistleblowing-report/.

Article 13 - Conformity assessment procedures

SI 2025/1106

1. The manufacturer shall perform a conformity assessment of the product using one of the following procedures with a view to establishing its compliance with the requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6, 16 and 17 of the Annex. The conformity assessment shall take into account all intended and foreseeable operating conditions.

2. The procedures available to conduct the conformity assessment shall be the following:

(a) internal production control as set out in Part 7 of the Annex, when:

(i) assessing the compliance of a product with the requirements set out in Parts 1, 5, 6, 16 or 17 of the Annex, subject to the condition that the manufacturer has applied the designated standards for all the requirements for which such standards exist;

(ii) the conditions in paragraph 3 are satisfied;

(b) type examination followed by conformity to type based on internal production control as set out in Part 8 of the Annex;

(c) conformity based on full quality assurance as set out in Part 9 of the Annex.

3. The conditions in this paragraph are—

(a) that the conformity assessment is conducted before 1st January 2028,

(b) that the assessment is of the compliance of a product with the requirements set out in Parts 2, 3 or 4 of the Annex, and

(c) that the product is covered by a type examination under Part 8 of the Annex to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 of 12 March 2019 on

unmanned aircraft systems and on third-country operators of unmanned aircraft systems(a) as it has effect in EU Law.

AMC1 to Article 13(2) and (3)

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

When using internal production control procedures under point 2, designated standards must be applied if they exist. The absence of designated standards does not preclude the use of internal production control procedures. Economic operators must establish procedures to ensure that their products comply with the requirements of this regulation. Products bearing an EU class label may comply by following existing EU standards, which can be used to ensure product compliance under internal production control procedures in the absence of a designated standard, where they cover the requirements of this regulation.

In line with point 3, the internal production control procedures can also be used for products bearing an EU class label and an EU type examination certificate based on a conformity assessment performed by an accredited and approved CAB for UK1, UK2 and UK3 UAS, provided that the procedure is applied before January 2028.

The following table provides an overview of the conformity assessment requirements for the different product groups:

UAS Class	Conformity assessment requirement from 01/01/2026	Conformity assessment requirement from 01/01/2028
UK0 (Part 1) UK4 (Part 5) UK5 (Part 16) UK6 (Part 17) Remote ID add-on (Part 6)	Internal production control providing the UAS has an EU label (irrespective of whether the product has a type examination certificate from an EU-approved CAB)	Internal production control
UK1 (Part 2) UK2 (Part 3) UK3 (Part 4)	Internal production control providing the product has a type-examination certificate from an EU-approved CAB	Type examination certificate from a UK-approved CAB

Article 14 - Declaration of conformity

1. The declaration of conformity referred to in paragraph 8 of Article 6 shall state that compliance of the product with the requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6, 16 and 17 of the Annex has been demonstrated and, for UAS, identify its class.

2. The declaration of conformity shall have the model structure set out in Part 11 of the Annex, shall contain the elements set out in that Part and shall be continuously updated.

3. The simplified declaration of conformity referred to in paragraph 8 of Article 6 shall contain the elements set out in Part 12 of the Annex and shall be continuously updated. The full text of the declaration of conformity shall be available at the internet address referred to in the simplified declaration of conformity.

4. Where a product is subject to more than one enactment requiring a declaration of conformity, a single declaration of conformity shall be drawn up in respect of all such enactments. That declaration shall contain the enactments concerned.

5. By drawing up the declaration of conformity, the manufacturer shall assume responsibility for the compliance of the product with the requirements laid down in this Chapter.

Article 15 - General principles of the CE marking

The UK marking is subject to the requirements set out in Article 30 of, and Annex 2 to, Regulation (EC) 765/2008.

Article 16 - Rules and conditions for affixing the UK marking, the identification number of the approved body, the UAS class identification label and the indication of the sound power level

SI 2025/1106

1. The UK marking shall be affixed visibly, legibly and indelibly to the product or to the data plate attached to it. Where that is not possible or not warranted on account of the size of the product, it shall be affixed to the packaging.

2. The UA class identification label shall be affixed visibly, legibly and indelibly to the UA or, when relevant, to each accessories of a class UK5 accessories kit, and its packaging and shall be at least 5 mm high. The affixing to a product of markings, signs or inscriptions which are likely to mislead third parties regarding the meaning or form of the class identification label shall be prohibited.

3. The indication of the sound power level provided for in Part 14 of the Annex shall be affixed, when applicable, visibly, legibly and indelibly on the UA, unless that is not possible or not warranted on account of the size of the product, and on the packaging.

4. The UK marking and, when applicable, the indication of the sound power level and the UA class identification label shall be affixed before the product is placed on the market.

UK Regulation (EU) 2019/945

5. The UK marking shall be followed by the identification number of the approved body where the conformity assessment procedure set out in Part 9 of the Annex is applied.

The identification number of the approved body shall be affixed by the approved body Itself or, under its instructions, by the manufacturer or his authorised representative.

[...]

Article 17 - Technical documentation

1. The technical documentation shall contain all relevant data and details of the means used by the manufacturer to ensure that the product complies with the requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6, 16 and 17 of the Annex. It shall, at least, contain the elements set out in Part 10 of the Annex.

2. The technical documentation shall be drawn up before the product is placed on the market and shall be continuously updated.

3. The technical documentation and correspondence relating to any type examination procedure or the assessment of the quality system of the manufacturer shall be drawn up in English.

4. Where the technical documentation does not comply with paragraphs 1, 2 or 3 of this Article, the market surveillance authority may ask the manufacturer or the importer to have a test performed by a body acceptable to the market surveillance authority at the expense of the manufacturer or the importer within a specified period in order to verify compliance of the product with the requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6, 16 and 17 of the Annex which applies to it.

SECTION 4 - NOTIFICATION OF CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT BODIES

Article 18 - Approval of conformity assessment bodies

SI 2025/1106

1. A market surveillance authority may approve bodies to carry out third-party conformity assessment tasks under this Regulation.

2. A market surveillance authority may not approve a body to carry out third-party conformity assessment tasks under paragraph 1 unless satisfied the body meets the criteria specified in Article 22.

3. Where a body demonstrates its conformity with applicable designated standards or parts thereof, it shall be presumed to meet the requirements set out in Article 22 insofar as the applicable designated standards cover those requirements.

4. The Secretary of State must—

(a) assign an approved body identification number to each approved body;

(b) compile and maintain a register of approved bodies containing in relation to each body—

(i) the approved body identification number,

(ii) details of the activities for which the body is approved, and

(iii) any restrictions on the activities for which the body is approved.

5. The register referred to in paragraph 4 must be made publicly available.

AMC1 to Article 18(1) and (2) and Article 22

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

APPROVAL OF CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT BODIES (CABS)

Organisations seeking approval to conduct third-party conformity assessment activities under this Regulation may apply directly to the MSA. Applications are submitted via the UKMCAB portal and are reviewed in accordance with Article 22 of this Regulation.

To be considered for approval, an applicant is generally expected to:

- Be established as a legal entity within the United Kingdom or a member country of the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), which includes Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, and Vietnam.
- Hold a current certificate of accreditation issued by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) for the relevant conformity assessment activities.

As part of the application, bodies are invited to provide:

- A clear description of their conformity assessment scope, identifying the modules and product types for which competence is claimed;
- A record of past conformity assessment activities, where applicable;
- Declarations and supporting evidence of impartiality and independence, including relevant internal procedures, organisational charts, shareholder listings, staff CVs and lists of existing and intended clients.

Applicants are advised to demonstrate independence from any organisation or product they assess. This includes not engaging in the design, manufacture, construction, supply, marketing, installation, maintenance, or ownership of the relevant products. Similarly, applicants typically refrain from offering consultancy services that could affect impartiality for any organisation they are assessing.

Personnel involved in assessments are expected to operate with professional integrity, without external influence, commercial pressure, or incentives that may compromise objectivity. Assessment staff may not be rewarded based on the number of inspections or certifications performed. The assessment process also considers the availability of qualified personnel to support the applied scope.

Applicants are encouraged to maintain robust procedures distinguishing work performed under UK CAB approval from other business operations. In addition, CABs may be expected to demonstrate participate actively in standardisation and regulatory activities relevant to the product categories they assess and must demonstrate they carry appropriate liability insurance.

All applications and relevant documentation are processed using the UKMCAB system. Approved CABs are listed publicly in the UKMCAB register, including the approved body number, approval scope, and applicable limitations.

The MSA may request additional information or clarification during the application or reapproval process. CABs are expected to cooperate with such requests. Additionally, CABs are advised to notify the MSA of any forthcoming accreditation renewals and

submit proof of reaccreditation once obtained to maintain approval status. Where applicable, the MSA may require verification through tools such as the CertCheck service.

Following a successful review, the MSA issues formal notification of approval or reapproval. Continued approval is conditional on ongoing compliance with applicable requirements and the retention of accreditation by UKAS.

Applicants may want to send enquiries to or seek clarification from the MSA prior to or during the approval process. Requests can be sent to the MSA via MSAenquiries@caa.co.uk.

Article 19 - Notifying authorities

Repealed

Article 20 - Requirements relating to notifying authorities

Repealed

Article 21 - Information obligation on notifying authorities

Repealed

Article 22 - Requirements relating to approved bodies

1. For the purposes of approval, a conformity assessment body shall meet the requirements laid down in paragraphs 2 to 11.

2. A conformity assessment body shall be established under the national law of the United Kingdom and have legal personality.

3. A conformity assessment body shall be a third- party body independent of the organisation it assesses.

A body belonging to a business association or professional federation representing undertakings involved in the design, manufacturing, provision, assembly, use or maintenance of the product which it assesses may, on condition that its independence and the absence of any conflict of interest are demonstrated, be considered such a body.

4. A conformity assessment body, its top- level management and the personnel responsible for carrying out the conformity assessment tasks shall not be the designer, manufacturer, supplier, installer, purchaser, owner, user or maintainer of the product which they assess, nor the representative of any of those parties. This shall not preclude the use of the assessed product that is necessary for the operations of the conformity assessment body or the use of such product for personal purposes.

A conformity assessment body, its top-level management and the personnel responsible for carrying out the conformity assessment tasks shall not be directly involved in the design, manufacture or construction, the marketing, installation, use or maintenance of that product, or represent the parties engaged in those activities. They shall not engage in any activity that may conflict with their independence of judgement or integrity in relation to conformity assessment activities for which they are notified. This shall, in particular, apply to consultancy services.

Conformity assessment bodies shall ensure that the activities of their subsidiaries or subcontractors do not affect the confidentiality, objectivity or impartiality of their conformity assessment activities.

5. Conformity assessment bodies and their personnel shall carry out the conformity assessment activities with the highest degree of professional integrity and the requisite technical competence in the specific field and shall be free from all pressures and inducements, particularly financial, which might influence their judgement or the results of their conformity assessment activities, especially as regards persons or groups of persons with an interest in the results of those activities.

6. A conformity assessment body shall be capable of carrying out all the conformity assessment tasks assigned to it by Part 8 or 9 of the Annex in relation to which it has been notified, whether those tasks are carried out by the conformity assessment body itself or on its behalf and under its responsibility.

At all times and for each conformity assessment procedure and each kind or category of product in relation to which it has been notified, a conformity assessment body shall have at its disposal the necessary:

(a) personnel with technical knowledge and sufficient and appropriate experience to perform the conformity assessment tasks;

(b) descriptions of procedures in accordance with which conformity assessment is carried out, ensuring the transparency and the ability of reproduction of those procedures; it shall have appropriate policies and procedures in place that distinguish between tasks it carries out as a notified body and other activities;

(c) procedures for the performance of activities which take due account of the size of an undertaking, the sector in which it operates, its structure, the degree of complexity of the product in question and the mass or serial nature of the production process.

