

**SWEDISH NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SAFETY
BOARD**

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Action plan for market surveillance

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Swedish National Electrical Safety Board

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Summary

One of Sweden's commitments as a member of the EU is to carry out market surveillance as expressed in Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 on accreditation and market surveillance, amongst others.

Market surveillance means the activities carried out and the measures taken by the responsible authority to ensure that electrical products placed on the market or put into service in Sweden meet the legal requirements.

Of the areas covered by product directives, the National Electrical Safety Board is responsible for market surveillance of electrical products covered by five EU Directives, as follows:

- LVD (the Low Voltage Directive — the Directive for low-voltage products within certain voltage limits, 2006/95/EC);
- EMCD (the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive, 2004/108/EC);
- ATEXD (the Directive concerning electrical products in potentially explosive atmospheres, 1994/9/EC);
- TSD (the Toy Safety Directive, Annex electric toys, 2009/48/EC);
- GPSD (the General Product Safety Directive, 2001/95/EC). This applies to electrical products supplied to consumers.

The Board also carries out market surveillance in the non-harmonised area and takes action where required for reasons of safety. These products are regulated by national legislation and include plugs and sockets, electric fences and high-voltage products above 1 000 V. The aim is to have safe and interference-free electricity and safe electrical products which are not disrupted by and do not generate electromagnetic interference. End-users must be confident that the products they buy meet the applicable rules and are designed to be reliable so that they can be used safely.

Action taken during the year is followed up in the form of repeat visits, direct contact with counterparts or in other equivalent ways. Statistics on cases handled, action taken and visits made are kept up to date throughout the year for use in follow-up.

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1 Background

One of Sweden's commitments as a member of the EU is to carry out market surveillance¹. Market surveillance means the action taken by a public authority to ensure that a product made available on the market meets the applicable requirements.

The responsible market surveillance authority² conducts monitoring to ensure that products placed on the market or put into service in Sweden meet the applicable requirements and that an authority intervenes when they do not.

The authority responsible is required to organise and carry out market surveillance in a way that is sufficiently effective and on an adequate scale.

This means that the market surveillance authority, by direct or indirect means, monitors the products that are available on the market. Market surveillance also means that the authority may require or recommend that action be taken by an importer, manufacturer, distributor or retailer where a product does not meet the requirements imposed.

1.1 Aim of market surveillance

Supervision under the Product Safety Act is designated as market surveillance and is aimed at electrical products intended for consumers. Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 extends market surveillance also to products intended for other end-users.

Market surveillance aims to protect the safety and health of workers, consumers and other end-users, as well as the environment. Citizens are entitled to an equivalent level of protection throughout the single market, irrespective of the product's origin.

Market surveillance also aims to ensure a level playing field between economic operators and thus contribute to preventing unfair competition.

1.2 Aim of market surveillance carried out by the NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SAFETY BOARD

The National Electrical Safety Board's vision is of safe and interference-free electricity. This means that electrical products must be safe and work together with other products. Products may need to have appropriate protection against interference and to prevent them from generating interference. End-users must be confident that the products they buy meet the applicable rules and are designed to be reliable so that they can be used safely.

¹ The term 'market surveillance' is defined in Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 on accreditation and market surveillance as follows: *The activities carried out and measures taken by public authorities to ensure that products comply with the requirements set out in the relevant Community harmonisation legislation and do not endanger health, safety or any other aspect of public interest protection.*

² A 'market surveillance authority' is defined as: *An authority of a Member State responsible for carrying out market surveillance on its territory.*

The Board's aim in respect of supervision in the field of electrical products is to monitor the Swedish market in order to be able to assess whether the laws governing the requirements on electrical safety and EMC are being observed by economic operators, and also to take action if it emerges that products do not meet the requirements and to inform end-users so as to reduce the risk of injury. Market surveillance may be carried out by examining the design, documentation, and safety and maintenance instructions.

