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Guidance

Placing manufactured goods on the market in Great Britain

What you need to do to comply with regulations on manufactured goods you place on the GB market.

From:

[Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy](#)

[\(/government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy\)](https://government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy)

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Applies to England, Scotland and Wales

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This guidance is about placing manufactured goods on the market in Great Britain (GB). Great Britain is England, Wales and Scotland.

There's different guidance if you're:

- [placing manufactured goods on the EU market \(https://www.gov.uk/guidance/placing-manufactured-goods-on-the-eu-market\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/placing-manufactured-goods-on-the-eu-market)
- [placing manufactured goods on the market in Northern Ireland \(https://www.gov.uk/guidance/placing-manufactured-goods-on-the-market-in-northern-ireland\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/placing-manufactured-goods-on-the-market-in-northern-ireland)

If you placed goods on the UK market (or in an EU or EEA state) before 1 January 2021, you do not need to do anything for these individual goods.

EEA states include any country in the EU, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein.

They can continue to circulate on either market until they reach their end user and do not need to comply with the changes that took effect from 1 January 2021. This guidance explains what you need to do for any goods you're placing on the GB market after 1 January 2021.

A fully manufactured good is 'placed on the market' when a written or verbal agreement (or offer of an agreement) to transfer ownership or possession or other property rights in the product is exchanged.

'Placing a good on the market' means each individual good, not a type of good. It does not require the physical transfer of the good.

You can usually provide proof of placing on the market on the basis of any relevant document ordinarily used in business transactions, including:

- contracts of sale concerning goods which have already been manufactured and meet the legal requirements
- invoices
- documents concerning the shipping of goods for distribution

The relevant economic operator (whether manufacturer, importer or distributor) bears the burden of proof for demonstrating that the good was placed on the market before 1 January 2021.

All goods which previously required the CE marking will not need to use the UKCA marking until 1 January 2023

Businesses are encouraged to be ready for full implementation of the new UK regime as soon as possible. However, to allow businesses time to adjust, CE marked goods in scope of this guidance that meet EU requirements (where these match UK

requirements) can continue to be placed on the GB market until 31 December 2022 where EU and UK requirements remain the same. This includes goods which have been assessed by an EU recognised notified body.

The UKCA mark must be used for placing goods on the GB market from 1 January 2023.

You will still need to take action to ensure you comply with new importer responsibilities if you are placing a product on the GB market from the EU market.

Check which rules apply

What you need to do depends on the type of goods you're placing on the GB market.

Most of this page covers goods subject to the [UKCA marking](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/using-the-ukca-marking) (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/using-the-ukca-marking>).

There are different rules for:

- goods regulated under the old approach
- goods covered by national rules (non-harmonised)
- certain other UKCA-marked goods, such as medical devices and civil explosives

Check the sector specific legislation that applies to your goods. You can speak to your solicitor or trade association if you are unsure which regulatory framework applies to your goods.

Old approach goods

You must follow different rules if you're placing the following goods on the GB market:

- [chemicals](https://www.hse.gov.uk/brexit/chemicals-brexit-guidance.htm) (<https://www.hse.gov.uk/brexit/chemicals-brexit-guidance.htm>).
- [medicines](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/mhra-post-transition-period-information) (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/mhra-post-transition-period-information>).
- [veterinary medicines](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/from-1-january-2021-import-and-export-of-veterinary-medicines-explainer) (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/from-1-january-2021-import-and-export-of-veterinary-medicines-explainer>).
- [vehicles](https://www.vehicle-certification-agency.gov.uk/transitionperiod/) (<https://www.vehicle-certification-agency.gov.uk/transitionperiod/>).
- [aerospace](https://info.caa.co.uk/brexit/) (<https://info.caa.co.uk/brexit/>).

Goods covered by national rules (non-harmonised)

You must make sure that your goods meet UK rules. You'll need to do this even if they were previously sold in an EU country.

Check the [UK product safety rules](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/product-safety-for-businesses-a-to-z-of-industry-guidance) (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/product-safety-for-businesses-a-to-z-of-industry-guidance>) to find out what you need to do.

