



UK
CA

JETRO UKCA GUIDANCE PRESENTATION



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

Contents



Aims of this session

- Help identify next steps needed to take for goods previously requiring CE or reverse epsilon markings.



What we'll cover

1. What is the UKCA marking
2. Using UKCA marking
3. Using UKNI marking

What marking applies?



CE

OR

CE UKNI

Northern Ireland (UK)
The CE marking continues to be used for self-assessed goods and those goods which are conformity assessed by an EU Notified Body.

The CE plus UKNI mark is used for goods which are conformity assessed by a UK Notified Body (UK bodies retain this status for the NI market).

Northern Ireland (UK)

Great Britain (UK)

UKCA

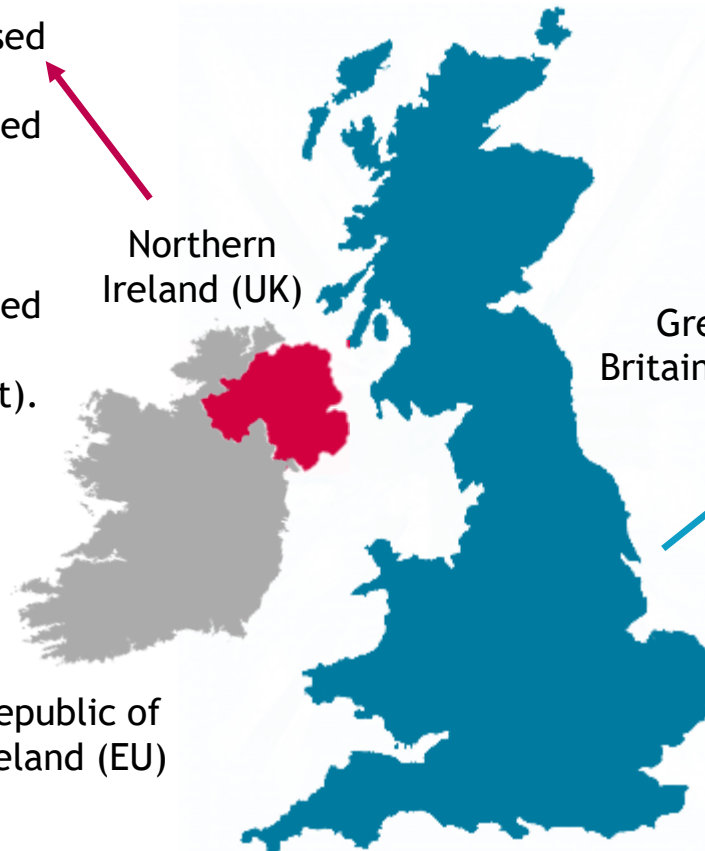
Great Britain (UK)
The UKCA mark will be mandatory in Great Britain for goods placed on the market for the first time on and after 1 Jan 2023.

It also replaces the reverse epsilon marking for goods placed on the market in Great Britain.

CE

Rep. Ireland and rest of the European Union
In the Republic of Ireland and the wider European Union the CE mark (or reverse epsilon marking where required) continues to be used.

Republic of Ireland (EU)