The aim includes maintaining surveillance of purchased and tested electrical products at a level that allows supervision to be carried out on the basis of the safety situation in the country, and ensuring that methods to address shortcomings and remove non-compliant products from the market are used and are effective so that end-users, animals and property are protected.

A further aim is to transfer experience from market surveillance to clear and simple rules and to provide input for work in the area of standardisation.

Market surveillance should contribute to ensuring that the products supplied on the market by manufacturers and importers are safe, function as intended in their electromagnetic environment, and are accompanied by the correct documentation. Where a non-compliant product reaches the market, the aim is for measures to be taken to limit the risks posed by the product.

Operators on the market must be familiar with the Board's market surveillance activities and understand that they are a part of the single market. The Board should encourage and promote voluntary action by manufacturers and importers in its market surveillance activities and use proactive measures, such as providing information to operators or consumers, as a stimulus to ensure that the electrical products placed on the market are safe, have protection as regards EMC and meet the requirements for their intended use.

End-users, economic operators and other authorities, etc. must be able to contact the Board with any questions and be able to report dangerous electrical products that have caused an incident or accident. The selection for market surveillance should be made on the basis of active intelligence and cooperation. Market surveillance and reports of dangerous products should form the basis for considering the use of reactive measures and the planning of future inspections.

1.3 Legal grounds

There are provisions on market surveillance in Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 on accreditation and market surveillance, in Regulation (EC) No 764/2008 on mutual recognition, the implementing provisions for which are in the Ordinance (2014:1039) on market surveillance and other related supervision, in the General

Product Safety Directive (2001/95/EC), transposed in Sweden by the Product Safety Act (2004:451) and the Product Safety Ordinance (2004:469), and in sector-specific legislation.

Both the EU Regulation on accreditation and market surveillance and the Product Safety Ordinance require authorities to establish, implement and follow up on market surveillance plans (Art. 18(5) of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, Section 9 of the Product Safety Ordinance). The Swedish Market Surveillance Ordinance (Section 7(7), 2014:1039) also contains a requirement for a national action plan for market surveillance.

Market surveillance also includes action that the authorities may need to take in order to enforce the rules.

1.4 Legal bases

By means of regulations, supervision of electrical installations and market surveillance of electrical products, the National Electrical Safety Board works to prevent persons and property being injured or damaged by electricity and to create a good electromagnetic environment as regards interference.

Of the areas covered by product directives, the Board is responsible for market surveillance of electrical products covered by five EU Directives:

- LVD (the Low Voltage Directive — the Directive for electrical equipment within certain voltage limits, 2006/95/EC);
- EMCD (the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive, 2004/108/EC);
- ATEXD (the Directive concerning electrical products in potentially explosive atmospheres, 1994/9/EC);
- TSD (the Toy Safety Directive, Annex electric toys, 2009/48/EC);
- GPSD (the General Product Safety Directive, 2001/95/EC).

The National Electrical Safety Board has overall responsibility for electrical safety in Sweden, which means that it also carries out market surveillance in the non-harmonised area. Market surveillance therefore also covers electrical products not within the voltage limits covered by the Low Voltage Directive, i.e. 50 V AC to 1 000 V AC and 75 V DC to 1 500 V DC. The General Product Safety Directive (GPSD, 2001/95/EC) can be applied in respect of consumer products; for other products, national law and Regulation (EC) No 764/2008 apply.

In order to check that the rules are being observed, the National Electrical Safety Board is entitled to gain access to premises and other spaces of companies that

manufacture, import, sell or lease electrical products. The supervision covers both the products themselves and the available documentation.

Any manufacturer, importer or retailer asked to provide the Board with a product for inspection is entitled to compensation equivalent to the purchase price, including VAT and transport costs.

If the product does not meet the requirements, the Board is entitled to compensation for the inspection. This means that the seller of an electrical product that is found on inspection by the Board not to meet the requirements will have to bear the costs the Board has incurred in purchasing, testing and transporting the product.

