Strengthening market surveillance in Europe

THE NEW EU REGULATION ON MARKET SURVEILLANCE AND COMPLIANCE OF PRODUCTS

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European Commission, DG GROW B.1
Free movement of goods
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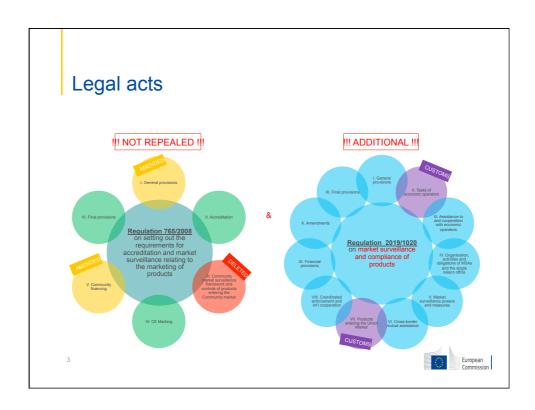
Market surveillance in the EU

- Specificity of EU Single Market
 - · Free movement of goods
 - EU harmonisation legislation, national rules (mutual recognition)



- Market surveillance for non-food products
 - Regulation (EC) N° 765/2008: market surveillance for products covered by EU legislation
 - General Product Safety Directive 2001/95/EC: safety of consumer products, procedures for dangerous products
 - Product-specific rules in EU sectoral legislation e.g. medical devices

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Evaluation of existing Regulation 765/2008

- Still too many non-compliant products on the EU market
- · Key drivers
 - Fragmentation of market surveillance and resources constraints
 - Lack of knowledge or understanding of product rules by businesses
 - Changing context: e-commerce and new supply chains





New Regulation (EU) 2019/1020



Scope

- Market surveillance provisions
 - Apply to 70 Regulations and Directives containing requirements on the design or marking/ labelling of non-food products (list in Annex 1 of the Regulation)
- Provisions on controls at the external borders
 - Apply to all products covered by EU law, unless such law already has specific provisions on controls at customs
- New requirement for economic operator established in the EU
 - Article 4 on 'responsible person' applies to products covered by 18 Regulations and Directives



Objectives

- 1. Improve compliance by business operators upfront
- 2. Strengthen market surveillance cooperation and effectiveness
- 3. Modernise the framework to cover new supply chains and address on-line sales





1) Improve compliance upfront

- Product regulation: free of charge information to businesses
 - On-line through Your Europe portal
 - Through national Product Contact Points



- Joint activities between authorities
 & business/consumer organisations
 - Raising awareness, providing guidance on implementation of the rules
 - · Identifying non-compliance: results may be used for investigations



2) Strengthen effectiveness & cooperation

At national level

- Single Liaison Office + National market surveillance strategies (at least every 4 years; must consider all product sectors and set priorities)
- · Minimum set of powers: investigation, enforcement and penalties
- · Systemic cooperation & risk information exchange with customs authorities

• Between Member States

- · Cross-border mutual assistance
- · Introduction of voluntary peer reviews

• EU-wide

· Creation of an EU Product Compliance Network



Strengthen market surveillance – International

Cooperation and exchange of information

 Between authorities of third countries and Commission, on the basis of international agreement

• Systems of pre-export controls

- Commission can approve specific systems for some or all products from a third country
- Requires efficient verification system in third country, and audit to demonstrate that products comply
- Result: taken into account in customs and market surveillance risk assessments



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Controls at the external borders

· Risk analysis and information sharing

- · Customs controls based on risk analysis
- Market surveillance authorities indicate product types or operaters with higher risk of non-compliance
- Link national customs systems with EU market surveillance information system (ICSMS)



- · Consult market surveillance authorities, 4 days to react
- When found non-compliant, documents tagged to prevent entering the EU in different ways; destruction allowed
- · Information in customs systems and ICSMS



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The European Product Compliance Network

- A permanent structure
- for coordination & cooperation between MS enforcement authorities and the Commission
 - Support coordinated joint actions: specific products & across-sector (e.g. e-commerce)



- Enhance cross-border cooperation
- Streamline the practices of market surveillance

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3) Address online sales

- · Carry out online surveillance with the same effectiveness as 'off-line'
- Specific powers for authorities (e.g. online purchase under cover identity) and obligation for internet actors to cooperate (e.g. online platforms, fulfillment centers)
- Offers targeted at EU end-users are 'placing on the EU market' and must therefore comply with EU rules
- Business in the EU as interlocutor for certain products:
 - Provide information to and cooperate with market surveillance authorities
 - Manufacturer/importer/authorised representative/fulfilment service provider I the EU: contact details must be indicated in or with the product
 - · Commission to publish guidelines in 2020



Useful links

 Regulation (EC) 2019/1020 on Market Surveillance and compliance of products

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELLAR: 903d90ee-9712-11e9-9369-01aa75ed71a1

 Market surveillance for products regulated by the European Union (DG GROW website)

https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/goods/building-blocks/market-surveillance_en

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