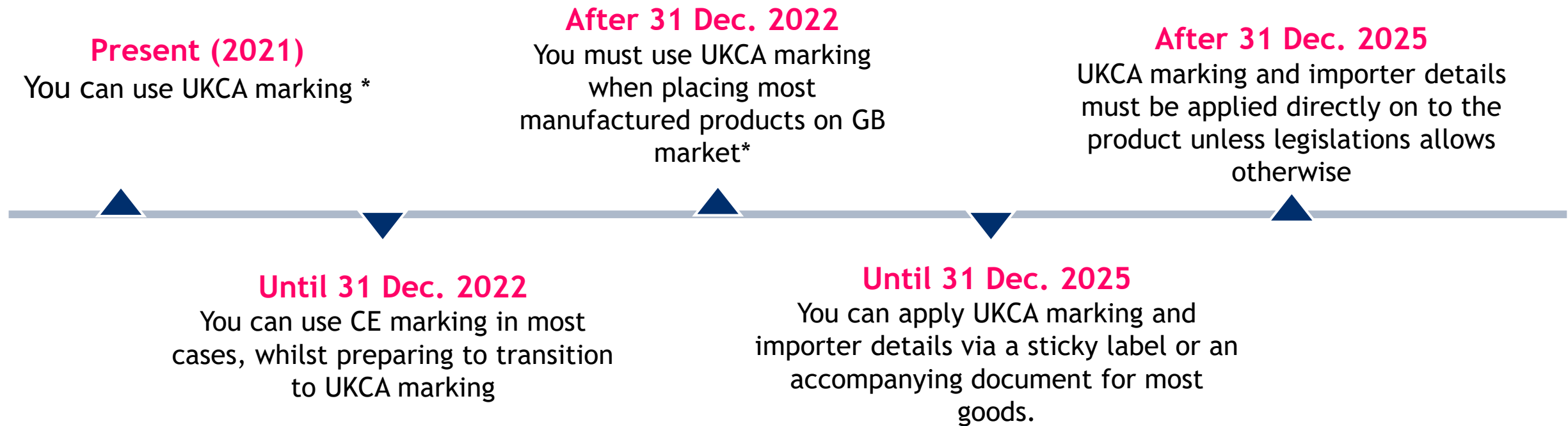
What is covered by the UKCA marking

- ✓ Toy safety
- ✓ Pyrotechnics
- ✓ Recreational craft and personal watercraft
- ✓ Simple pressure vessels
- ✓ Electromagnetic compatibility
- ✓ Non-automatic weighing instruments
- ✓ Measuring instruments
- ✓ Lifts
- ✓ ATEX
- ✓ Radio equipment
- ✓ Pressure equipment
- ✓ Personal protective equipment
- ✓ Gas appliances
- ✓ Machinery
- ✓ Equipment for use outdoors
- ✓ Eco-design
- ✓ Aerosols
- ✓ Low voltage electrical equipment
- ✓ Restriction of hazardous substances

Products covered by the UKCA marking but have some special rules

- Medical devices
- Rail products
- Construction products
- Cableways
- Transportable pressure equipment
- Unmanned aircraft systems
- Marine equipment

Timeline to Implement UKCA Marking



New Measures



Allowing the **UKCA marking and importer details** for goods from EEA countries, to be placed on the product via a sticky label or on an accompanying document until 31 December 2025.



Continuing to accept spares onto the GB market to **repair, replace and maintain** products.



Making clear that there is no need to re-test and re-mark **existing imported stock** brought into the UK before 31 December 2022.



Reducing re-testing costs, by allowing certificates provided by non-UK conformity assessment bodies (CABs) testing to EU requirements, issued before the end of this year to be used as a basis for UKCA marking certification.



The UKCA Marking



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Using UKCA to place goods on the market in Great Britain



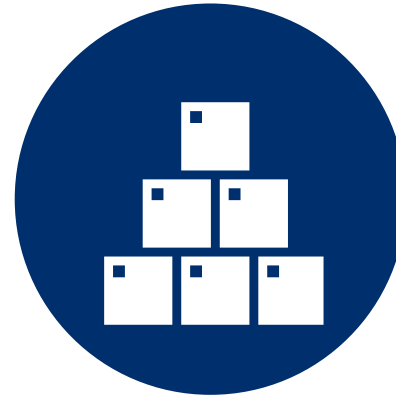
Check the appropriate route for conformity assessment

Use a UK conformity assessment body or self-assess and complete documentation



Draw up the appropriate technical documentation

You will need to have the right technical documentation to show your product is compliant



Apply the UKCA marking to your product

Ensure the UKCA marking is placed correctly to comply with product regulations



Place your product on the market

Check you understand the definition of placing products on the market

Image guidelines - UKCA



The UKCA mark must be **at least 5mm** in height. (unless a different minimum dimension is specified in legislation)



The UKCA mark must be easily **visible** and **legible**.



The UKCA marking can be affixed alongside other markings, such as CE marking.



For more information on UKCA image guidelines, please visit [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk).



Economic Operators



Defining economic operators



Manufacturer

Anyone who manufactures a product or has a product designed or manufactured and markets that product under its name or trademark.



Importer

A person who places goods from an external market onto the market that they are established and operate in.



Distributor

A person, other than the manufacturer, importer or the end user, who makes goods available on the market.



Authorised Representatives

A person who is business-appointed and mandated by the manufacturer to undertake specified tasks on behalf of the manufacturer.

Importer labelling



Importer labelling

Reminder: You are an importer if you're the first person placing goods on the market in Great Britain from outside the UK.



Indicating your details, and postal address - usually a number, street, and postcode) on the good.



Until 31 December 2025, you may provide these details on the packaging or an accompanying document for certain goods coming from the EEA.



After 31 December 2025, importer details must be affixed directly on the product.

Placing your product on the market



What is ‘placing goods on the market’?

An individual manufactured good is placed on the market when it is **first made available** for distribution, consumption or use on the GB market.