If an electrical product is found on inspection not to meet the requirements, the Board may impose a sales ban on the person or entity that placed the product on the Swedish market or, in some cases, order it to withdraw the product.

Orders and bans may be combined with fines to ensure that the required action is taken.

Chapter 12 of the Electricity Act (1997:857) provides the legal basis for supervising all electrical equipment. The EMC Act provides the legal basis for supervising electrical appliances which may generate or be subject to interference. The Electrical Equipment Ordinance (1993:1068) and the Electromagnetic Compatibility Ordinance (1993:1067) implement the Directives in Swedish law, together with the National Electrical Safety Board's regulations as set out below. As regards toys, the Toy Safety Act (2011:579) applies.

The National Electrical Safety Board's regulations ELSÄK FS 2000:1 on electrical equipment, ELSÄK FS 2007:1 on EMC, ELSÄK-FS 1995:6 and ELSÄK-FS 2006:4 on electrical equipment for use in potentially explosive atmospheres and ELSÄK-FS 2011:2 on electric fences clarify the requirements and point out the national requirements that are exempt from the Directives. ELSÄK-FS 2011:1 on the safety of toys implements those parts of the Toy Safety Directive relating to the electrical properties of toys. The Product Safety Act may be applied to products intended for or made available to consumers.

1.5 Intelligence

The foundations on which the National Electrical Safety Board's market surveillance and prevention work are based include active monitoring of the media in general, of the internet and of the sector-specific media, and participation in trade fairs at which operators within the Board's field of supervision also take part.

1.6 Grounds for selecting products

Injury statistics, and accident, fire and incident reports received by the National Electrical Safety Board from industry and other public authorities form the basis for **targeted action**.

The Board's own statistics from previous market surveillance activities are used for **new action**. During the year there will be a focus on certain thematic areas. This means that inspections will be carried out in a particular field where experience shows that repeated shortcomings are identified during supervision, or that inspections will be carried out in respect of new products or technical areas where the aim is to obtain greater knowledge about the circumstances. In addition, a project will be carried out or a topic covered each year involving a deeper analysis of a product category or specific operators.

Where there are grounds for believing that products notified via RAPEX are present on the Swedish market, they are tracked down. Notified products from other Member States are also tracked down and action taken where necessary.

Market surveillance is carried out by the National Electrical Safety Board through market visits as follows:

- Retailers/distributors
- Importers
- Manufacturers
- Through cooperation with the customs authorities
- Online stores with operators registered in Sweden.

The Board receives further input for market surveillance of a product in the internal market by means of notifications from the following:

- End-users
- Competitor companies
- Other authorities

1.7 Analysis of the market structure

Operators subject to market surveillance by the Board are manufacturers, importers, distributors or retailers. Requirements for action to be taken are targeted as high in the chain as possible in order to have the greatest impact and also, where possible, at parallel importers to achieve a stop on sales covering as much of the country as possible when a product with major shortcomings has been detected.

The majority of the electrical products purchased are tested first of all against the requirements of the LVD, ATEXD, TSD or EMCD and subsequently against the Electrical Equipment Ordinance (1993:1068), the main emphasis of which is that an electrical product should never constitute a danger.

It has become evident that a large number of importers of less safe products and/or products without the correct documentation are small operators on the market and are hard to track down. There can also be completely new operators unaware of the rules applicable when supplying electrical products on the market. The target is for market surveillance activities to reach these operators too, in the form of market surveillance and information.

Market surveillance of electrical products is carried out irrespective of whether the end-users are consumers or businesses, e.g. trade or industry.

1.8 Surveillance methods

In order to make efficient use of the Board's resources, market surveillance is carried out by its own staff, who conduct physical checks of products directly on the premises of the economic operator or by making purchases when there are indications of non-compliance.

For the purposes of market surveillance with regard to EMC, emphasis is placed on investigations where the Board has received indications relating to interference.