A conformity assessment body shall have the means necessary to perform the technical and administrative tasks connected with the conformity assessment activities in an appropriate manner and shall have access to all necessary equipment or facilities.

7. The personnel responsible for carrying out conformity assessment tasks shall have the following:

(a) sound technical and vocational training covering all the conformity assessment activities in relation to which the conformity assessment body has been notified;

(b) satisfactory knowledge of the requirements of the assessments they carry out and adequate authority to carry out those assessments;

(c) appropriate knowledge and understanding of the requirements, of the applicable [designated standards and of the relevant provisions of applicable enactments;

(d) the ability to draw up type examination certificates or quality system approvals, records and reports demonstrating that assessments have been carried out.

8. The impartiality of the conformity assessment bodies, their top-level management and of the personnel responsible for carrying out the conformity assessment tasks shall be guaranteed. The remuneration of the top- level management and of the personnel responsible for carrying out the conformity assessment tasks of a conformity assessment body shall not depend on the number of assessments carried out or on the results of those assessments.

9. Conformity assessment bodies shall take out liability insurance.

10. The personnel of a conformity assessment body shall observe professional secrecy with regard to all information obtained in carrying out their tasks under Parts 8 and 9 of the Annex except in relation to the Secretary of State or the market surveillance authorities. Proprietary rights shall be protected.

11. Conformity assessment bodies shall participate in, or ensure that their personnel responsible for carrying out the conformity assessment tasks are informed of, the relevant standardisation activities and the regulatory activities in the area of UAS and frequency planning.

Article 23 - Presumption of conformity of notified bodies

Repealed

Article 24 - Subsidiaries of and subcontracting by approved bodies

SI 2025/1106

1. Where an approved body subcontracts specific tasks connected with conformity assessment or has recourse to a subsidiary, it shall ensure that the subcontractor or the subsidiary meets the requirements set out in Article 22 and shall inform a market surveillance authority accordingly.]

2. Approved bodies shall take full responsibility for the tasks performed by subcontractors or subsidiaries, wherever these are established.

3. Activities may be subcontracted or carried out by a subsidiary only with the agreement of the client.

4. Approved bodies shall keep at the disposal of a market surveillance authority the relevant documents concerning the assessment of the qualifications of the subcontractor or the subsidiary and the work carried out by them under Parts 8 and 9 of the Annex.

Article 25 - Application for approval

SI 2025/1106

1. A conformity assessment body shall submit an application for approval to a market surveillance authority.

2. The application for approval shall be accompanied by a description of the conformity assessment activities, the conformity assessment module or modules, and the product for which that body claims to be competent, as well as by an accreditation certificate issued by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service attesting that the conformity assessment body fulfils the requirements laid down in Article 22.

Article 26 - Notification procedure

Repealed

Article 27 - Identification numbers and lists of notified bodies

Repealed

Article 28 - Changes to approvals

SI 2025/1106

1. Where a market surveillance authority has ascertained or has been informed that an approved body no longer meets the requirements laid down in Article 22, or that it fails to fulfil its obligations, the market surveillance authority shall restrict, suspend or withdraw the approval as appropriate, depending on the seriousness of the failure to meet those requirements or fulfil those obligations.

2. In the event of restriction, suspension or withdrawal of the approval, or where the approved body has ceased its activity, a market surveillance authority shall take appropriate steps to ensure that the files of that body are either processed by another approved body or kept available.

Article 29 - Challenge of the competence of notified bodies

Repealed

Article 30 - Operational obligations of approved bodies

1. Approved bodies shall carry out conformity assessments in accordance with the conformity assessment procedures provided in Parts 8 and 9 of the Annex.

2. Conformity assessments shall be carried out in a proportionate manner, avoiding unnecessary burdens for economic operators. Conformity assessment bodies shall perform their activities taking due account of the size of an undertaking, the sector in which it operates, its structure, the degree of complexity of the product in question, and the mass or serial nature of the production process.

In doing so, they shall nevertheless respect the degree of rigour and the level of protection required for the compliance of the UA or UAS with this Chapter.

3. Where an approved body finds that the requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6, 16 and 17 of the Annex or in corresponding designated standards or other technical specifications have not been met by a manufacturer, it shall require the manufacturer to take appropriate corrective measures and shall not issue a type examination certificate or a quality system approval.

4. Where, in the course of the monitoring of conformity following the issue of a type examination certificate or a quality system approval, an approved body finds that a product no longer complies, it shall require the manufacturer to take appropriate corrective measures and shall suspend or withdraw the type examination certificate or the quality system approval is necessary.

5. Where corrective measures are not taken or do not have the required effect, the approved body shall restrict, suspend or withdraw any type examination certificates or quality system approvals, as appropriate.

Article 31 Appeal against decisions of approved bodies

Approved bodies shall ensure that a transparent and accessible appeal procedure against their decisions is available.

Article 32 - Information obligation on approved bodies

SI 2025/1106

1. Approved bodies shall inform a market surveillance authority of the following:

(a) any refusal, restriction, suspension or withdrawal of a type examination certificate or a quality system approval in accordance with the requirements of Parts 8 and 9 of the Annex;

(b) any circumstances affecting the scope of, or conditions for, approval;

(c) [...];

(d) on request, conformity assessment activities performed within the scope of their approval and any other activity performed, including cross-border activities and subcontracting.

2. Approved bodies shall, in accordance with the requirements of Parts 8 and 9 of the Annex, provide the other bodies notified under this Chapter carrying out similar conformity assessment activities covering the same categories of UA or UAS with the relevant information on issues relating to negative and, on request, positive conformity assessment results.

3. Approved bodies shall fulfil information obligations under Parts 8 and 9 of the Annex.

Article 33 - Exchange of experience

Repealed

UK Regulation (EU) 2019/945

Article 34 - Coordination of notified bodies

Repealed

UK Regulation (EU) 2019/945

SECTION 5 — UNION MARKET SURVEILLANCE, CONTROL OF PRODUCTS

Article 35 - Market surveillance and control of products entering the United Kingdom market

1. The Secretary of State shall organise surveillance of the products that are placed on the market in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 15 and Articles 16 to 22 and 26 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

2. The Secretary of State shall organise control of the products that enter the market in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 15 and Articles 27, 28 and 29 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

3.The Secretary of State shall ensure that market surveillance and border control authorities cooperate with the competent authorities designated under CAA on safety matters and shall establish appropriate communication and coordination mechanisms between them, making the best use of the information contained in the occurrence reporting system defined in Regulation (EU) No 376/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and the information systems defined in Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

Article 36 - Procedure for dealing with products presenting a risk at national level

1. Where the market surveillance authorities have sufficient reason to believe that a product presents a risk to the health or safety of persons or to other aspects of public interest protection covered by this Chapter, they shall carry out an evaluation in relation to the product concerned, covering all applicable requirements laid down in this Chapter. The relevant economic operators shall cooperate as necessary with the market surveillance authorities for that purpose.

Where, in the course of the evaluation referred to in the first subparagraph, the market surveillance authorities find that the product does not comply with the requirements laid down in this Chapter, they shall, without delay, require the relevant economic operator to take all appropriate corrective actions to bring the product into compliance with those requirements, to withdraw the product from the market, or to recall it within a reasonable period, commensurate with the nature of the risk, as they may prescribe.

The market surveillance authorities shall inform the Secretary of State accordingly.

Article 21 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 shall apply to the measures referred to in the second subparagraph of this paragraph.

[...]

3. The economic operator shall ensure that all appropriate corrective action is taken in respect of all products concerned that it has made available on the market.

4. Where the relevant economic operator does not take adequate corrective action within the period referred to in the second subparagraph of paragraph 1, the market surveillance authorities shall take all appropriate provisional measures to prohibit or restrict the product being made available on their national market, to withdraw the product from that market or to recall it.

[...]

AMC1 to Article 36(1)

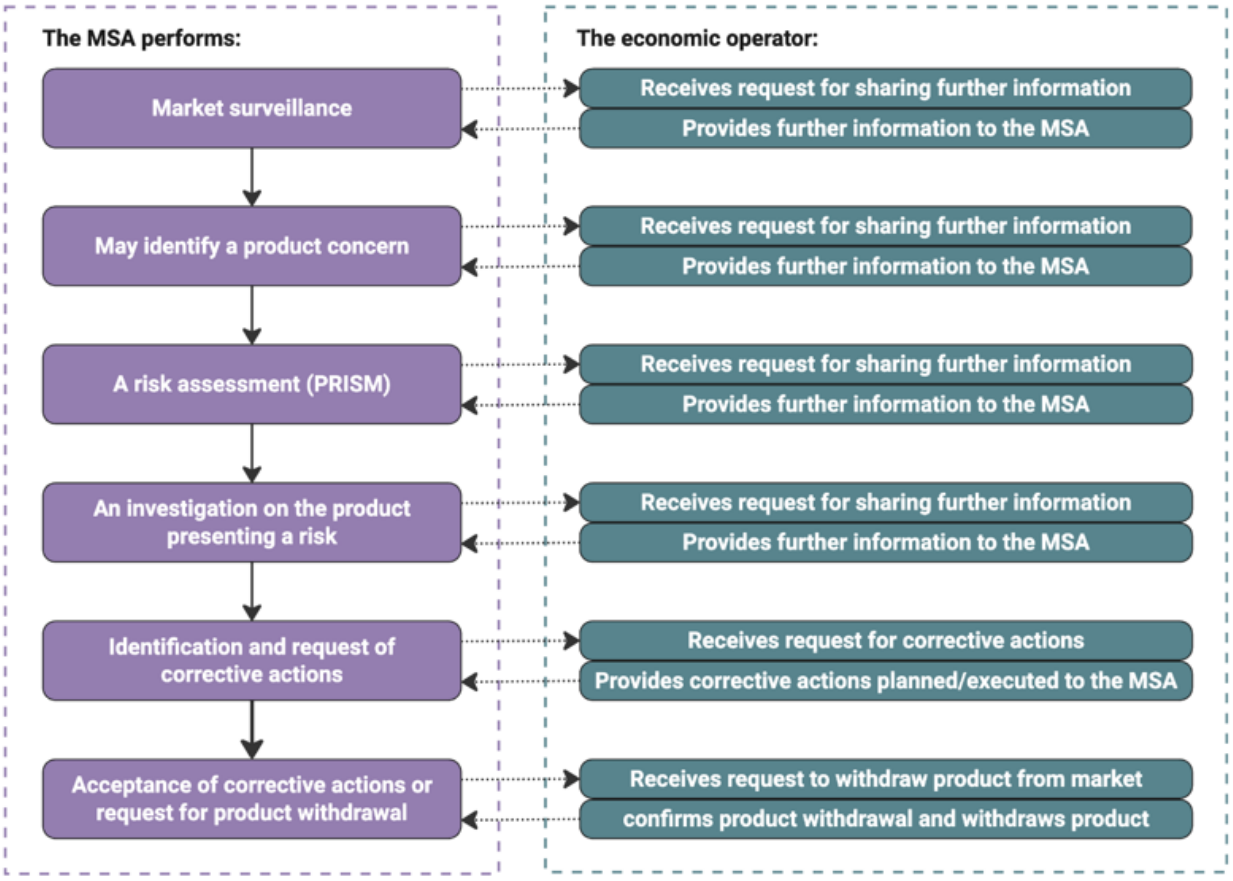
CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

RISK EVALUATION AND COOPERATION WITH MARKET SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITY (MSA)

When the MSA identifies a potential risk associated with a product placed on the market, an evaluation may be initiated to determine compliance with the applicable requirements of this Chapter. This evaluation typically follows a structured engagement sequence, beginning with a request for information and progressing, where necessary, through stages of risk assessment, investigation, and the proposal or implementation of corrective actions.