Other goods

There are also special rules if you're placing the following goods on the GB market:

- [medical devices](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/regulating-medical-devices-from-1-january-2021) (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/regulating-medical-devices-from-1-january-2021>)
- [rail interoperability constituents](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/rail-transport-from-1-january-2021#interoperability-constituents) (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/rail-transport-from-1-january-2021#interoperability-constituents>)
- [construction products](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/construction-products-regulation-from-1-january-2021) (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/construction-products-regulation-from-1-january-2021>)
- [civil explosives](https://www.hse.gov.uk/brexit/regulating-explosives.htm) (<https://www.hse.gov.uk/brexit/regulating-explosives.htm>)
- [products requiring ecodesign and energy labelling](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/meeting-climate-change-requirements-if-theres-no-brexit-deal/meeting-climate-change-requirements-if-theres-no-brexit-deal#actions-eco) (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/meeting-climate-change-requirements-if-theres-no-brexit-deal/meeting-climate-change-requirements-if-theres-no-brexit-deal#actions-eco>)
- [cosmetics](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/product-safety-for-businesses-a-to-z-of-industry-guidance#cosmetics) (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/product-safety-for-businesses-a-to-z-of-industry-guidance#cosmetics>)
- [tobacco products](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/labelling-tobacco-products-after-the-end-of-the-transition-period/labelling-tobacco-products-after-the-end-of-the-transition-period) (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/labelling-tobacco-products-after-the-end-of-the-transition-period/labelling-tobacco-products-after-the-end-of-the-transition-period>)
- [fertilisers](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/manufacturing-and-marketing-fertilisers-from-1-january-2021) (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/manufacturing-and-marketing-fertilisers-from-1-january-2021>)

Check if you need to change your conformity assessment or marking

You need to use a conformity marking if you' re placing certain goods on the UK market. Before 1 January 2021 you could do this using the **CE marking** or other appropriate marking (such as the wheel marking or Pi marking). The **UKCA** marking is the conformity assessment marking for Great Britain for most goods previously subject to **CE marking**.

Goods that are lawfully **CE** marked will be accepted in the UK until 1 January 2023 for [certain goods](#). You must be ready to use the **UKCA** marking from 1 January 2023 at the latest, although you should look to use the **UKCA** marking as soon as possible.

The government will introduce legislation so that the **UKCA** marking can be placed on a label affixed to the product or on a document accompanying the product until 31 December 2025. This will apply for most goods requiring **UKCA** marking. There will be different rules for:

- medical devices
- construction products
- cableways
- unmanned aircraft systems
- marine equipment
- transportable pressure equipment
- rail products

If you' re a Northern Ireland business, you can place qualifying Northern Ireland goods on the **GB** market with an **EU** conformity assessment marking, such as the **CE marking**.

The table below illustrates the accepted markings on each relevant market.

Placing goods on the market in Great Britain

Type of good (see list of product areas at the end of this guidance)	Accepted markings or combination of markings
Manufactured goods being placed on the GB market until the end of 2022	UKCA or CE
Manufactured goods placed on the GB market from 1 January 2023	UKCA

Placing qualifying Northern Ireland goods on the market in Great Britain (unfettered access)

Type of good (see list of product areas at the end of this guidance)	Accepted markings or combination of markings
Qualifying Northern Ireland goods being placed on the GB market under unfettered access	CE or CE and UKNI

Using the UKCA marking

You only need to use the new UKCA marking before 1 January 2023 if all of the following apply. Your product:

- is covered by [legislation which requires the UKCA marking](#)
- requires mandatory third-party conformity assessment
- conformity assessment has been carried out by a [UK conformity assessment body](#) (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/uk-conformity-assessment>)

This does not apply to existing stock. For example, if your good was fully manufactured, CE marked and ready to place on the market before 1 January 2021. In these cases, the UK recognised conformity assessment body that assessed the goods was considered capable of conformity assessing to EU requirements. These goods can still be sold in Great Britain with a CE marking but will need to be placed on the GB market before 1 January 2023. After that time, you will need to use the UKCA marking.