The action initiated as a result of market surveillance aims to prevent an electrical product from causing injury, damage or interference in its electromagnetic environment. Action is ordered when a risk assessment shows that the product has shortcomings that may involve danger or when the results of tests on the product show that it does not meet the relevant essential requirements. This may apply if the operator is unable to provide documentation that meets the requirements. Whenever possible, and where there is the opportunity for relevant action to be taken on a voluntary basis, the action is carried out in agreement with the economic operator concerned. However, this does not apply if the case is urgent or where the circumstances in general suggest that negotiations should not be launched.

1.8.1 Proactive market surveillance in the form of targeted action or projects

As part of its market surveillance activities, the Board will be implementing the following:

- Targeted action vis-à-vis retailers/distributors
Active market surveillance will be carried out on the premises of these economic operators, involving physical on-the-spot checks by Board staff of a

large number of electrical products. Products not meeting the requirements will be purchased and tested. Wherever possible, the operator should be informed of the market surveillance and of the consequences for the operator of its releasing products. Where necessary, the operator should also be informed of its other obligations as a retailer.

In this way, use is made of the competence of the persons carrying out the market surveillance, not just to monitor and make a risk assessment of products, but also to provide information on the rules for preventative purposes.

- Targeted action against products or manufacturers/importers
Thematic market surveillance or projects may take place if repeated shortcomings are identified in respect of a product or for a product group where increased knowledge on the part of both the authorities and operators provides cause for action to be taken. The selection of thematic market surveillance projects is based on both ongoing cooperation projects and also past experience of carrying out market surveillance. Thematic market surveillance usually involves carrying out specific action in respect of specific product types over the year, for example by extending market surveillance with the aim of drawing conclusions on the shortcomings present in the same type of product.

Each year a number of visits are made to economic operators. The visits are planned in consultation with the operator and most often in connection with a particular case or incident or where circumstances suggest that the operator lacks the information or experience to ensure that products meet the requirements. During these visits information is provided on documentation and traceability requirements and on the procedures for production checks and complaints. Information is also given on how the authority carries out market surveillance. Sometimes, carefully considered document checks in respect of their products can provide guidance on the need for information.

- Targeted action in cooperation with Swedish Customs. The National Electrical Safety Board receives notifications from Customs. The Board will monitor all notifications, which are dealt with by a person specially designated as responsible for customs-related issues, and will decide within three days whether the product will be subject to possible market surveillance. According to the agreement, Customs can prevent the product from being released for free circulation until such time as action is taken as a result of market surveillance.

- The National Electrical Safety Board receives notifications in accordance with Section 23 of the Product Safety Act, and also in accordance with the European 'Business Application' system that applies to consumer products under the General Product Safety Directive. Operators are required to take action and notify the authority when they themselves have supplied a dangerous product. The Board should study the notifications and, where necessary, inform the operator whether appropriate action should be taken. RAPEX notifications are issued in respect of dangerous products sold in countries outside Sweden.
- The National Electrical Safety Board makes targeted efforts at trade fairs and exhibitions. This can involve participating with its own stand, contributing by giving presentations on the applicable rules, or some other form of active participation in trade fairs and exhibitions. There are often new technologies and designs exhibited at trade fairs and exhibitions where the rules may not have been observed.
- Sample tests are carried out on a selected product category where there are indications [of non-compliance]. Seasonal products are checked. Tests on products requiring increased input in terms of staff and inspection resources are carried out in project form.
- Information initiatives are directed at SMEs in the form of regional meetings at which the rules are presented and topical issues are addressed. These meetings are held in cooperation with other authorities. This year, these activities are planned with the Swedish Energy Agency, the Swedish Work Environment Authority and the Swedish Post and Telecom Authority. They provide an opportunity for operators to ask questions and for the authority to follow up on how the various forms of information have been received and understood.
- Lectures at seminars at which the audience consists of a selected target group and where the overall programme is in line with the Board's objectives as regards prevention work.