A high-level flow chart illustrates the typical progression from identification of concern through to case resolution or potential withdrawal, as shown below. Throughout the process, the economic operator may be asked to provide additional documentation, clarification, or follow MSA instructions. These inputs may relate to technical documentation, conformity procedures, test records, or post-market surveillance results. Cooperation with such requests is considered essential in ensuring accurate and timely evaluation.

UK Regulation (EU) 2019/945



The MSA will use risk relevant methodologies such as the PRISM framework (Product Safety Risk Assessment Methodology) for its evaluations and risk assessments. PRISM offers a structured framework, including identifying and characterising the non-conforming product or version, assessing and classifying the risk level, evaluating whether the risk may be considered negligible or acceptable, and formulating and proposing proportionate corrective actions.

When a product is found to be non-conforming or posing a risk, corrective actions are expected within a timeframe proportionate to the severity of the issue. In such cases, details of product withdrawals or recalls will be reflected in the UK Product Safety Database and inform annual OPSS product safety reports.

The MSA will notify the Secretary of State of the outcome of product withdrawals and recalls.

AMC1 to Article 36(3)

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

IMPLEMENTATION OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS BY ECONOMIC OPERATORS

When a corrective action is required, whether as a result of a direct request from the MSA or identified through the economic operator's own investigation, the action is expected to be both proportionate and effective in mitigating the identified risk and restoring product conformity.

Corrective measures may include but are not limited to software updates, retrofit kits, component replacements, or information campaigns. Before implementation, if the MSA initially requested that the economic operator define the corrective action, the economic operator shall submit the final selection of a corrective action to the MSA for acceptance. Economic operators should demonstrate how the proposed action addresses the specific non-conformity or risk, supported by relevant data, test evidence, or conformity assessment outcomes. Once implemented, economic operators should notify the MSA and provide proof of completion, such as updated conformity declarations, revised technical documentation, or verification test reports and shall seek final acceptance of the corrective actions from the MSA.

Where the MSA provides a specific timeframe for action, the economic operator should confirm that the timeline can be met or provide a reasoned proposed timeframe back to the MSA. If constraints such as supply chain delays or technical limitations arise, the MSA should be informed immediately, and a revised plan with justification and mitigation measures should be submitted. Economic operators may confirm the timeline for implementation and describe when and how actions will be carried out.

In executing the corrective action, operators should

- Identify all affected product types and versions;
- Review and update the relevant technical documentation and conformity assessment results;
- Plan and manage communications with end users, distributors, and other supply chain entities;
- Provide practical support, such as update instructions, physical modification kits, or return procedures;
- Consider legal and commercial implications where end users do not implement the required actions.

The economic operator should also keep the MSA informed throughout the implementation phase. Updates might include the overall strategy, the implementation timeline, outreach plans, and progress status.

Should corrective actions fail during rollout or the MSA determine that they are insufficient, the operator may be asked to reconsider or initiate a full product recall. In such cases, documentation of the efforts undertaken and reassessing the remaining risks may support subsequent regulatory decisions.

Corrective actions are typically considered complete only when the MSA has received confirmation of completion and reviewed supporting evidence demonstrating that the product no longer poses a risk and complies fully with applicable requirements.

AMC1 to Article 36(4)

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

RECALL OF PRODUCTS

Where an economic operator does not undertake appropriate or timely corrective action following a risk evaluation under Article 36(1), the MSA may consider further steps to prevent the product from remaining on the market. In such cases, the MSA may formally notify the operator advising that the product should no longer be made available on the UK market and may require its withdrawal or recall.

The decision to mandate product withdrawal or recall is generally regarded as a measure of last resort. The MSA typically explores all available avenues to enable the continued presence of compliant and safe products on the market. However, the protection of health and safety remains the MSA's primary consideration, and this takes precedence in all cases of confirmed or potential product risk.

If the economic operator fails to act in accordance with a withdrawal or recall request, the MSA may engage with relevant enforcement bodies and pursue legal options to ensure compliance with regulatory obligations.

Operators are encouraged to maintain an open dialogue with the MSA throughout the corrective process and to cooperate with honest intent. Timely communication of implementation progress, challenges, or inability to comply with MSA instructions may help mitigate enforcement outcomes and support proportionate regulatory responses.

Article 37 - Union safeguard procedure

Repealed

Article 38 - Compliant product which presents a risk

1. Where, having carried out an evaluation under paragraph 1 of Article 36, a market surveillance authority finds that, although the product is in compliance with this Chapter, it presents a risk to the health or safety of persons or to other aspects of public interest protection covered by this Chapter, it shall require the relevant economic operator to take

all appropriate measures to ensure that the product concerned, when placed on the market, no longer presents that risk, to withdraw the product from the market or to recall it within a reasonable period, commensurate with the nature of the risk, as it may prescribe.

2. The economic operator shall ensure that corrective action is taken in respect of all the products concerned that he has made available on the market.

[...]

AMC1 to Article 38(1) and (2)

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

MANAGEMENT OF COMPLIANT PRODUCTS PRESENTING A RISK

Where a product is found to present a risk to health or safety, despite complying with all applicable requirements, the MSA may initiate appropriate risk mitigation measures. This scenario may arise, for example, due to unforeseen technological developments, changes in operating environments, or newly identified vulnerabilities.

The economic operator is typically expected to cooperate fully with the MSA in such cases. This may include the following requests for corrective actions, conducting internal investigations into the identified risk, and engaging with the CAB originally involved in the assessment. Economic operators should also support MSA-led investigations by providing technical documentation, data on product usage, and expert input.

Economic operators should identify and assess potential corrective actions, such as software updates, retrofit kits, or usage restrictions, and prepare a risk mitigation and corrective action implementation strategy. This strategy might include: • Identification of all affected products and versions;

- An assessment of the severity and likelihood of the risk;
- A proposed corrective action plan with expected outcomes.
- A communication strategy targeting end users, distributors, and partners across the supply chain.

The strategy should also include an implementation timeline and contingency planning for cases where the corrective actions are not feasible or fail to resolve the issue. In such instances, a product recall or withdrawal from the market may be reconsidered in consultation with the MSA.

Throughout this process, the economic operator should keep the MSA informed. Updates may include that the risk is being addressed, that mitigation steps have been initiated, and that communication with the affected parties is underway. Regular status reports help ensure alignment with regulatory expectations and demonstrate proactive post-market product stewardship.

Corrective actions are generally considered complete once they are implemented across all impacted products placed on the market, and evidence has been provided that the residual risk has been sufficiently reduced.

Article 39 - Formal non-compliance

1. Without prejudice to Article 36, where a market surveillance authority makes one of the following findings concerning products covered by this Chapter, it shall require the relevant economic operator to put an end to the non-compliance concerned:

(a) the UK marking has been affixed in violation of Article 30 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 or of Article 15 or Article 16 of this Regulation;

(b) the UK marking or type has not been affixed;

(c) the identification number of the approved body, where the conformity assessment procedure set out in Part 9 of the Annex is applied, has been affixed in violation of Article 16 or has not been affixed;

(d) the UA class identification label has not been affixed;

(e) the indication of the sound power level if required has not been affixed;

(f) the serial number has not been affixed or has not the correct format;

(g) the manual or the information notice is not available

(h) the declaration of conformity is missing or has not been drawn up;

(i) the declaration of conformity has not been drawn up correctly;

(j) technical documentation is either not available or not complete;

(k) manufacturer’s or importer’s name, registered trade name or registered trademark, website address or postal address are missing.

2. Where the non-compliance referred to in paragraph 1 persists, the Secretary of State shall take all appropriate measures to restrict or prohibit the product being made available on the market or ensure that it is withdrawn or recalled from the market.

AMC1 to Article 39(1)

CAA ORS9 Decision No. 57

ADDRESSING FORMAL NON-COMPLIANCES

Where a formal non-compliance has been identified, the economic operator should undertake a systematic evaluation of the affected processes, product variations, and associated documentation. Effective communication with other relevant economic operators involved in the supply chain may support timely resolution and ensure consistency across the impacted units.

For non-compliance related to markings, including the UK marking, class identification label, approved body number, sound power level indication or serial number, corrective measures may begin with a process-level investigation. Economic operators may examine which procedural step resulted in omission or error, determine which models or production batches are affected, and assess whether the preconditions for affixing such markings were fully met.

Where an approved body number has not been affixed or affixed incorrectly, the economic operator may check whether the identification number was issued and confirm whether the conformity assessment procedure was correctly followed and documented.

If sound power level markings are missing, a review may be conducted to confirm whether the required tests were completed, the measured value complies with the applicable limits of Part 15 of the Annex, and the value has been correctly recorded and incorporated into the product labelling process and documentation.

For missing or improperly formatted serial numbers, economic operators should verify whether serial number data exists, assess whether unique identifiers can be retrospectively assigned, and confirm alignment with any required formatting standard.

When the user manual or information notice is missing or incomplete, economic operators may review whether all relevant user-facing documentation has been prepared, whether it reflects current product specifications and includes necessary safety instructions, and whether processes are in place to distribute this information in English to end users.

For incomplete technical documentation, economic operators may verify that documentation is prepared in accordance with Article 17 and Part 10 of the Annex. This includes, but is not limited to:

- A comprehensive product description, including illustrations;
- Software or firmware version identifiers;

- Installation instructions;
- Design and manufacturing drawings with supporting explanations;
- A list of designated standards applied in part or full;
- Test reports and, if applicable, the type examination certificate;
- Evidence submitted to the CAB;
- A copy of the declaration of conformity.

Where the declaration of conformity is absent, incomplete or incorrect, economic operators may review the applicable conformity assessment route, the required content of the declaration, and ensure alignment with the product's class marking and design features. This includes confirming the correct identification of the product, applicable standards, and the conformity assessment module applied.

Economic operators may seek to close non-compliance cases by submitting proof to the Secretary of State or the Department for Transport that the corrective measures have been fully implemented. Where necessary, further engagement with relevant CABs, review of conformity assessment processes, or resubmitting updated technical documentation may support resolution.

CHAPTER III - ‘CERTIFIED’ AND ‘SPECIFIC’ CATEGORIES

REQUIREMENTS FOR UAS OPERATED IN THE ‘CERTIFIED’ AND ‘SPECIFIC’ CATEGORIES EXCEPT WHEN CONDUCTED UNDER A DECLARATION

Article 40 - Requirements for UAS operated in the ‘certified’ and ‘specific’ categories

SI 2025/1106

1. The design, production and maintenance of UAS shall be certified if the UAS meets any of the following conditions:

(a) it has a characteristic dimension of 3 m or more, and is designed to be operated over assemblies of people;

(b) it is designed for transporting people;

(c) it is designed for the purpose of transporting dangerous goods and requiring a high level of robustness to mitigate the risks for third parties in case of accident;

(d) it is intended to be used in the ‘specific’ category of operations defined in Article 5 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and in the operational authorisation to be issued by the CAA, following a risk assessment provided for in Article 11 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947, considers that the risk of the operation cannot be adequately mitigated without the certification of the UAS.

2. A UAS subject to certification shall comply with the applicable requirements set out in Commission Regulation (EU) No 748/2012, Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/640 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014.

3. Unless it needs to be certified in accordance with paragraph 1, a UAS used in the ‘specific’ category shall feature the technical capabilities set out in the operational authorisation issued by the CAA or as defined by the Light UAS Operator Certificate (LUC) pursuant to Part C of the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947.