These products are not allowed to be placed on the EEA market. For goods where mandatory assessment has been done by a UK body, the CE marking must be followed by the [UKNI marking for goods being placed on the NI market](#) (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/using-the-ukni-marking>).

Contact your solicitor or trade association for advice on whether your good will be affected.

[Find out how to use the UKCA marking](#) (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/using-the-ukca-marking>).

Spares

Products which are repaired, refurbished or exchanged without changing their original performance, purpose, or type, are not considered 'new' and therefore do not need to be recertified and remarked.

This includes if the product is temporarily exported for repair (as the product is not being placed on the **GB** market for the first time when re-imported).

If the product has been subject to important changes, substantially changing its original performance, purpose, or type, it will be considered as a 'new' product. Therefore, the modified product must comply with **GB** regulatory requirements, including the requirement for **UKCA** marking from 1 January 2023.

Repair, replacement and maintenance operations are often carried out using other products which are spare parts. Spare parts are considered to have been placed on the market at the time at which the original product or system they are ultimately intended to repair, replace or maintain was placed on the market.

This means that spare parts can comply with the same conformity assessment requirements that were in place at the time the original product or system they are ultimately intended to repair, replace or maintain was placed on the market.

The definition of a spare part will vary depending on the commercial context but it's broadly determined by a product's ultimate intended usage. Whether a product is ultimately intended to be used as a spare part should be evidenced by any document demonstrating this intended use, which should be produced when requested by market surveillance authorities.

This guidance is intended to sit alongside existing provisions for spare parts in regulations and continues established practice in **GB**.

Imported products

Fully manufactured and conformity assessed **CE**-marked products which have been imported into **GB** under contract before 31 December 2022 are considered as 'placed on the **GB** market' in relation to the [products listed \(https://www.gov.uk/guidance/using-the-ukca-marking#more-information\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/using-the-ukca-marking#more-information). Therefore, these products do not need to undergo re-testing and re-certification to **UKCA** requirements. However, the products should still be checked to ensure they meet the requirements of **EU** law before they are further supplied.

A record should be kept of documentation which demonstrates the product was imported into **GB** under contract before 1 January 2023. Market surveillance authorities may request this.

However, when products are imported into **GB** for further manufacture or processing, they are not considered placed on the market. In this situation, the **GB** manufacturer of the finished product has the sole and ultimate responsibility for ensuring it is **UKCA** compliant before placing it on the **GB** market from 1 January 2023.

Mandatory third-party conformity assessment for the **UKCA** marking

Where mandatory third-party conformity assessment was required for **CE** marked goods, it is also required for **UKCA** marked goods.

This conformity assessment needs to be carried out by a UK-recognised conformity assessment body in order to be marked with the **UKCA** marking. The type of conformity assessment procedures are the same that were required for the **CE** marking.

[The UK Market Conformity Assessment Bodies \(UKMCAB\) database](https://www.gov.uk/uk-market-conformity-assessment-bodies)

(<https://www.gov.uk/uk-market-conformity-assessment-bodies>) lists all bodies which can provide conformity assessment for the UK market.

Where self-declaration of conformity is permitted for CE marking this is also the case for UKCA marking.

Reducing re-certification/re-testing costs for UKCA marking

The government intends to introduce legislation which will allow completed conformity assessment activities carried out under EU requirements (including existing testing, certification, and contractual arrangements relating to the quality control or auditing of existing certificates) undertaken by non-UK conformity assessment bodies (CABs) (accredited by their national accreditation body) for CE certification before 1 January 2023 to be used by manufacturers to declare existing product types as compliant with UKCA. Products must still bear UKCA marking and will need to undergo conformity assessment with a UK Approved Body at the expiry of the certificate or after 5 years (31 December 2027), whichever is sooner.

This will allow manufacturers to apply the UKCA mark without the need for any UK-recognised CAB involvement and continue to place their goods on the market, on the basis of their existing CE type examination completed before 31 December 2022, for the lifetime of the certificate issued, or until 31 December 2027 (whichever is sooner).