Manufacturers and importers are the only ‘economic operators’ to place goods on the market



Any other operation, such as supply from distributor to an end-user is defined as ‘**making available**’.



Putting into service takes place the first time a good is used by the end user in GB for its intended purpose.

What is 'putting into service'?

The supply of machinery safety regulations also refer to the term 'putting into service', this is different from the placing on the market definition as set out below:



'Putting into service' takes place the first time a good is used in GB by the end user for its intended purpose. If legislation uses both terms, i.e. 'placing on the market' and 'putting into service', then the UKCA marking requirements must be met before the first of these two happens.

The timeline below outlines where this sits in a goods journey to the end user.



UKCA mark applied



Placed on the market in
GB

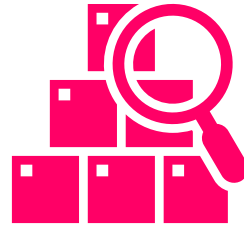


Reaches end user and
put into service

Conformity Assessment: routes and actions for businesses



Routes to assessment: self-assessment



For the GB market:

You can self-declare for the UKCA mark in the same way you self declare for the CE mark.

For the NI market:

Self-declaration is unchanged, and you should continue to follow EU rules.

Routes to assessment: third party assessment



Check whether your product requires third party assessment or self-assessment. If you need third party conformity assessment, you should approach a UK approved conformity assessment body immediately.

Speak to a conformity assessment body to understand your options, especially if you sell products in multiple markets.



GB market: All UK-based 'Notified Bodies' have automatically become UK 'Approved Bodies' for the GB market as of 1 January 2021. You can find details of UK bodies on the UKMCAB database.

NI market: UK bodies approving for the NI market will remain 'Notified Bodies'. These 'Notified Bodies' can be based anywhere in the UK. EU bodies will continue to be recognised as competent to certify for the NI market.



EU market: As of 1 January 2021, mandatory conformity assessments by UK bodies are no longer recognised in the EU.

Documentation



You must keep documentation to demonstrate that your product conforms with the regulatory requirements. The information you must keep depends on the specific legislation which applies to your product and which 'economic operator' you are in the supply chain.



You must keep general records in the form of a technical file.



A UK Declaration of Conformity must be drawn up for most products lawfully bearing a UKCA marking.



DoC should include the name and address of the manufacturer (or authorised representative) alongside information about the product and the conformity assessment body (if relevant).

Placing goods on the NI market

You can use the CE mark or UKNI and CE mark



Placing goods on the market in Northern Ireland



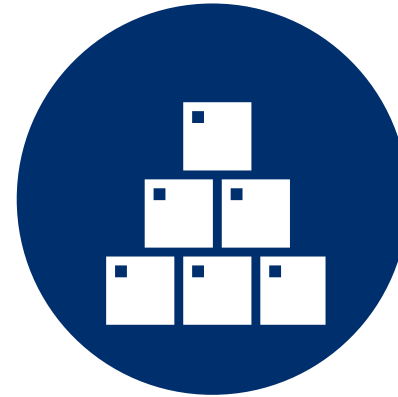
Check the appropriate route for conformity assessment

Use an EU or UK conformity assessment body or self-assess and complete documentation



Draw up the appropriate technical documentation

You will need to have the right technical documentation to show your product is compliant



Apply the correct marking to your product

Either UKNI+CE or CE depending on conformity route

Ensure the correct marking is placed correctly to comply with product regulations



Place your product on the market

Check you understand the definition of placing products on the market

Placing goods on the NI market



1

The Northern Ireland Protocol is now in force. For as long as it applies, goods placed on the market in NI will need to meet relevant EU rules.

2

You can continue to use the CE marking if you either undertake self-assessment or use an EU notified body for third party conformity assessment.

3

You can also use a UK Approved body for third party conformity assessment. Your product will still be tested against EU rules and you will need to use both the UKNI and CE markings.

Key points

- You can never apply the UKNI marking on its own.
- Goods assessed by a UK approved body with the 'CE UKNI' marking are not valid for the EU market.
- If you use an EU Notified Body, you only need the CE marking.
- The UKCA marking will not be valid for the NI market.

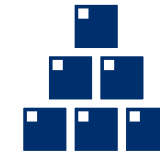
Importer responsibilities and NI



Placing goods on the NI market from GB or non-EU countries

You are an importer if you bring goods into NI from GB or another non-EU country and place them on the NI market.

You need to make sure goods are labelled with your details and the correct conformity assessment procedures have been carried out.



Placing goods on the GB market from outside the UK

You are an importer if you are an NI business placing goods from outside the UK on the GB market.

These goods will need to be labelled with your details.