1.8.2 Reactive market surveillance

All product notifications are stored in a separate database. The National Electrical Safety Board then makes a selection on an ongoing basis throughout the year and examines whether they should be followed by market surveillance. Product notifications are received for the following reasons:

- The National Electrical Safety Board has become aware of information, in that accident, incident or fire reports have indicated an electrical product as the probable cause.

- Information has been received from competitor companies, other authorities and Member States via CIRCABC, RAPEX or ICSMS³, and where there is reason to believe that these products are available on the Swedish market.
- Notifications have been received in respect of dangerous products or products generating interference.

1.9 Cooperation

There is a range of problems when it comes to determining the limits of the responsibility borne by the authorities for market surveillance of different products. For example, the National Electrical Safety Board bears the primary responsibility for a product directive, while some aspects of the safety of a product are the responsibility of another public authority.

The market surveillance responsibility for various electrical products follows the evolution of the market and develops as time goes by. Close cooperation between authorities is required for it to be possible to carry out effective market surveillance. The National Electrical Safety Board is working actively to promote cooperation with other market surveillance authorities inside Sweden, in the Nordic countries, and between authorities in other EU Member States. Inside Sweden, this cooperation is necessary in particular where the Board has problems determining the limits of responsibility under the directives. The Board is active in the Market Surveillance Council and the National Board of Trade's Forum for Technical Regulations, and organises annual meetings with authorities active in the field of EMC.

The National Electrical Safety Board cooperates with authorities that share the responsibility for electrical products, such as the chemical properties of electrical products and the electrical properties of toys.

The Board participates in the work of the Electrical Equipment Committee, WP, ADCO for the LVD, ATEXD and EMCD, and in joint market surveillance actions, a market surveillance project coordinated by PROSAFE. In addition, the Board plays an active role in Nordic cooperation on market surveillance in the working group on market surveillance as part of the Nordic committee for the coordination of electrical safety issues, NSS-MK, and it currently holds the position of secretary in this forum.

³ These are web tools provided by the Commission for reporting between and inside Member States; RAPEX is also available to users.

CIRCA — Communication & Information Resource Centre Administrator; RAPEX — The Rapid Alert System for Non-Food Products; ICSMS — The internet-supported information and communication system for pan-European market surveillance

1.10 Costs

This plan does not entail any changes in the number of persons working in the field of market surveillance. The current contracts for tests for the LVD and EMCD include fixed prices up to and including 2017 and 2015, respectively. A new tender in respect of the EMCD will be launched in the spring. It is expected that total costs will increase in the following years by 2 % per year starting from 2015.

The total cost for market surveillance in 2016 has been estimated at SEK 8 800 000. This does not include internal joint costs. The estimate includes the head of department and seven inspectors. The cost of testing and purchasing products in 2016 is estimated at SEK 2 700 000.

2 Market surveillance plan for electrical products 2016

2.1 Purpose of market surveillance

Supervision in the area of product safety is conducted in the form of market surveillance and aims to ensure that all electrical products are safe, interference-free and accompanied by the correct documentation. Through its strategic market surveillance work, the National Electrical Safety Board is targeting its vision of safe and interference-free electricity.

The Board works to ensure that the CE marking is not abused, and that any electrical product has an EC declaration of conformity before it is placed on the internal market.

2.2 Strategy

The market surveillance strategy is to use knowledge from active intelligence to visit the market and select a sample of electrical products when an initial risk assessment gives rise to suspicions that the requirements on electrical safety and/or EMC are not being met and, where necessary, to perform a detailed technical inspection of the sample. In addition, where products prove to be non-compliant, appropriate action is to be taken with the aim of ensuring that operators have products on the market which meet the requirements.

The market surveillance work includes a number of different factors that need to be balanced against each other in order to achieve the optimum effect. Market surveillance is largely **proactive** in the form of selected topics or projects, but **reactive** market surveillance will also be carried out during the year.