4. Unless privately built, all UAS not subject to registration according to Article 14 of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 shall have a unique serial number compliant with standard ANSI/CTA- 2063- A- 2019, Small Unmanned Aerial Systems Serial Numbers, 2019.

5. Where a UAS intended to be operated in the ‘specific’ category and at a height below 120 metres is equipped with a direct remote identification, the direct remote identification shall—

(a) allow the upload of the UAS operator registration number required in accordance with Article 14 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and any additional number provided by the registration system. The system shall perform a consistency check verifying the integrity of the full string provided to the UAS operator at the time of registration. In case of inconsistency, the UAS shall emit an error message to the UAS operator;

(b) ensure the periodic transmission of at least the following data, in real time during the whole duration of the flight, in a way that it can be received by existing mobile devices:

(1) the UAS operator registration number and the verification code provided by the CAA during the registration process unless the consistency check defined in point(a) is not passed;

(2) the unique serial number of the UA compliant with paragraph 4 or, if the UA is privately built, the unique serial number of the add on, as specified in Part 6 of the Annex;

(3) the time stamp, the geographical position of the UA and its height above the surface or take-off point;

(4) the route course measured clockwise from true north and ground speed of the UA;

(5) the geographical position of the remote pilot;

(6) an indication of the emergency status of the UAS.

(c) reduce the ability of tampering the functionality of the direct remote identification system.

UK Regulation (EU) 2019/945

CHAPTER IV - THIRD COUNTRY UAS OPERATORS

Article 41- Third-country UAS operators

1. UAS operators that have their principal place of business, are established, or reside in a third country, shall comply with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 for the purpose of UAS operations in the United Kingdom.

[...]

3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, a certificate of the remote pilot competency or UAS operator in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947, or an equivalent document, may be recognised by the CAA for the purpose of operation within, to, and out of the United Kingdom provided that:

(a) the third country asked for such recognition;

(b) the certificate of the remote pilot competency or the UAS operator's certificate are valid documents of the State of issue; and

c) the CAA has ensured that the requirements on the basis of which such certificates have been issued provide the same level of safety as this Regulation does.

UK Regulation (EU) 2019/945

CHAPTER V - FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 42 - Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Article 42A - Post-implementation period continuity provision

SI 2022/1235

Repealed.

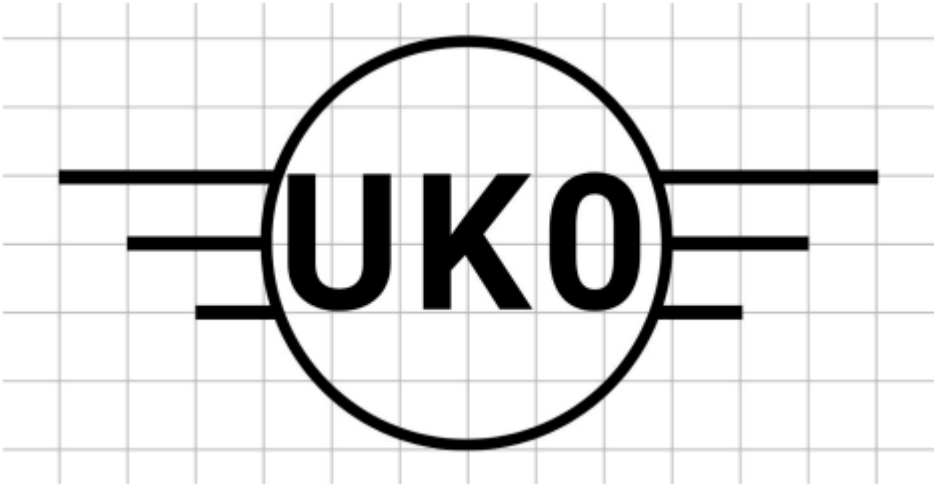
Annex (Parts 1-17)

PART 1 - Requirements for a class UK0 Unmanned aircraft system

SI 2025/1106

Text in magenta in force from 1 January 2028

A class UK0 UAS bears the following class identification label on the UA:



A class UK0 UAS shall comply with the following:

(1) have an MTOM of less than 250 g, including payload;

(2) have a maximum speed in level flight of 19 m/s;

(3) have a maximum attainable height above the take-off point limited to 120 m;

(4) be safely controllable with regards to stability, manoeuvrability and the command and control link performance, by a remote pilot following the manufacturer's instructions, as necessary under all anticipated operating conditions including following the failure of one or, if appropriate, more systems;

(5) be designed and constructed in such a way as to minimise injury to people during operation, sharp edges shall be avoided, unless technically unavoidable under good design and manufacturing practice. If equipped with propellers, the UA shall be designed in such a way as to limit any injury that may be inflicted by the propeller blades;

(6) be exclusively powered by electricity;

(7) if equipped with a follow-me mode and when this function is on, be in a range not exceeding 50 m from the remote pilot, and make it possible for the remote pilot to regain control of the UA;

[Editorial note: New paragraphs 7(A), (B), (C) and (D) are inserted on 1 January 2028:

(7A) if equipped with a camera, have a unique serial number compliant with standard ANSI/CTA-2063-A-2019, Small Unmanned Aerial Systems Serial Numbers, 2019(a);

(7B) if equipped with a camera, have a direct remote identification that:

(a) allows the upload of the UAS operator registration number required in accordance with Article 14 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and any additional number provided by the registration system; the system shall perform a consistency check verifying the integrity of the full string provided to the UAS operator at the time of registration; in case of inconsistency, the UAS shall emit an error message to the UAS operator;

(b) ensures, in real time during the whole duration of the flight, the direct periodic broadcast from the UA using an open and documented transmission protocol, in a way that it can be received directly by existing mobile devices within the broadcasting range, of at least the following data:

(i) the UAS operator registration number and the verification code provided by the CAA during the registration process unless the consistency check defined in point (a) is not passed;

(ii) the unique physical serial number of the UA compliant with point (7A);

(iii) the time-stamp, the geographical position of the UA and its height above the surface or take-off point;

(iv) the route course measured clockwise from true north and ground speed of the UA;

(v) the geographical position of the remote pilot or, if not available, the take-off point; and

(vi) an indication of the emergency status of the UAS;

(c) reduces the ability of tampering the functionality of the direct remote identification system;

(7C) if equipped with a camera, be capable of taking off only if the direct remote identification is functional and activated;

(7D) if equipped with a camera, be equipped with a geo-awareness function that provides:

(a) an interface to load and update data containing information on relevant restricted areas, which ensures that the process of loading or updating such data does not degrade its integrity and validity;

(b) a warning alert to the remote pilot when a potential breach of airspace limitations is detected; and

(c) information to the remote pilot on the UA's status as well as a warning alert when its positioning or navigation systems cannot ensure the proper functioning of the geo-awareness function;]

(8) be placed on the market with manufacturer's instructions providing:

(a) the characteristics of the UA including but not limited to the:

— class of the UA

— UA mass (with a description of the reference configuration) and the maximum take-off mass (MTOM);

— general characteristics of allowed payloads in terms of mass, dimensions, interfaces with the UA and other possible restrictions;

— equipment and software to control the UA remotely; and

[Editorial note: The 'and' after the fourth item above is deleted and new entries below are inserted on 1 January 2028:

— the procedures to upload the UAS operator registration number into the direct remote identification system;

— reference of the transmission protocol used for the direct remote identification system emission; and]

— a description of the behaviour of the UA in case of a loss of the command and control link;

(b) clear operational instructions;

(c) operational limitations (including but not limited to meteorological conditions and day/night operations); and

(d) appropriate description of all the risks related to UAS operations adapted for the age of the user;

(9) include an information notice published by the CAA providing the applicable limitations and obligations, in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947.

PART 2 - Requirements for a class UK1 Unmanned aircraft system

SI 2025/1106

Text in magenta in force from 1 January 2028

A class UK1 UAS bears the following class identification label on the UA:

A class UK1 UAS shall comply with the following:

(1) be made of materials and have performance and physical characteristics such as to ensure that in the event of an impact at terminal velocity with a human head, the energy transmitted to the human head is less than 80 J, or, as an alternative, shall have an MTOM of less than 900 g, including payload;

(2) have a maximum speed in level flight of 19 m/s;

(3) have a maximum attainable height above the take-off point limited to 120 m or be equipped with a system that limits the height above the surface or above the take-off point to 120 m or to a value selectable by the remote pilot; if the value is selectable, clear information about the height of the UA above the surface or take-off point during flight shall be provided to the remote pilot;

(4) be safely controllable with regards to stability, manoeuvrability and the command and control link performance, by a remote pilot with adequate competency as defined in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and following the manufacturer's instructions, as necessary under all anticipated operating conditions including following the failure of one or, if appropriate, more systems;

(5) have the requisite mechanical strength for the UA, including any necessary safety factor, and, where appropriate, stability to withstand any stress to which it is subjected to during use without any breakage or deformation that might interfere with its safe flight;

(6) be designed and constructed in such a way as to minimise injury to people during operation, sharp edges of the UA shall be avoided, unless technically unavoidable under good design and manufacturing practice; if equipped with propellers, the UA shall be designed in such a way as to limit any injury that may be inflicted by the propeller blades;

(7) in case of a loss of the command and control link, have a reliable and predictable method for the UA to recover the command and control link or if this fails, terminate the flight in a way that reduces the effect on third parties in the air or on the ground;

(8) unless it is a fixed-wing UA, have a guaranteed A-weighted sound power levelLWA determined as per Part 13 not exceeding the levels established in Part 15;

(9) unless it is a fixed-wing UA, have the indication of the guaranteed A-weighted sound power level affixed on the UA and/or its packaging as per Part 14;

(10) be exclusively powered by electricity;

(11) have a unique serial number compliant with standard ANSI/CTA-2063-A-2019, Small Unmanned Aerial Systems Serial Numbers, 2019;

(12) have a direct remote identification that:

(a) allows the upload of the UAS operator registration number required in accordance with Article 14 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and any additional number provided by the registration system; the system shall perform a consistency check verifying the integrity of the full string provided to the UAS operator at the time of registration; in case of inconsistency, the UAS shall emit an error message to the UAS operator;

(b) ensures, in real time during the whole duration of the flight, the direct periodic broadcast from the UA using an open and documented transmission protocol, in a way that it can be received directly by existing mobile devices within the broadcasting range, of at least the following data:

i. the UAS operator registration number and the verification code provided by the CAA during the registration process unless the consistency check defined in point (a) is not passed;

ii. the unique physical serial number of the UA compliant with point (11);

iii. the time-stamp, the geographical position of the UA and its height above the surface or take-off point;

iv. the route course measured clockwise from true north and ground speed of the UA;

v. the geographical position of the remote pilot or, if not available, the take-off point; and

vi. an indication of the emergency status of the UAS;

(c) reduces the ability of tampering the functionality of the direct remote identification system;

[Editorial note: New paragraph 12(A) will be inserted on 1 January 2028:

(12A) be capable of taking off only if the direct remote identification is functional and activated;]

(13) be equipped with a geo-awareness function that provides:

(a) an interface to load and update data containing information on relevant restricted areas, which ensures that the process of loading or updating such data does not degrade its integrity and validity, which ensures that the process of loading or updating of this data does not degrade its integrity and validity;

(b) a warning alert to the remote pilot when a potential breach of airspace limitations is detected; and

(c) information to the remote pilot on the UA's status as well as a warning alert when its positioning or navigation systems cannot ensure the proper functioning of the geo-awareness function;

(14) if the UA has a function that limits its access to certain airspace areas or volumes, this function shall operate in such a manner that it interacts smoothly with the flight control system of the UA without adversely affecting flight safety; in addition, clear information shall be provided to the remote pilot when this function prevents the UA from entering these airspace areas or volume;

(15) provide the remote pilot with clear warning when the battery of the UA or its command unit reaches a low level such that the remote pilot has sufficient time to safely land the UA;

(16) be equipped:

(a) with lights for the purpose of controllability of the UA; and

(b) with at least one green flashing light for the purpose of conspicuity of the UA at night to allow a person on the ground to distinguish the UA from a manned aircraft;

(17) if equipped with a follow-me mode and when this function is on, be in a range not exceeding 50 m from the remote pilot, and make it possible for the remote pilot to regain control of the UA;

(18) be placed on the market with manufacturer's instructions providing:

(a) the characteristics of the UA including but not limited to the:

— class of the UA;

— UA mass (with a description of the reference configuration) and the maximum take-off mass (MTOM);

— general characteristics of allowed payloads in terms of mass, dimensions, interfaces with the UA and other possible restrictions;

— equipment and software to control the UA remotely;

— the procedures to upload the UAS operator registration number into the remote identification system;

— reference of the transmission protocol used for the direct remote identification system emission;

— sound power level; and

— a description of the behaviour of the UA in case of a loss of data link; and the method to recover the command and control link of the UA.

