



UK Government

Get your business ready for the new UK goods regulatory regime

Following the UK's departure from the EU, the UK now has its own domestic regulatory regime covering most goods previously subject to the EU's CE marking. **The essential requirements for most goods remain the same as they were before 1 January 2021 and therefore remain the same in both the EU and UK. They will continue to do so unless EU and UK rules diverge. There are measures in place to support businesses as they place their goods on the market in Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland) and Northern Ireland under the new regime.**

This guidance does not apply to medical devices which have until 31 June 2023 before they must use the UKCA mark.

WHAT DO BUSINESSES NEED TO KNOW?

Businesses must be ready to meet the UK rules and use the UKCA marking by 1 January 2023* if they want to place products on the GB market, different rules apply in Northern Ireland (see below). If your goods were already placed on the GB market before 1 January 2023, no further marking or action is required for selling it in GB. You can begin using the UKCA marking now.

In most cases, you must apply the UKCA marking to the product itself or to the packaging. In some cases, it may be placed on the manuals or on other supporting literature, depending on the specific product regulations. For most new approach goods until **1 January 2024**, you can place the UKCA mark on a product via a label affixed to the product or its accompanying documents. To see if this applies to your product you should check our guidance on [gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk). The rules affixing the UKCA marking mirror the rules on affixing the CE marking for a particular product.

THERE ARE DIFFERENT TYPES OF MARKING FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

- **The UKCA (UK Conformity Assessed) marking** is for goods being placed on the market in Great Britain. It covers most goods which previously required the CE marking and also covers some products which in the EU use different conformity markings (e.g. aerosol dispensers which previously used the reverse epsilon marking). See if your product requires the UKCA marking [here](#).
- **The UKNI marking** is for certain products placed on the market in Northern Ireland (NI) only. It is used for products that have undergone mandatory third-party conformity assessment by a UK-based body and is **always accompanied by the CE marking**.
- **The CE marking** is for most goods placed on the market in Northern Ireland (and must be used where required for goods placed on the EU market). You will continue to use the CE marking (only) if you self-declare or if you use an EU notified body to carry out mandatory conformity assessment and you place your goods on the NI (or EU) market.
- **Dual Marking is possible**. You can place the UKCA and CE/CE+UKNI marking on the same product if it is destined for both markets providing the product meets the relevant regulatory requirements for each.

THE RULES ON CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT BODIES HAVE CHANGED

- You will need to use a UK Approved Body to place goods on the GB market or you may be able to use specified conformity assessment bodies located in another country where the UK has a mutual recognition agreement (MRA) with that country. These bodies undertake third party conformity assessment (where required) for products for the GB market and which will then be UKCA marked.
- There are also UK Notified Bodies for the Northern Ireland market. These bodies assess goods against EU rules (where required) and certify them for NI under the CE + UKNI marking. Products assessed by a UK notified body (for the Northern Ireland market) cannot be placed on the EU market. Following a request by the manufacturer, EU Notified Bodies are obliged to share information relating to conformity assessment procedures that they undertook under EU law before 31 December 2020 to UK bodies, to facilitate the issuing of new certificates.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ECONOMIC OPERATORS MAY ALSO HAVE CHANGED

The roles of economic operators in your supply chain may have changed, check [our guidance on gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk) to find out.

*The Government is introducing legislation to extend the period of acceptance of CE marked goods until this date.



UKCA and UKNI: Quick Guide

Placing goods on the market definition:

An individual manufactured good is placed on the GB market when it is first supplied for distribution, consumption or use on the GB market in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge. This requires a transfer of ownership or possession or any other property right, after manufacture is complete. This does not require the physical transfer of the product.

Placing goods on the market in Great Britain

Placing goods on the market in Northern Ireland

Conformity markings

**UK
CA**

**UK
NI** + **CE / CE**

Businesses placing goods on the market in Great Britain should use the UKCA marking if:

- You self-declare
- The legislation requires mandatory assessment by a UK Approved Body .
- You previously affixed the CE marking to goods for the UK market.
- You previously used the reverse epsilon marking (e.g. for aerosol dispensers or other products).

Businesses placing goods on the market in Northern Ireland should use the CE marking:

- If you self-declare
- If you use an EU notified body to carry out mandatory third-party conformity assessment.

Businesses placing goods on the market in Northern Ireland should use the UKNI + CE markings:

- only for those goods which have undergone mandatory third-party conformity assessment by a notified body based anywhere in the UK.

Routes to assessment

Self-declaration for Great Britain:

- You can self-declare for the UKCA mark in the same way you self-declare for the CE mark. You should check the relevant legislation to see if self-declaration is possible for your good.

Self-declaration for Northern Ireland:

- Self-declaration is unchanged, and you should continue to follow EU rules.
- Self-declaration [guidance](#) for the CE marking.

Third party conformity assessment for Great Britain:

- Guidance on when to use third party conformity assessment is [available here](#).
- You must use a UK approved body (on or after 1st January 2023*), which can be found on the [UKMCAB database](#).

Third party conformity assessment for Northern Ireland:

- Third party conformity assessment requirements can be identified on the [NANDO database](#).
- You can use an EU notified body, found on the [NANDO database](#), to certify for the CE mark.
- Businesses can find a UK notified body on the [UKMCAB database](#), to certify for the UKNI+CE mark.

Responsibilities of economic operators

- UK distributors who place a good from outside the UK onto the GB market have become **'importers'**. They must ensure goods are labelled in line with importer labelling requirements.
- Authorised Representatives are a person or business appointed and mandated by the manufacturer to undertake specified tasks on their behalf. They must be based in GB or NI for the GB market. GB-based Authorised Representatives aren't recognised in the EU or NI. Appointing an authorised representative is optional for most products but you should check the specific legislation for your product.

- 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 in line with importer labelling requirements.
- Authorised Representatives must be based in NI or the EU for NI. GB-based Authorised Representatives aren't recognised in NI or the EU.

* The Government is introducing legislation to extend the period of acceptance of CE marked goods until this date.