Next steps



Finding and understanding regulations



To understand the route to conformity assessment for your goods as well as other specific requirements will need to check industry guidance.



Guidance is available on GOV.UK in an A-Z of industry guidance from the Office for Product Safety and Standards.



GOV.UK has sets of regulations for each product type for the GB market and for NI market.



Product regulations note whether you can self-declare for your good, how to place the marking and any specific requirements

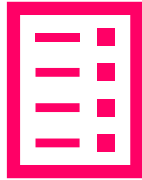


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The UKCA Newsletter:



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 - Links to upcoming BEIS UKCA webinars
 - Fresh FAQ's based on the topics we're being asked most
 - Spotlight on recent alerts: updates to guidance or rules



UKCA Alerts:



- Updates sent to you as and when new UKCA guidance products are published or updated

To open QR code: Use your phone's camera app to view the code and click the link that will appear

A woman with long brown hair and glasses is sitting at a workstation in a technical laboratory. She is focused on a laptop in front of her, with her hands on the keyboard. The workstation is part of a larger piece of equipment with a perforated metal frame. Various cables and components are visible on the desk and in the background. The lighting is bright and even.

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More help

 www.gov.uk/ukca

 goodsregulation@beis.gov.uk

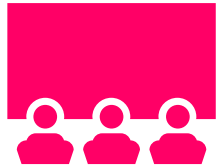


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Annex A.- For further reference



Webinars and General Guidance



Webinar programme on the New UK Regulatory Regime:

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy is running a series of [Webinars](#) on the new UK regulatory regime for goods for businesses.



Further guidance is available for businesses

- [Guidance](#) on using the UKCA marking
- [Guidance](#) on using the UKNI marking
- [Guidance on placing goods](#) on the market in Great Britain
- [Guidance on placing goods](#) on the market in Northern Ireland
- [A-Z of industry guidance](#) to understand requirements for product types
- [UKMCAB database](#) of UK conformity assessment bodies (approved bodies)

Sector specific guidance



Further guidance on particular product sectors is also available for businesses:

- [Guidance](#) on placing construction products on the market in Great Britain
- [Guidance](#) for regulating medical devices in the UK
- [Guidance](#) on placing Civil Explosives on the market
- [Guidance](#) for rail interoperability products
- [Guidance](#) for the manufacturing and marketing of fertilisers
- [Guidance](#) for designated standards for cableway installations
- [Guidance](#) on Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances (RoHS) in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations (EEE)

Relevant EU and UK legislation



| EU Legislation | UK Legislation |
|---|---|
| Toy Safety - Directive 2009/48/EC | Toys (Safety) Regulations 2011 |
| Recreational craft and personal watercraft - Directive 2013/53/EU | Recreational Craft Regulations 2017 |
| Simple Pressure Vessels - Directive 2014/29/EU | Simple Pressure Vessels (Safety) Regulations 2016 |
| Electromagnetic Compatibility - Directive 2014/30/EU | Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016 |
| Low Voltage Directive 2014/35 | Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 2016 |
| Non-automatic Weighing Instruments - Directive 2014/31/EU | Non-automatic Weighing Instruments Regulations 2016 |
| Measuring Instruments - Directive 2014/32/EU | Measuring Instruments Regulations 2016 |

Relevant EU and UK legislation



| EU Legislation | UK Legislation |
|--|---|
| Lifts - Directive 2014/33/EU | Lifts Regulations 2016 |
| ATEX - Directive 2014/34/EU | Equipment and Protective Systems Intended for use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2016 |
| Radio equipment - Directive 2014/53/EU | Radio Equipment Regulations 2017 |
| Pressure equipment - Directive 2014/68/EU | 2014/68/EU Pressure Equipment (Safety) Regulations 2016 |
| Personal protective equipment - Regulation (EU) 2016/425 | Regulation 2016/425 on personal protective equipment as brought into UK law and amended |
| Gas appliances - Regulation (EU) 2016/426 | Regulation 2016/426 on gas appliances as brought into UK law and amended |

Relevant EU and UK legislation



| EU Legislation | UK Legislation |
|---|--|
| Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC | Supply of Machinery (Safety) Regulations 2008 |
| Outdoor Noise Directive 2000/14/EC | Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for use Outdoors Regulations 2001 |
| Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC | The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products Regulations 2010 |
| Energy Labelling Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 | Energy Labelling Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 (as retained in UK law and amended) |
| Restriction of the Use of certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS) - Directive 2002/95/EC | The Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2012 |
| Directive 2013/29/EU - Pyrotechnic Articles | The Pyrotechnic Articles (Safety) Regulations 2015 |