(b) clear operational instructions;

(c) procedure to upload the airspace limitations into the geo-awareness function;

(d) maintenance instructions;

(e) troubleshooting procedures;

(f) operational limitations (including but not limited to meteorological conditions and day/night operations); and

(g) appropriate description of all the risks related to UAS operations;

(19) include an information notice published by the CAA providing the applicable limitations and obligations, in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947;.

(20) if equipped with a network remote identification system it shall:

(a) allow, in real time during the whole duration of the flight, the transmission from the UA using an open and documented transmission protocol, in a way that it can be received through a network, of at least the following data;

i. the UAS operator registration number and the verification code provided by the CAA during the registration process unless the consistency check defined in point (a) is not passed;

ii. the unique serial number of the UA compliant with point (11);

iii. the time stamp, the geographical position of the UA and its height above the surface or take-off point;

iv. the route course measured clockwise from true north and ground speed of the UA;

v. the geographical position of the remote pilot or, if not available, the take-off point; and

vi. an indication of the emergency status of the UAS;

(b) reduce the ability of tampering the functionality of the direct remote identification system.

PART 3 - Requirements for a class UK2 Unmanned aircraft system

SI 2025/1106

Text in magenta in force from 1 January 2028

A class UK2 UAS bears the following class identification label on the UA:

A class UK2 UAS shall comply with the following:

(1) have an MTOM of less than 4 kg, including payload;

(2) have a maximum attainable height above the take-off point limited to 120 m or be equipped with a system that limits the height above the surface or above the take-off point to 120 m or to a value selectable by the remote pilot. If the value is selectable, clear information about the height of the UA above the surface or take-off point during flight shall be provided to the remote pilot;

(3) be safely controllable with regard to stability, manoeuvrability and the command and control link performance, by a remote pilot with adequate competency as defined in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and following the manufacturer's instructions, as necessary under all anticipated operating conditions including following the failure of one or, if appropriate, more systems;

(4) have the requisite mechanical strength for the UA, including any necessary safety factor, and, where appropriate, stability to withstand any stress to which it is subjected to during use without any breakage or deformation that might interfere with its safe flight;

(5) in the case of a tethered UA, have a tensile length of the tether that is less than 50 m and a mechanical strength that is no less than:

(a) for heavier-than-air aircraft, 10 times the weight of the aerodyne at maximum mass;

(b) for lighter-than-air aircraft, 4 times the force exerted by the combination of the maximum static thrust and the aerodynamic force of the maximum allowed wind speed in flight;

(6) be designed and constructed in such a way as to minimise injury to people during operation, sharp edges of the UA shall be avoided, unless technically unavoidable under good design and manufacturing practice; if equipped with propellers, the UA shall be designed in such a way as to limit any injury that may be inflicted by the propeller blades;

(7) unless tethered, in case of a loss of the command and control link, have a reliable and predictable method for the UA to recover the command and control link or, if it fails, terminate the flight in a way that reduces the effect on third parties in the air or on the ground;

(8) unless tethered, be equipped with a command and control link protected against unauthorised access to the command and control functions;

(9) unless it is a fixed-wing UA, be equipped with a low-speed mode selectable by the remote pilot and limiting the ground speed to no more than 3 m/s.

(10) unless it is a fixed-wing UA, have a guaranteed A-weighted sound power level LWA determined as per Part 13 not exceeding the levels established in Part 15;

(11) unless it is a fixed-wing UA, have the indication of the guaranteed A-weighted sound power level affixed on the UA and/or its packaging as per Part 14;

(12) be exclusively powered by electricity;

(13) have a unique serial number compliant with standard ANSI/CTA-2063-A-2019, Small Unmanned Aerial Systems Serial Numbers, 2019;

(14) have a direct remote identification that:

(a) allows the upload of the UAS operator registration number required in accordance with Article 14 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and any additional number provided by the registration system. The system shall perform a consistency check verifying the integrity of the full string provided to the UAS operator at the time of registration. In case of inconsistency, the UAS shall emit am error message to the UAS operator;

(b) ensures, in real time during the whole duration of the flight, the direct periodic broadcast from the UA using an open and documented transmission protocol, in a way that it can be received directly by existing mobile devices within the broadcasting range, of at least the following data:

i. the UAS operator registration number and the verification code provided by the CAA during the registration process, unless the consistency check defined in point (a) is not passed;

ii. the unique serial number of the UA compliant with point (13);

iii. the time stamp, the geographical position of the UA and its height above the surface or take-off point;

iv the route course measured clockwise from true north and ground speed of the UA;

v. the geographical position of the remote pilot or, if not available, the take-off point; and

vi. an indication of the emergency status of the UAS;

(c) reduces the ability of tampering the functionality of the direct remote identification system.

[Editorial note: New paragraph 14(A) will be inserted on 1 January 2028:

(14A) be capable of taking off only if the direct remote identification is functional and activated;]

(15) be equipped with a geo-awareness function that provides:

(a) an interface to load and update data containing information on relevant restricted areas, which ensures that the process of loading or updating such data does not degrade its integrity and validity, which ensures that the process of loading or updating of this data does not degrade its integrity and validity;

(b) a warning alert to the remote pilot when a potential breach of airspace limitations is detected; and

(c) information to the remote pilot on the UA's status as well as a warning alert when its positioning or navigation systems cannot ensure the proper functioning of the geo-awareness function;

(16) if the UA has a function that limits its access to certain airspace areas or volumes, this function shall operate in such a manner that it interacts smoothly with the flight control system of the UA without adversely affecting flight safety; in addition, clear information shall be provided to the remote pilot when this function prevents the UA from entering these airspace areas or volumes;

(17) provide the remote pilot with clear warning when the battery of the UA or its command unit reaches a low level such that the remote pilot has sufficient time to safely land the UA;

(18) be equipped:

(a) with lights for the purpose of controllability of the UA; and

(b) with at least one green flashing light for the purpose of conspicuity of the UA at night to allow a person on the ground, to distinguish the UA from a manned aircraft;

(19) be placed on the market with manufacturer's instructions providing:

(a) the characteristics of the UA including but not limited to the:

— class of the UA;

— UA mass (with a description of the reference configuration) and the maximum take-off mass (MTOM);

— general characteristics of allowed payloads in terms of mass, dimensions, interfaces with the UA and other possible restrictions;

— equipment and software to control the UA remotely;

— the procedures to upload the UAS operator registration number into the remote identification system

— reference of the transmission protocol used for the direct remote identification system emission;

— sound power level; and

— description of the behaviour of the UA in case of a loss of the command and control link, and the method to recover the command and control link of the UA; and

(b) clear operational instructions;

(c) the procedure to upload the airspace limitations into the geo-awareness function;

(d) maintenance instructions;

(e) troubleshooting procedures;

(f) operational limitations (including but not limited to meteorological conditions and day/night operations); and

(g) appropriate description of all the risks related to UAS operations;

(20) include an information notice published by the CAA providing the applicable limitations and obligations, in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947;

(21) if equipped with a network remote identification system it shall:

(a) ensure, in real time during the whole duration of the flight, the transmission from the UA using an open and documented transmission protocol, in a way that it can be received through a network, of at least the following data;

i. the UAS operator registration number and the verification code provided by the CAA during the registration process unless the consistency check defined in point 14(a) is not passed;

ii. the unique serial number of the UA compliant with point (13);

iii. the time stamp, the geographical position of the UA and its height above the surface or take-off point;

iv. the route course measured clockwise from true north and ground speed of the UA;

v. the geographical position of the remote pilot or, if not available, the take-off point; and

vi. an indication of the emergency status of the UAS;

(b) reduce the ability of tampering the functionality of the direct remote identification system.

PART 4 - Requirements for a class UK3 Unmanned aircraft system

SI 2025/1106

Text in magenta in force from 1 January 2028

A class UK3 UAS bears the following class identification label on the UA:

A class UK3 UAS shall comply with the following:

(1) have an MTOM of less than 25 kg, including payload, and have a maximum characteristic dimension of less than 3 m;

(2) have a maximum attainable height above the take-off point limited to 120 m or be equipped with a system that limits the height above the surface or above the take-off point to 120 m or to a value selectable by the remote pilot. If the value is selectable, clear information about the height of the UA above the surface or take-off point during flight shall be provided to the remote pilot;

(3) be safely controllable with regard to stability, manoeuvrability and the command and control link performance, by a remote pilot with adequate competency as defined in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and following the manufacturer's instructions, as necessary under all anticipated operating conditions including following the failure of one or, if appropriate, more systems;

(4) in the case of a tethered UA, have a tensile length of the tether that is less than 50 m and a mechanical strength of no less than:

(a) for heavier-than-air aircraft, 10 times the weight of the aerodyne at maximum mass;

(b) for lighter-than-air aircraft, 4 times the force exerted by the combination of the maximum static thrust and the aerodynamic force of the maximum allowed wind speed in flight;

(5) unless tethered, in case of a loss of the command and control link, have a reliable and predictable method for the UA to recover the command and control link or, if it fails, terminate the flight in a way that reduces the effect on third parties in the air or on the ground;

(6) unless it is a fixed-wing UA, have the indication of the guaranteed A-weighted sound power level LWA determined as per Part 13 affixed on the UA and/or its packaging as per Part 14;

(7) be exclusively powered by electricity;

(8) have a unique serial number compliant with standard ANSI/CTA-2063-A-2019, Small Unmanned Aerial Systems Serial Numbers, 2019;

(9) unless tethered, have a direct remote identification that:

(a) allows the upload of the UAS operator registration number required in accordance with Article 14 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and any additional number provided by the registration system; the system shall perform a consistency check verifying the integrity of the full string provided to the UAS operator at the time of registration; in case of inconsistency, the UAS shall emit an error message to the UAS operator;

(b) ensures, in real time during the whole duration of the flight, the direct periodic broadcast from the UA using an open and documented transmission protocol, in a way that it can be received directly by existing mobile devices within the broadcasting range, of at least the following data:

i. the UAS operator registration number and the verification code provided by the CAA during the registration process unless the consistency check defined in point (a) is not passed;

ii. the unique serial number of the UA compliant with point (8);

iii. the time stamp, the geographical position of the UA and its height above the surface or take-off point;

iv. the route course measured clockwise from true north and ground speed of the UA;

v. the geographical position of the remote pilot or, if not available, the take-off point; and

vi. an indication of the emergency status of the UAS;