The various elements are **practical market surveillance** in the form of purchases, testing and, where necessary, document checks, **targeted information** for operators in the sector, **preventive information** for the general public and for traders, and **topics** or **projects** where certain product types are examined extremely closely. Preventive information and action is essential to ensure the effectiveness of market surveillance.

In individual cases where it is necessary to obtain or provide information, **visits to the premises** of an economic operator are sometimes made.

Market surveillance is largely proactive, but the information placed in the media by the National Electrical Safety Board and its close contacts with the general public, industry and other authorities mean that a certain amount of reactive market surveillance is carried out, based on tip-offs about incidents or accidents where there is a suspicion that electrical products may have been the cause or may not have been in full compliance.

The primary effect of the Authority's surveillance is the remedial action taken by the operators throughout the food chain as a result of the approximately 340 decisions that are taken. Secondly, there is the preventive effect of the lessons learned by both operators and consumers. Operators realise that any deviation from the rules can have serious consequences. Consumers can see the importance of vigilance when purchasing and maintaining electrical products.

Follow-up takes place by studying the number of decisions, the action that has been taken, and the number of decisions taken as regards each product group. It also involves monitoring the number of notifications received by the National Electrical Safety Board regarding incidents and accidents, as well as any notifications under the Product Safety Act. Some follow-up of decisions is to take place by monitoring the operator's actions after a decision on action is taken. The dissemination in the media of the information obtained by consumers is studied, and the number of visitors to the website is monitored throughout the year.

2.3 Objectives

The Swedish National Electrical Safety Board works in a targeted manner with a focus on the following product-related areas:

- Communication as a strategic tool
- Electrical safety and EMC in new technologies and new fields of use
- Safety culture

The idea behind the focus areas is to put the results of our activities into focus and to ensure that activities and performance are viewed coherently. Measurable performance is an important part of our activities, but it also needs to be linked to other action to obtain the best possible results.

The introduction of the Goods Package in the EU means that our national regulations for electrical products have to be adapted. In 2016 the National Electrical Safety Board will put forward a proposal for new regulations for products in the field of electrical safety and EMC. The aim is for the new rules to enter into force on 20 April 2016.

The three new directives (LVD, ATEXD and EMCD) will mainly be implemented at authority level using a sectoral approach. As regards the new regulations on electrical safety, the aim is for the LVD, the ATEXD and the non-harmonised area to be covered by separate regulations.

The project under which the National Electrical Safety Board's approach to market surveillance is being reviewed will continue in the spring. This covers the guidelines and procedures for market surveillance of electrical products and the approach to informing and supervising operators.

Further action will be taken to provide information on the new legislation.

The performance of market surveillance activities will be measured in terms of the number of concluded cases.

2.3.1 Market surveillance activities

The annual volume and production targets for the department are as follows:

- 290 products tested for electrical safety.
- 50 products tested for EMC, and a small number of toys tested.
- Where necessary, visit the premises of economic operators.
- Participate in trade fairs, contribute to five lectures and seminars.
- Where there is suspicion that a dangerous product has caused a fire, the department may choose to carry out an investigation into the cause of the fire. The National Electrical Safety Board should assist the Police and the Civil Contingencies Agency when they investigate fires where electrical products are the suspected cause. In 2016, two persons will be trained in the field of fire investigation.
- Participate in the Market Surveillance Council's Market Surveillance Day. The purpose of the Market Surveillance Day is to provide an opportunity for skills development and an exchange of experience across sectors and in areas administered by different authorities.
- In cooperation with the Work Environment Authority, supervisory practices in the field of ATEX will be developed and businesses will be informed in order to improve their understanding of ATEX-related practical safety management work. This work will include identifying stakeholders in order to ensure that information is disseminated effectively.
- In cooperation with the police authorities, develop mechanisms and consider action to eliminate the sale of jammers. Possession of jammers is banned in Sweden, with certain exceptions laid down in the Post and Telecom

Authority's rules. The National Electrical Safety Board itself is not permitted to possess jammers, and this is an obstacle that needs to be removed.