Where manufacturers are using existing CE certification completed before 1 January 2023 as the basis to demonstrate compliance with UKCA for their products, we recommend that they include in the UK Declaration of Conformity the list of relevant UK designated standards and equivalent EU harmonised standards that apply to their product, as well as details of the EU CAB (or CAB recognised under an EU Mutual Recognition Agreement) which carried out the conformity assessment procedures.

If conformity assessment procedures have not been completed and a supporting CE certificate issued before 1 January 2023, these products are considered 'new' products. This also includes where goods are subject to important changes, overhauling its original performance, purpose, or type requiring new certification. Any 'new' good must comply with GB regulatory requirements, including the requirement for conformity assessment by a UK approved body from 1 January 2023.

This measure applies across all module types for the following regulations:

- Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for Outdoor Use Regulations 2001
- Supply of Machinery (Safety) Regulations 2008
- Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products Regulations 2010
- Toys (Safety) Regulations 2011
- Explosives Regulations 2014
- Pyrotechnic Articles (Safety) Regulations 2015
- Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016
- Simple Pressure Vessels (Safety) Regulations 2016
- Lifts Regulations 2016
- Pressure Equipment (Safety) Regulations 2016
- Equipment and Protective Systems Intended for Use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2016

- Non-automatic Weighing Instruments Regulations 2016
- Measuring Instruments Regulations 2016
- Recreational Craft Regulations 2017
- Radio Equipment Regulations 2017
- Regulation (EU) 2016/425
- Regulation (EU) 2018/426

Using the CE marking

CE marking for the GB market

You will be able to use the CE marking until 1 January 2023 if any of the following apply:

- you currently apply the CE marking to your good on the basis of self-declaration
- any mandatory third-party conformity assessment was carried out by an EU-recognised notified body (including a body in a country with which the EU has a relevant mutual recognition agreement)
- the certificate of conformity previously held by a UK approved body was transferred to an EU-recognised notified body before 1 January 2023

You can only place CE marked goods that meet EU requirements on the market in Great Britain while UK and EU requirements are the same. This is currently the case and there are no UK plans to diverge at this time.

Nonetheless you are encouraged to be ready as soon as possible, and by 1 January 2023 at the latest. If the EU changes their rules and you CE mark your goods based on new EU rules which are different from the requirements in the UK, you will no longer be able to use the CE marking in the UK. This will be the case even if the change happens before 1 January 2023.

[Find out how to use the CE marking \(https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ce-marking\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ce-marking).

CE marking for both the GB and EU market

The UKCA marking will not be recognised on the EU or Northern Ireland markets. Products currently requiring a CE marking for sale in the EU will continue to need a CE mark (and meet the other EU rules).

Although you are encouraged to prepare to use the UKCA marking for the GB market as soon as possible, you do not need to change the conformity marking on your product if it is CE marked and if any of the following apply:

- you self-declare the conformity of your good against the regulations
- you voluntarily use a testing or notified body to test against European or international standards
- the product will be placed on the market before 1 January 2023

You may need to take additional action if your good needs third-party conformity assessment.

Check whether your UK approved body is taking steps that help you continue to export to the EU without needing to find an EU notified body.

If not, you may need to apply for a new certificate from an EU notified body if you also want to sell your product in the EU. Your approved body should provide another body of your choice with information relating to your conformity assessments in order to facilitate this.

Speak to your testing body or solicitor for advice on how conformity processes for your good will be affected.

[Find out how to use the CE marking \(https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ce-marking\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ce-marking).

CE marking if you' re placing a qualifying Northern Ireland good on the GB market

If you' re a Northern Ireland business, you' ll still be able to place qualifying Northern Ireland goods on the GB market with an EU conformity assessment marking (such as the CE marking) from 1 January 2023 if any of the following apply:

- you currently apply the CE marking to your good on the basis of self-declaration
- any mandatory third-party conformity assessment was carried out by an EU-recognised notified body (including a body in a country with which the EU has a relevant mutual recognition agreement)
- any mandatory third-party conformity assessment was carried out by a UK-based body, and you are therefore using the CE marking with new UKNI marking

You' ll still be able to do this even if there are changes between the EU rules that the Northern Ireland Protocol applies to and GB rules. This is part of the government' s commitment for Northern Ireland businesses to have unfettered access to the rest of the UK market.