(c) reduces the ability of tampering the functionality of the direct remote identification system;

[Editorial note: New paragraph 9(A) will be inserted on 1 January 2028:

(9A) be capable of taking off only if the direct remote identification is functional and activated;]

(10) be equipped with a geo-awareness function that provides:

(a) an interface to load and update data containing information on relevant restricted areas, which ensures that the process of loading or updating such data does not degrade its integrity and validity, which ensures that the process of loading or updating of this data does not degrade its integrity and validity;

(b) a warning alert to the remote pilot when a potential breach of airspace limitations is detected; and

(c) information to the remote pilot on the UA's status as well as a warning alert when its positioning or navigation systems cannot ensure the proper functioning of the geo-awareness function;

(11) if the UA has a function that limits its access to certain airspace areas or volumes, this function shall operate in such a manner that it interacts smoothly with the flight control system of the UA without adversely affecting flight safety; in addition, clear information shall be provided to the remote pilot when this function prevents the UA from entering these airspace areas or volumes;

(12) unless tethered, be equipped with a command and control link protected against unauthorised access to the command and control functions;

(13) provide the remote pilot with clear warning when the battery of the UA or its command unit reaches a low level such that the remote pilot has sufficient time to safely land the UA;

(14) be equipped:

(a) with lights for the purpose of controllability of the UA; and

(b) with at least one green flashing light for the purpose of conspicuity of the UA at night to allow a person on the ground to distinguish the UA from a manned aircraft;

(15) be placed on the market with manufacturer's instructions providing:

(a) the characteristics of the UA including but not limited to the:

— class of the UA;

— UA mass (with a description of the reference configuration) and the maximum take-off mass (MTOM);

— general characteristics of allowed payloads in terms of mass, dimensions, interfaces with the UA and other possible restrictions;

— equipment and software to control the UA remotely;

— the procedures to upload the UAS operator registration number into the remote identification system;

— reference of the transmission protocol used for the direct remote identification system emission;

— sound power level;

— description of the behaviour of the UA in case of a loss of the command and control link, and the method to recover command and control link of the UA.

(b) clear operational instructions;

(c) the procedure to upload the airspace limitations into the geo-awareness function;

(d) maintenance instructions;

(e) troubleshooting procedures

(f) operational limitations (including but not limited to meteorological conditions and day/night operations); and

(g) appropriate description of all the risks related to UAS operations;

(16) include an information notice published by the CAA providing the applicable limitations and obligations, in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947;

(17) if equipped with a network remote identification system it shall:

(a) ensure, in real time during the whole duration of the flight, the transmission from the UA using an open and documented transmission protocol, in a way that it can be received through a network, of at least the following data;

i. the UAS operator registration number and the verification code provided by the CAA during the registration process unless the consistency check defined in point 9(a) is not passed;

ii. the unique serial number of the UA compliant with point (8);

iii. the time stamp, the geographical position of the UA and its height above the surface or take-off point;

iv. the route course measured clockwise from true north and ground speed of the UA;

v. the geographical position of the remote pilot or, if not available, the take-off point; and

vi. an indication of the emergency status of the UAS;

(b) reduce the ability of tampering the functionality of the direct remote identification system.

PART 5 - Requirements for a class UK4 Unmanned aircraft system

SI 2025/1106

Text in magenta in force from 1 January 2028

A class UK4 UAS bears the following label on the UA in a visible manner

A class UK4 UAS shall comply with the following:

(1) have an MTOM of less than 25 kg, including payload;

(2) be safely controllable and manoeuvrable by a remote pilot following the manufacturer's instructions, as necessary under all anticipated operating conditions including following the failure of one or, if appropriate, more systems;

(3) not be capable of automatic control modes except for flight stabilisation assistance with no direct effect on the trajectory and lost link assistance provided that a pre-determined fixed position of the flight controls in case of lost link is available;

[Editorial note: New paragraphs 3(A) and (B) are inserted on 1 January 2028:

(3A) have a unique serial number compliant with standard ANSI/CTA-2063-A-2019, Small Unmanned Aerial Systems Serial Numbers, 2019;

(3B) have a direct remote identification that:

(a) allows the upload of the UAS operator registration number required in accordance with Article 14 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and any additional number provided by the registration system; the system shall perform a consistency check verifying the integrity of the full string provided to the UAS operator at the time of registration; in case of inconsistency, the UAS shall emit an error message to the UAS operator;

(b) ensures, in real time during the whole duration of the flight, the direct periodic broadcast from the UA using an open and documented transmission protocol, in a way that it can be received directly by existing mobile devices within the broadcasting range, of at least the following data:

(i) the UAS operator registration number and the verification code provided by the CAA during the registration process unless the consistency check defined in point (a) is not passed;

(ii) the unique physical serial number of the UA compliant with point (3A);

(iii) the time-stamp, the geographical position of the UA and its height above the surface or take-off point;

(iv) the route course measured clockwise from true north and ground speed of the UA;

(v) the geographical position of the remote pilot or, if not available, the take-off point; and

(vi) an indication of the emergency status of the UAS;

(c) reduces the ability of tampering the functionality of the direct remote identification system;

(4) be placed on the market with manufacturer's instructions providing:

(a) the characteristics of the UA including but not limited to the:

— class of the UA

— UA mass (with a description of the reference configuration) and the maximum take-off mass (MTOM);

— general characteristics of allowed payloads in terms of mass, dimensions, interfaces with the UA and other possible restrictions;

— equipment and software to control the UA remotely; and

[Editorial note: The 'and' above is deleted and new entries below are inserted on 1 January 2028:

— the procedures to upload the UAS operator registration number into the direct remote identification system;

— reference of the transmission protocol used for the direct remote identification system emission; and]

— and a description of the behaviour of the UA in case of a loss of the command and control link;

(b) clear operational instructions;

(c) maintenance instructions;

(d) troubleshooting procedures;

(e) operational limitations (including but not limited to meteorological conditions and day/night operations); and

(f) appropriate description of all the risks related to UAS operations;

(5) include an information notice published by the CAA providing the applicable limitations and obligations, in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947.

PART 6 - Requirements for a direct remote identification add-on

A direct remote identification add-on shall comply with the following:

(1) allow the upload of the UAS operator registration number required in accordance with Article 14 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 and any additional number provided by the registration system; the system shall perform a consistency check verifying the integrity of the full string provided to the UAS operator at the time of registration; in case of inconsistency, the system shall emit an error message to the UAS operator;

(2) have a unique serial number compliant with standard ANSI/CTA-2063-A-2019, Small Unmanned Aerial Systems Serial Numbers, 2019, affixed to the add-on and its packaging or its manufacturer's instructions in a legible manner;

(3) ensure, in real time during the whole duration of the flight, the direct periodic broadcast from the UA using an open and documented transmission protocol, in a way that it can be received directly by existing mobile devices within the broadcasting range, of at least the following data:

i. the UAS operator registration number and the verification code provided by the CAA during the registration process unless the consistency check defined in point (a) is not passed;

ii. the unique serial number of the add-on compliant with point (2);

iii. the time stamp, the geographical position of the UA and its height above the surface or take-off point;

iv. the route course measured clockwise from true north and ground speed of the UA; and

v. the geographical position of the remote pilot or, if not available, the take-off point;

(4) reduce the ability of tampering the functionality of the direct remote identification system; and

(5) be placed on the market with manufacturer's instructions providing the reference of the transmission protocol used for the direct remote identification emission and the instruction to:

(a) install the module on the UA; and

(b) upload the UAS operator registration number.

PART 7 - Conformity assessment Module A – Internal production control

SI 2025/1106

1. Internal production control is the conformity assessment procedure whereby the manufacturer fulfils the obligations set out in points 2, 3 and 4 of this Part, and ensures and declares on their sole responsibility that the products concerned satisfy the requirements set out in the Part of the Annex which applies to them.

2. Technical documentation

The manufacturer shall develop the technical documentation in accordance with Article 17 of this Regulation.

3. Manufacturing

The manufacturer shall take all measures necessary so that the manufacturing process and its monitoring ensure compliance of the manufactured product with the technical documentation referred to in point 2 of this Part and with the requirements set out in Part of the Annex which applies to them.

4. UK marking and declaration of conformity

(1) In accordance with Articles 15 and 16 of this Regulation, the manufacturer shall affix the UK marking and, when applicable, the UA class identification label, to each individual product that satisfies the applicable requirements set out in Part of the Annex which applies to them.

(2) The manufacturer shall draw up a written declaration of conformity for each product model and keep it together with the technical documentation at the disposal of the national authorities for 10 years after the product has been placed on the market. The declaration of conformity shall clearly identify the product for which it has been drawn up.

A copy of the declaration of conformity shall be made available to the relevant authorities upon request.

5. Authorised representative

The manufacturers' obligations set out in point 4 may be fulfilled by an authorised representative, on their behalf and under their responsibility, provided that they are specified in the mandate.

PART 8 - Conformity assessment Modules B and C - Type examination and conformity to type based on internal production control

When reference is made to this Part, the conformity assessment procedure shall follow Modules B (type examination) and C (Conformity to type based on internal production control) of this Part.

Module B

Type examination

1. Type examination is the part of a conformity assessment procedure in which an approved body examines the technical design of the product and verifies and attests that the technical design of the product meets the applicable requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6, 16 and 17.

2. Type examination shall be carried out by an assessment of the adequacy of the technical design of the product through examination of the technical documentation and supporting evidence referred to in point 3, plus examination of specimens, representative of the production envisaged, of one or more critical parts of the product (combination of production type and design type).

3. The manufacturer shall lodge an application for type examination with a single approved body of his choice.

The application shall include:

(1) the name and address of the manufacturer and, if the application is lodged by the authorised representative, his name and address as well;

(2) a written declaration that the same application has not been lodged with any other approved body;

(3) the technical documentation; the technical documentation shall make it possible to assess the product's conformity with the applicable requirements of this Regulation and shall include an adequate analysis and assessment of the risk (s); the technical documentation shall contain, wherever applicable, the elements set out in Article 17 of this Regulation;

(4) the specimens representative of the production envisaged; the approved body may request further specimens if needed for carrying out the test programme;

(5) the supporting evidence for the adequacy of the technical design solution; this supporting evidence shall mention any documents that have been used, in particular where the relevant designated standards and/or technical specifications

have not been applied or have not been applied in full; the supporting evidence shall include, where necessary, the results of tests carried out in accordance with other relevant technical specifications by the appropriate laboratory of the manufacturer or by another testing laboratory on his behalf and under his responsibility.

4. The approved body shall:

For the product:

(1) examine the technical documentation and supporting evidence to assess the adequacy of the product's technical design.

For the specimen(s):

(2) verify that the specimen(s) has (have) been manufactured in conformity with the technical documentation, and identify the elements which have been designed in accordance with the applicable provisions of the relevant designated standards and/or technical specifications, as well as the elements which have been designed without applying the relevant provisions of those standards;

(3) carry out appropriate examinations and tests, or have them carried out, to check whether, where the manufacturer has chosen to apply the solutions in the relevant designated standards and/or technical specifications, these have been applied correctly;

(4) carry out appropriate examinations and tests, or have them carried out, to check whether, where the solutions in the relevant designated standards and/or technical specifications have not been applied, the solutions adopted by the manufacturer meet the corresponding essential requirements of the legislative instrument;

(5) agree with the manufacturer on a location where the examinations and tests will be carried out.

5. The approved body shall draw up an evaluation report that records the activities undertaken in accordance with point 4 and their outcomes. Without prejudice to its obligations as provided in point 8, the approved body shall release the content of this report, in full or in part, only with the agreement of the manufacturer.

