



UK
CA

The New UK Regulatory Regime For Goods (UKCA Marking)



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy



Contents



Aims of this session

- Overview of the UKCA marking and when it applies.
- Overview of the types of businesses affected.
- Using the UKCA marking in Great Britain.

Why is the UKCA mark important to Belgium?





UKCA impacts a large amount of imported goods from Belgium



Up to

23%

of goods (by value) imported to GB need UKCA

Worth around

£110bn

Of this up to £64bn may require third party conformity assessment



Approximately

£2.58bn

Worth of goods imported to GB from Belgium require UKCA.

Of this, up to 66% may require third party conformity assessment

Transition to UKCA Marking





What marking applies?



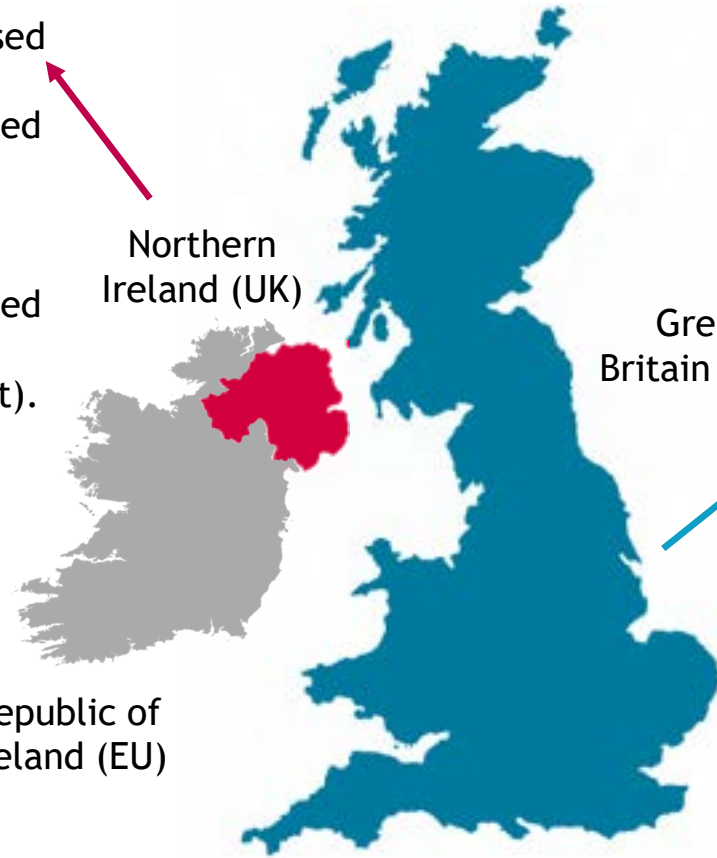
CE

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)

Republic of Ireland (EU)

UKCA

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

It replaces the CE and reverse epsilon markings 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.