[Find out whether your goods qualify for unfettered access](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/moving-qualifying-goods-from-northern-ireland-to-the-rest-of-the-uk)

[\(https://www.gov.uk/guidance/moving-qualifying-goods-from-northern-ireland-to-the-rest-of-the-uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/moving-qualifying-goods-from-northern-ireland-to-the-rest-of-the-uk).

[Find out more about the government' s approach to unfettered access](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/moving-goods-into-out-of-or-through-northern-ireland-from-1-january-2021)

[\(https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/moving-goods-into-out-of-or-through-northern-ireland-from-1-january-2021\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/moving-goods-into-out-of-or-through-northern-ireland-from-1-january-2021).

[Find out how to use the UKNI marking \(https://www.gov.uk/guidance/using-the-ukni-marking\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/using-the-ukni-marking).

Using both the CE and UKCA marking

Both the CE and UKCA mark can be placed on a product so long as neither impedes the visibility of the other and requirements of both the GB and EU legislation are met.

The essential requirements and standards that can be used to demonstrate conformity with them for UKCA marked goods have not changed. That means that if your good is currently made to the technical requirements necessary for CE marking then it will be made to the same technical requirements that exist for UKCA marking. However, the conformity assessment bodies that test them may need to be different.

Appoint an authorised or responsible person in the UK

Great Britain does not recognise authorised representatives and responsible persons based in the EU.

If you need to (or choose to) use an authorised representative or responsible person, they will need to be based in the UK for products being placed on the GB market.

Check your legal responsibilities

Please check individual regulations applicable to your goods, as the definitions and requirements for economic operators and conformity assessment procedures may differ.

Manufacturers

You are responsible for:

- ensuring your product complies with the relevant GB rules
- drawing up documentation such as the declaration of conformity

You can delegate some of the duties to an authorised representative – you will need to check the specific regulations that apply to confirm what can and cannot be delegated.

UK distributors and suppliers

You'll need to confirm whether you or your supplier will act as an 'importer'.

You're an importer if you're the first one bringing goods from outside the UK and placing them on the market in Great Britain. If someone has already placed a good on the UK market before you sell it in Great Britain you will remain a distributor and will not have any additional responsibilities.

As an importer, you'll need to make sure that:

- goods are labelled with your company's details, including your company's name and a contact address. The government will introduce legislation so that the importer details can be provided via a sticky label or on an accompanying documentation rather than on the good itself if you import certain goods from the EEA (and in some cases Switzerland). After 31 December 2025, your details must be affixed to the product or, in circumstances where the legislation allows, on the packaging or an accompanying document
- the correct conformity assessment procedures have been carried out and that goods have the correct conformity markings
- the manufacturer has drawn up the correct technical documentation and complied with their labelling requirements
- you maintain a copy of the declaration of conformity for a period of 10 years
- goods conform with the relevant essential requirements

You must comply with the above for goods placed on the GB market regardless of whether they are CE or UKCA marked.

Placing goods on the GB market from the EU market if you're a business in Northern Ireland

If you're a Northern Ireland business selling goods on the GB market that have been supplied to you (as a distributor) from the EU market, you'll become an importer under GB rules. You'll need to make sure:

- goods are labelled with your company's details (or accompanying documentation depending on the requirements for that good) including with your company's name and a contact address
- the correct conformity assessment procedures have been carried out and the goods have the correct conformity markings, which will be EU conformity markings
- the manufacturer has drawn up the correct technical documentation
- goods conform with the relevant essential requirements, which could be EU requirements that the Protocol applies to Northern Ireland
- you take action if the good is unsafe by making it safe, withdrawing it from sale, or recalling it

Webinars

We will continue to run webinars over the next few months on how to use the UKCA marking and placing manufactured goods on the market in Great Britain.