6. Where the type meets the requirements of this Regulation, the approved body shall issue an type examination certificate to the manufacturer. This certificate shall contain the name and address of the manufacturer, the conclusions of the examination, the relevant aspects of the requirements covered by the examination, the conditions (if any) for its validity, and the data necessary for the identification of the approved type. The certificate may have one or more annexes attached to it.

The certificate and its annexes shall contain all relevant information to allow the conformity of manufactured products with the examined type to be evaluated and to allow for in service control.

Where the type does not satisfy the applicable requirements of this Regulation, the notified body shall refuse to issue a type examination certificate and shall inform the applicant accordingly, giving detailed reasons for its refusal.

7. The approved body shall keep itself apprised of any changes in the generally acknowledged state of the art which indicates that the approved type may no longer comply with the applicable requirements of this Regulation, and shall determine whether such changes require further investigation. If so, the approved body shall inform the manufacturer accordingly.

The manufacturer shall inform the approved body that holds the technical documentation relating to the type examination certificate of all modifications to the approved type that may affect the product's conformity with the essential requirements of this Regulation or the conditions for the certificate's validity. Such modifications shall require additional approval and attached to the original type examination certificate.

8. Each approved body shall inform the Secretary of State concerning the type examination certificates and/or any additions thereto which it has issued or withdrawn, and shall, periodically or upon request, make available to the Secretary of State the list of certificates and/or any additions thereto refused, suspended or otherwise restricted.

Each approved body shall inform the other approved bodies concerning the type examination certificates and/or any additions thereto which it has refused, withdrawn, suspended or otherwise restricted, and, upon request, concerning the certificates and/or additions thereto which it has issued.

The Secretary of State and the other approved bodies may, on request, obtain a copy of the type examination certificates and/or additions thereto. On a reasoned request, the Secretary of State may obtain a copy of the technical documentation and the results of the examinations carried out by the approved body.

The approved body shall keep a copy of the type examination certificate, its annexes and additions, as well as the technical file including the documentation submitted by the manufacturer for 10 years after the product has been assessed or until the validity of the certificate expires.

9. The manufacturer shall keep a copy of the type examination certificate, its annexes and additions together with the technical documentation at the disposal of the national authorities for 10 years after the product has been placed on the market.

10. The manufacturer’s authorised representative may lodge the application referred to in point 3 and fulfil the obligations set out in points 7 and 9, provided that they are specified in the mandate.

PART 9 - Conformity assessment Module H —Conformity based on full quality assurance

1. Conformity based on full quality assurance is the conformity assessment procedure whereby manufacturers fulfil the obligations set out in paragraphs 2 and 5, and ensure and declare on their sole responsibility that the product concerned satisfies the applicable requirements set out in Parts 1 to 6, 16 and 17.

2. Manufacturing

The manufacturer shall operate an approved quality system for design, manufacture, final inspection and testing of the product concerned as specified in point 3 and shall be subject to surveillance as specified in point 4.

3. Quality system

(1) The manufacturer shall lodge an application for the assessment of his quality system with the approved body of their choice, for the product concerned.

The application shall include:

(a) the name and address of the manufacturer and, if the application is lodged by the authorised representative, their name and address as well;

(b) the technical documentation for each type of product intended to be manufactured, containing the elements set out in Part 10 where applicable;

(c) the documentation concerning the quality system;

(d) a written declaration stating that the same application has not been lodged with any other approved body.

(2) The quality system shall ensure compliance of the product with the requirements of this Regulation.

All the elements, requirements and provisions adopted by the manufacturer shall be documented in a systematic and orderly manner in the form of written policies, procedures and instructions. This quality system documentation shall permit a consistent interpretation of the quality programmes, plans, manuals and records.

The documentation shall, in particular, contain an adequate description of:

(a) the quality objectives and the organisational structure, responsibilities and powers of the management with regard to product design and quality;

(b) the technical design specifications, including standards, that will be applied and, where the relevant designated standards will not be applied in full, the means that will be used to ensure that the requirements of this Regulation are met;

(c) the design control and design verification techniques, processes and systematic actions that will be used when designing the products pertaining to the product type covered;

(d) the corresponding manufacturing, quality control and quality assurance techniques, processes and systematic actions that will be used;

(e) the examinations and tests that will be carried out before, during and after manufacture, and the frequency with which they will be carried out;

(f) the quality records, such as inspection reports and test data, calibration data, reports concerning the qualifications or approvals of the personnel concerned, etc.;

(g) the means of monitoring the achievement of the required design and product quality and the effective operation of the quality system.

(3) The approved body shall assess the quality system to determine whether it satisfies the requirements referred to in point 3(2).

It shall presume conformity with those requirements in respect of elements of the quality system that comply with the corresponding specifications of the relevant designated standard.

In addition to experience in quality management systems, the auditing team shall have at least one member experienced as an assessor in the relevant product field and product technology concerned, and knowledge of the applicable requirements of this Regulation. The audit shall include an assessment visit on the manufacturer's premises. The auditing team shall review the technical documentation referred to in point 3(1)(b) to verify the manufacturer's ability to identify the applicable requirements of this Regulation and to carry out the necessary examinations with a view to ensuring the product's compliance with these requirements.

The manufacturer or his authorised representative shall be notified of the decision.

The notification shall contain the conclusions of the audit and the reasoned assessment decision.

(4) The manufacturer shall undertake to fulfil the obligations arising out of the quality system as approved and to maintain it so that it remains adequate and efficient.

The manufacturer shall keep the approved body that has approved the quality system informed of any intended change to the quality system.

(5) The approved body shall evaluate any proposed changes and decide whether the modified quality system will continue to satisfy the requirements referred to in point 3(2) or whether a reassessment is necessary.

The approvedbody shall notify the manufacturer of its decision. The notification shall contain the conclusions of the examination and the reasoned assessment decision.

4. Surveillance under the responsibility of the approved body

(1) The purpose of surveillance is to make sure that the manufacturer duly fulfils the obligations arising out of the approved quality system.

(2) The manufacturer shall, for assessment purposes, allow the approved body access to the design, manufacture, inspection, testing and storage sites, and shall provide it with all necessary information, in particular:

(a) the quality system documentation;

(b) the quality records as provided for by the design part of the quality system, such as results of analyses, calculations, tests, etc.;

(c) the quality records as provided for by the manufacturing part of the quality system, such as inspection reports and test data, calibration data, reports concerning the qualifications of the personnel, etc.

(3) The approved body shall carry out periodic audits to make sure that the manufacturer maintains and applies the quality system and shall provide the manufacturer with an audit report.

(4) In addition, the approved body may pay unexpected visits to the manufacturer. During such visits, the approved body may, if necessary, carry out UA or UAS tests, or have them carried out, in order to check the proper functioning of the quality system. It shall provide the manufacturer with a visit report and, if tests have been carried out, with a test report.

5. UK marking and declaration of conformity

(1) The manufacturer shall affix the UK marking and, when relevant, the UAS class identification label in accordance with Articles 15 and 16 of this Regulation and, under the responsibility of the approved body referred to in point 3(1) of this Part, the latter's identification number to each individual product that satisfies the applicable requirements of this Regulation.

(2) The manufacturer shall draw up a written declaration of conformity for each product type and keep it at the disposal of the national authorities for 10 years after the product has been placed on the market. The declaration of conformity shall identify the product type for which it has been drawn up.

A copy of the declaration of conformity shall be made available to the relevant authorities upon request.

6. The manufacturer shall, for a period ending 10 years after the product has been placed on the market, keep at the disposal of the national authorities:

(1) the technical documentation referred to in point 3(1);

(2) the documentation concerning the quality system referred to in point 3(1);

(3) the change referred to in point 3(5), as approved;

(4) the decisions and reports of the approved body referred to in points 3(5), 4(3) and 4(4).

7. Each approved body shall inform the Secretary of State of the quality system approvals issued or withdrawn, and shall, periodically or upon request, make available to the Secretary of State the list of the quality system approvals it has refused, suspended or otherwise restricted.

Each approved body shall inform the other approved bodies of the quality system approvals which it has refused, suspended or withdrawn, and, upon request, of quality system approvals which it has issued.

8. Authorised representative

The manufacturer's obligations set out in points 3(1), 3(5), 5 and 6 may be fulfilled by their authorised representative, on their behalf and under their responsibility, provided that this is specified in the mandate.

PART 10 - Contents of the technical documentation

The manufacturer shall establish the technical documentation. The documentation shall make it possible to assess the product's conformity to the applicable requirements.

The technical documentation shall, wherever applicable, contain at least the following elements,:

1. a complete description of the product including:

    (a) photographs or illustrations showing its external features, markings and internal layout;

    (b) the versions of any software or firmware involved in compliance with the requirements set by this Regulation;

    (c) manufacturer's and installation instructions;

2. conceptual design and manufacturing drawings and schemes of components, sub-assemblies, circuits and other relevant similar elements;

3. descriptions and explanations necessary for the understanding of those drawings and schemes and the operation of the product;

4. a list of the [designated] standards applied in full or in part and, where those designated standards have not been applied, descriptions of the solutions adopted to meet the essential requirements set out in Article 4, including a list of other relevant technical specifications applied. In the event of partly applied designated standards, the technical documentation shall specify the parts which have been applied;

5. copy of the declaration of conformity;

6. where the conformity assessment module in Part 8 has been applied, copy of the type examination certificate and its annexes as delivered by the approved body involved;

7. results of design calculations made, examinations carried out, and other relevant similar elements;

8. test reports;

9. copies of the documents that the manufacturer has submitted to the approved body if any involved;

10. the supporting evidence for the adequacy of the technical design solution. This supporting evidence shall mention any documents that have been used, in particular where the relevant designated standards and/or technical specifications have not been

applied in full. The supporting evidence shall include, where necessary, the results of tests carried out by the appropriate laboratory of the manufacturer, or by another testing laboratory on his behalf and under his responsibility;

11. addresses of places of manufacture and storage.

PART 11 - Declaration of conformity

1. The product (type, batch and serial number).

2. Name and address of the manufacturer or his authorised representative.

3. This declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer.[in case of a kit of accessories, the manufacturer of the kit may indicate that this certificates relies on the certificate of the UAS which the kit ensures the conversion.]

4. Object of the declaration [identification of the product allowing traceability; it may include a colour image of sufficient resolution where necessary for the identification of the products; in case of a kit of accessories, indicate the type of UAS to which the kit ensures the conversion].

5. The object of the declaration described above is of class …[include for UAS the class number as defined by Parts 1 to 5, 16 and 17 of this Annex; for a kit of accessories, indicate the class into which the UAS is converted] .

6. The guaranteed sound power level for this UAS equipment is …. dB(A)[for non fixed-wing UAS classes 1 to 3 only]

7. The object of the declaration described above is in conformity with the designated standards:

—[include the reference to this Regulation and the Annex relevant to the class of the product] ;

— or relevant enactments where applicable.

8. References to designated standards used or references to the other technical specifications in relation to which conformity is declared. References must be listed with their identification number and version and, where applicable, date of issue.

9. Where applicable, the approved body … [name, number] … performed … [description of intervention] … and issued the [type] examination certificate.

10. Where applicable, a description of accessories and components, including software, which allow the unmanned aircraft or unmanned aircraft system to operate as intended and covered by the declaration of conformity.