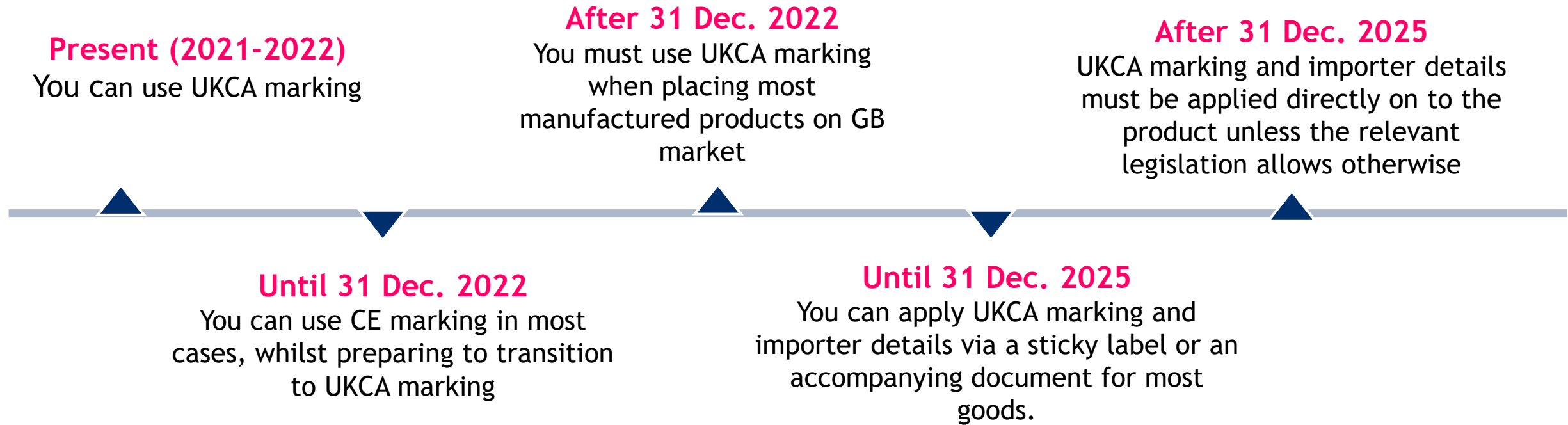
What is covered by the UKCA marking

- ✓ 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



Placing goods on the market in GB





Using UKCA to place goods on the market in Great Britain



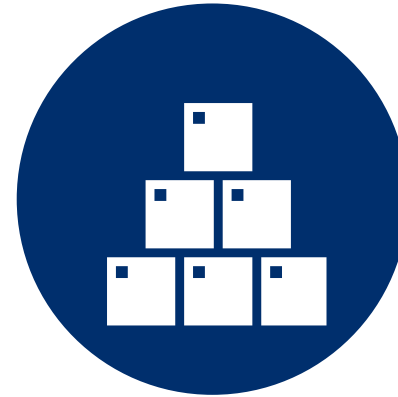
Check the appropriate route for conformity assessment

Use a UK conformity assessment body or self-declare 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



Affixing the UKCA marking



Transitional Measures



You can apply the UKCA marking on a sticky label or with an accompanying document **until 31 December 2025**.



The accompanying document must stay with the good until it reaches its end user.

General Rules



The UKCA marking must be affixed **visibly, legibly and indelibly** to the product.



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



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.



Defining Economic Operators & Responsibilities





Defining economic operators



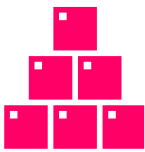
Manufacturer

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.

Check legal responsibilities for new approach goods



The responsibilities of 'economic operators' who deal with CE or UKCA marked goods changed on 1 January 2021. Specifically:



UK-based distributors of EU goods may become 'importers' - and vice-versa. Compared to distributors, importers have additional duties to ensure products are compliant with product standards and must ensure their address is on a product.



If you use an Authorised Representative, they must be based in GB or NI for the GB market. GB-based Authorised Representatives are no longer recognised in the EU.



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.



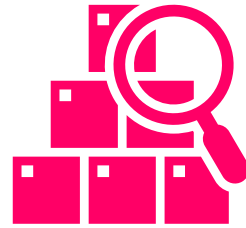
Routes to Conformity Assessment



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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

If your products require third party conformity assessment, you should approach a UK approved conformity assessment body immediately 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 also 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. This includes**



General records in the form of a technical file (e.g. how the product is designed and manufactured, and how it conforms to relevant requirements).



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



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

New easements to make compliance cheaper and easier





New easements



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 CE marked 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 for the lifetime of the certificate, or until 31 December 2027, whichever is sooner.



New Measures



Labelling easements



You can apply the **UKCA marking** on a sticky label or with an accompanying document until **31 December 2025**.



For goods imported from the EEA, **importer details** can be affixed on to the product via a sticky label or on accompanying document until **31 December 2025**.



The accompanying document must stay with the good until it reaches its end user.



New Measures



Spare parts



Continuing to accept spares onto the GB market to **repair, replace and maintain** products to the same conformity requirements in place at the time the original product or system was placed on the GB market.



Businesses should have documentary evidence to demonstrate the intended use of a product as a spare part.



New Measures

Imported products



Existing CE-marked stock imported into GB under contract before the end of 2022 will not need re-testing and re-marking.



Products imported into GB for further manufacture or processing, will not be considered as placed on the market.



New Measures



Reduce re-testing costs



We will allow certificates provided by non-UK conformity assessment bodies (CABs) issued before the end of this year to be used as a basis for UKCA marking certification.



The good **must still bear the UKCA marking**, and will need to undergo conformity assessment with a UK Approved Body at the expiry of the certificate or after 5 years (whichever is soon).

Next steps





Finding and understanding regulations

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



More information is available on GOV.UK in an A-Z of industry guidance from the Office for Product Safety and Standards (see QR code).



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.



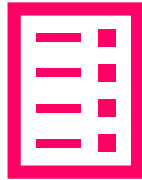


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- New edition every 2 months. Regular features include:
 - Links to upcoming BEIS UKCA webinars
 - Fresh FAQ's based on the topics we're being asked most
 - Spotlight on recent alerts: updates to guidance or rules



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



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More help

 www.gov.uk/ukca

 goodsregulation@beis.gov.uk

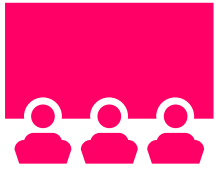


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For further reference



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.

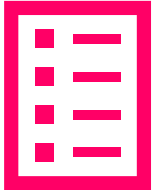


Further guidance is available for businesses

- [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