[Find out more and register for an upcoming webinar](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/webinars-for-using-the-ukca-marking-and-placing-goods-on-the-market-in-great-britain-and-northern-ireland)

(<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/webinars-for-using-the-ukca-marking-and-placing-goods-on-the-market-in-great-britain-and-northern-ireland>).

Further guidance

[Read further guidance on placing goods on the market and the UKCA mark](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1032312/ukca-implementation-guidance.pdf)

(https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1032312/ukca-implementation-guidance.pdf).

More information

For more information and a list of guides on specific product safety and metrology regulations for businesses, see [Product safety and metrology from 1 January 2021: Great Britain](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/product-safety-and-metrology-from-1-january-2021-great-britain) (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/product-safety-and-metrology-from-1-january-2021-great-britain>).

Relevant UK and EU legislation

The table below lists the current EU legislation for specific goods, and the title of the corresponding UK legislation.

Please note that the detailed guidance on how to comply with the specific legislation remains valid.

We are working to update the detailed guidance to reflect the new measures as soon as possible. However, until amended, in reading the guidance you should bear in mind the new dates as set out in the new measures.

The below detailed guidance on how to comply with the specific legislation remains valid.

We are working to update the detailed guidance to reflect the new measures as soon as possible. However, until amended, in reading the guidance you should bear in mind the new dates as set out in the new measures.

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
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	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
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

EU legislation	UK legislation
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

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1. 20 June 2022

The government will introduce legislation so that the UKCA marking can be placed on a label affixed to the product or on a document accompanying the product until 31 December 2025. The government is also introducing legislation to reduce re-certification/re-testing costs for UKCA marking.

2. 24 August 2021

You can continue to use the CE marking for goods placed on the market in Great Britain until 1 January 2023. The UKCA marking must be used for placing goods on the market in Great Britain from 1 January 2023. The UKCA marking can be used now and we encourage businesses to start using the UKCA marking as soon as possible.

3. 1 June 2021

We have updated the 'Relevant UK and EU legislation' section to remove inaccurate legislation.

4. 31 December 2020

First published.

Related content

- [Placing manufactured goods on the market in Northern Ireland \(/guidance/placing-manufactured-goods-on-the-market-in-northern-ireland\)](/guidance/placing-manufactured-goods-on-the-market-in-northern-ireland)
- [Placing manufactured goods on the EU market \(/guidance/placing-manufactured-goods-on-the-eu-market\)](/guidance/placing-manufactured-goods-on-the-eu-market)
- [Using the UKNI marking \(/guidance/using-the-ukni-marking\)](/guidance/using-the-ukni-marking)
- [UK conformity assessment \(/guidance/uk-conformity-assessment\)](/guidance/uk-conformity-assessment)
- [Using the UKCA marking \(/guidance/using-the-ukca-marking\)](/guidance/using-the-ukca-marking)

Detailed guidance

- [CE marking \(/guidance/ce-marking\)](/guidance/ce-marking)
- [Using the UKCA marking \(/guidance/using-the-ukca-marking\)](/guidance/using-the-ukca-marking)

Collection

- [Marking, labelling and marketing standards for imports and exports](/government/collections/markings-labeling-and-marketing-standards-for-imports-and-exports) (</government/collections/markings-labeling-and-marketing-standards-for-imports-and-exports>)
- [Moving goods into, out of, or through Northern Ireland](/government/collections/moving-goods-into-out-of-or-through-northern-ireland) (</government/collections/moving-goods-into-out-of-or-through-northern-ireland>)
- [Automotive sector and the EU](/government/collections/automotive-sector-and-the-eu) (</government/collections/automotive-sector-and-the-eu>)
- [The digital, technology and computer services sectors and the EU](/government/collections/the-digital-technology-and-computer-services-sectors-from-january-2021) (</government/collections/the-digital-technology-and-computer-services-sectors-from-january-2021>)
- [Trade with the UK as a business based in the EU](/government/collections/trade-with-the-uk-as-a-business-based-in-the-eu) (</government/collections/trade-with-the-uk-as-a-business-based-in-the-eu>)

Explore the topic

- [Manufacturing](/topic/business-enterprise/manufacturing) (</topic/business-enterprise/manufacturing>)

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