11. Additional information:

Signed for and on behalf of: …

[place and date of issue]:

[name, function] [signature]:

PART 12 - Simplified declaration of conformity

The simplified declaration of conformity referred to in Article 14(3) shall be provided as follows:

— [*Name of manufacturer*] hereby declares that the UAS [*identification of the UAS: type or serial number*] is of class … …[*for UAS include the class number of the product as defined in Parts 1 to 5, 16 or 17 of this Annex; for a kit of accessories, indicate the class into which the UAS is converted*] and has a guaranteed sound power level of …. dB(A) [*for non fixed-wing UAS classes 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 only*]

— and in compliance with Regulations …[*list all the Regulations that the product complies with*].

— The full declaration of conformity is accessible at the following website: [*website address*]

PART 13 - Noise test code

This Part lays down the methods of measurement of airborne noise that shall be used for the determination of the measured A-weighted sound power levels of UA classes 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6.

It lays down the basic noise emission standard and detailed test code for measuring the sound pressure level on a measurement surface enveloping the source and for calculating the sound power level produced by the source.

1. BASIC NOISE EMISSION STANDARD

For the determination of the A-weighted sound power level L_{WA} of UA, the basic noise emission standards EN ISO 3744:2010 will be used subject to the following supplements:

2. INSTALLATION AND MOUNTING CONDITIONS

Test area:

The UA will be maintained above one reflecting (acoustically hard) plane. The UA shall be located at a sufficient distance from any reflecting wall or ceiling or any reflecting object so that the requirements given in Annex A of EN ISO 3744:2010 are satisfied on the measurement surface.

Sound measurement surface and microphone array:

The UA will be completely enclosed in a hemispherical measurement surface as par § 7.2.3 of EN ISO 3744:2010.

The number and position of the microphones is defined by Annex F of EN ISO 3744:2010.

The measurement surface shall have its origin at the point O lying in the ground plane directly below the UA.

3. OPERATING CONDITIONS DURING TEST

The noise tests shall be carried out with the UA's rotors operating at a speed corresponding to the hovering of the UA under MTOM.

If the UA is placed on the market with accessories that can be fitted to it, it will be tested with and without these accessories in all possible UA configurations.

4. CALCULATION OF SURFACE TIME-AVERAGED SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL

The A-weighted surface time-averaged sound pressure level shall be determined at least three times for each UA configuration. If at least two of the determined values do not differ by more than 1 dB, further measurements will not be necessary; otherwise the

measurements shall be continued until two values differing by no more than 1 dB are obtained. The surface time-averaged sound pressure level to be used for calculating the sound power level of a UA configuration is the arithmetic mean of the two highest values that do not differ by more than 1 dB.

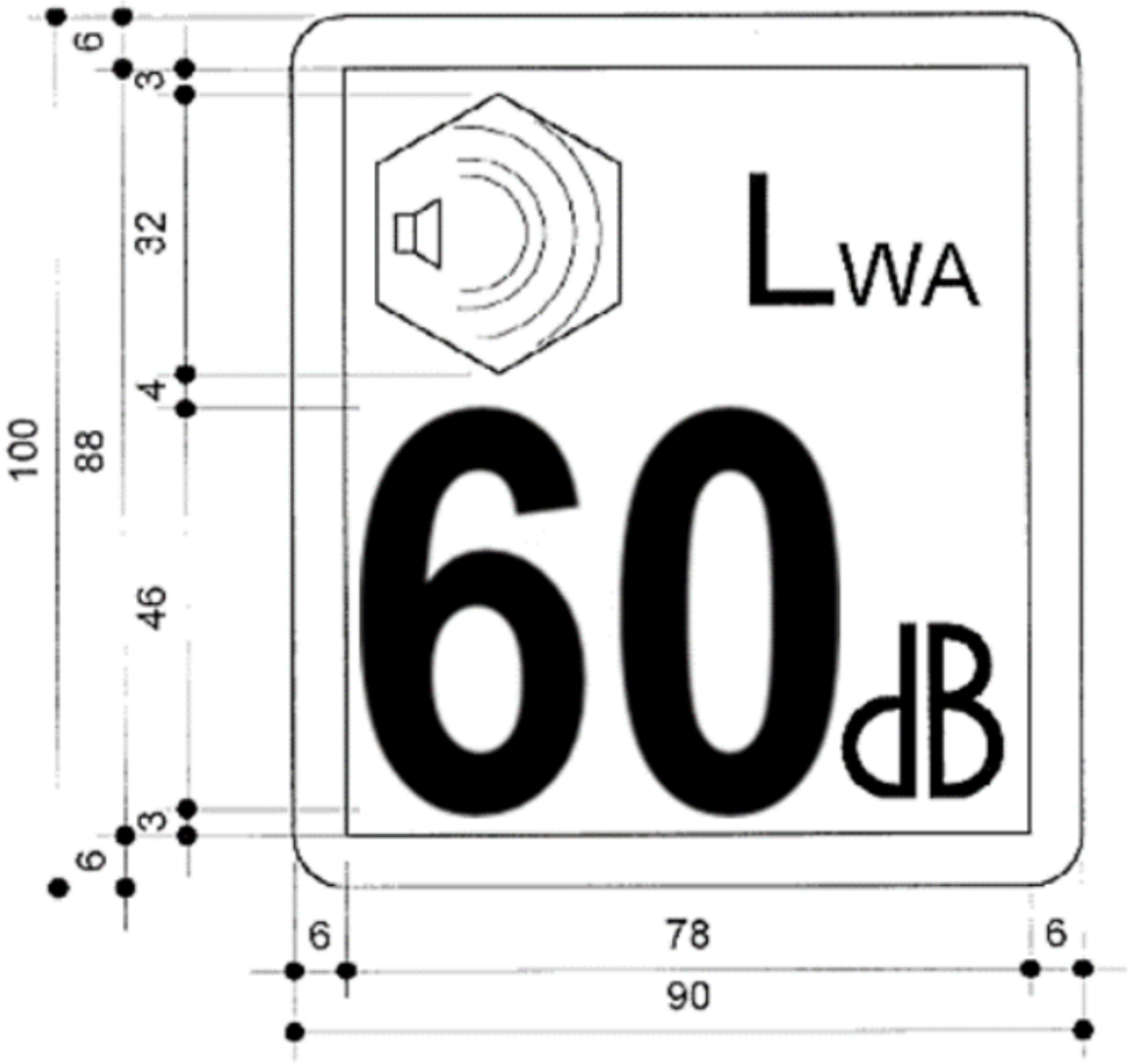
5. INFORMATION TO BE REPORTED

The report shall contain the technical data necessary to identify the source under test as well as the noise test code and the acoustical data.

The A-weighted sound power level value to be reported is the highest value of the different UA configurations tested rounded to the nearest whole number (less than 0.5 use the lower number; greater than or equal to 0.5 use the higher number).

PART 14 - Indication of the guaranteed sound power level

The indication of the guaranteed sound power level must consist of the single number of the guaranteed sound power in dB, the sign L_{WA} and a pictogram taking the following form:



If the indication is reduced according to the size of the equipment the proportions given in the above drawing must be respected. However, the vertical dimension of the indication should, if possible, not be less than 20 mm.

PART 15 - Maximum sound power level per class of UA (including transition periods)

SI 2025/1106

UA class	MTOM *m* in gram	Maximum sound power level L_{WA} in dB		
		as from entry into force	as from 2 years after entry into force	as from 4 years after entry into force
UK1 and UK2	m < 900	85	83	81
UK2	900 ≤ m < 4000	85 + 18.5 $\log_{10}$ (m/900)	83 + 18.5 $\log_{10}$ (m/900)	81 + 18.5 $\log_{10}$ (m/900)

PART 16 - Requirements for a class UK5 unmanned aircraft system and UK5 accessories

SI 2025/1106

A class UK5 UAS bears the following class identification label on the UA:

A class UK5 UAS shall comply with the requirements defined in Part 4, except those defined in paragraphs (2) and (10) of Part 4.

In addition, it shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) be an aircraft other than a fixed-wing aircraft unless tethered;

(2) if it is equipped with a geo-awareness function, comply with paragraph (10) of Part 4;

(3) during flight, provide the remote pilot with clear and concise information on the height of the UA above the surface or take-off point;

(4) unless tethered, be equipped with a low-speed mode selectable by the remote pilot and limiting the ground speed to not more than 5 m/s;

(5) unless tethered, provide means for the remote pilot to terminate the flight of the UA, which shall:

(a) be reliable, predictable and independent from the automatic flight control and guidance system; this applies also to the activation of this means;

(b) force the descent of the UA and prevent its powered horizontal displacement; and

(c) include means to reduce the effect of the UA impact dynamics;

(6) unless tethered, provide the remote pilot with means to continuously monitor the quality of the command and control link and receive an alert when it is likely that the link is going to be lost or degraded to the extent of compromising the safe conduct of the operation, and another alert when the link is lost; and

(7) in addition to the information indicated in point (15)(a) of Part 4, include in the manufacturer's instructions a description of the means to terminate the flight required in point (5).

(8) A class UK5 UAS may consist in a class UK3 UAS fitted with an accessories kit that ensures the conversion of the UAS UK3 into a class UK5 UAS. In this case, the class UK5 label shall be affixed on all the accessories.

An accessories kit may only ensure conversion of a class UK3 UAS that complies with point (1) and provides the necessary interfaces to the accessories.

The accessories kit shall not include changes to the software of the class UK3 UAS.

The accessories kit shall be designed, and each accessory shall be identified, to ensure a complete and correct installation by a UAS operator on a class UK3 UAS following the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the accessories kit.

The accessories kit may be placed on the market independently from the class UK3 UAS for which they ensure the conversion. In this case, the manufacturer of the accessories kit shall place on the market a single conversion kit that shall:

(1) not alter the compliance of the class UK3 UAS with the requirements of Part 4;

(2) ensure compliance of the UAS fitted with the accessories kit with all additional requirements defined in this Part with the exception of point (3) above; and

(3) be accompanied by manufacturer's instructions providing:

(i) the list of all class UK3 UAS to which the kit can be applied; and

(ii) instructions on how to install and operate the accessories kit.

PART 17 - Requirements for a class UK6 unmanned aircraft system

SI 2025/1106

A class UK6 UAS bears the following class identification label on the UA:

A class UK6 UAS shall comply with the requirements defined in Part 4, except those defined in paragraphs (2), (7) and (10).

In addition, it shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) have a maximum ground speed in level flight of not more than 50 m/s;

(2) if it is equipped with a geo-awareness function, comply with paragraph (10) of Part 4;

(3) during flight, provide the remote pilot with clear and concise information on the geographical position of the UA, its speed and its height above the surface or take-off point;

(4) provide means to prevent the UA from breaching the horizontal and vertical limits of a programmable operational volume;

(5) provide means for the remote pilot to terminate the flight of the UA, which shall:

(a) be reliable, predictable, independent from the automatic flight control and guidance system and independent from the means to prevent the UA from breaching the horizontal and vertical limits as required in point (4); this applies also to the activation of this means; and

(b) force the descent of the UA and prevent its powered horizontal displacement;

(6) provide means to programme the UA trajectory;

(7) provide the remote pilot with means to continuously monitor the quality of the command and control link and receive an alert when it is likely that the link is going to be lost or degraded to the extent of compromising the safe conduct of the operation, and another alert when the link is lost; and

(8) in addition to the information indicated in point (15)(a) of Part 4, include in the manufacturer's instructions:

(a) a description of the means to terminate the flight required in point (5);

(b) a description of the means to prevent the UA from breaching the horizontal and vertical limits of the operational volume and the size of the contingency volume needed to accommodate position assessment error, reaction time and correction manoeuvre span; and

(c) the distance most likely to be travelled by the UA after activation of the means to terminate the flight defined in point (5), to be considered by the UAS operator when defining the ground risk buffer.