- Organise at least two local information meetings. The meetings will be planned in cooperation with the Work Environment Authority, the Post and Telecom Authority and the Energy Agency. The aim is both to provide information about the rules and the changes anticipated by the Authority with regard to the adaptation of the directives, and to reach smaller regional operators.
- Convene the annual meeting with the liaison group for authorities active in the area of EMC. The meeting will focus on issues concerning EMC for stand-alone products and products in establishments.

The National Electrical Safety Board will carry out thematic supervision in the following areas:

- Designer light fittings will be inspected for electrical safety. The method of sending warning letters will be tested and evaluated. This concerns premium light fittings.
- Home security systems/smart homes will be monitored for electrical safety and EMC. There may be some cooperation with the Energy Agency.
- Drones will be inspected for electrical safety.
- Christmas decorations will be inspected for electrical safety in the Christmas shopping season and in cooperation with the Energy Agency.
- Laser equipment will be inspected in cooperation with the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority.

The National Electrical Safety Board will participate in projects as follows:

- 'System for recharging electric vehicles' project. Testing will be carried out in respect of electrical safety and EMC.
- Projects with the involvement of the Work Environment Authority in supervising businesses operating in the ATEX sector. The aim is to select a sample for the market surveillance of an ATEX product, supervise a heavy current installation, and carry out supervision on the basis of the Work Environment Authority's regulations on the supervision of equipment and use in the ATEX sector.
- Project organised by the LVD ADCO (Low Voltage Directive Administrative Co-operation Working Group) in conjunction with EMC ADCO, where the product area is workplace lighting.

- CIMS (Continuous Improvement Market Surveillance) project under Joint Action 2014. The aim of the project is to cooperate to improve mechanisms for exchanging information and for market surveillance.
- Risk Analysis project under Joint Action 2014.
- LED (Light Emitting Diode) and CFL (Compact Fluorescent Lamp) project under Joint Action 2014.
- Electrical appliances project under Joint Action 2015. The type of products that will be included has not yet been decided.

2.4 Planned breakdown by product group

The market surveillance comprises the following product groups. This categorisation makes it easier to follow up the market surveillance. The number of bans will be monitored for each group. The planned proportion for each group of electrical products tested is set out below.

The number of electrical products to be checked from each group is indicated below only as a benchmark figure, because a large part of market surveillance is the result of tip-offs and is thus difficult to plan in detail in advance.

- **Fittings** — approx. 10 % of the tested products
This group includes plugs and sockets that are now covered by Council Regulation (EC) No 764/2008, the GPSD and national law. High-voltage products above 1 000 V are also in this group.
- **Lighting equipment** — approx. 30 % of the tested products
There is rapid technical development in this product group, driven by the issue of energy efficiency. One example is the replacement of mercury street lighting with LED technology. We have observed a slight fall in the number of shortcomings in this group, but low-energy compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) and light-emitting diode products (LEDs) will remain high priority products.
- **Appliances** — approx. 30 % of the tested products
Specific checks will be carried out on electrical products that invite play and also on products with hot surfaces. Several products will be checked for EMC.
- **Power supply devices and control equipment** — approx. 15 % of the tested products
This group includes transformers and inverters, and, here too, the driving force behind development is energy efficiency. This group continues to display many shortcomings. The plan is to monitor these products with regard to both electrical safety and EMC.

- **Consumer electronics and IT equipment** — approx. 15 % of the tested products
The amount of electronics in electrical products is increasing on the market. The trend is towards more remote control and systems with higher energy efficiency. Sufficient clearance and protective encapsulation are important factors in controlling and combating fires. In this group we observe an increasing number of shortcomings, probably owing to the fact that ever more products include in-built electronics, often in small sealed areas. EMC checks are also important for this product group.
- **Other equipment** — A small number of electrical products that do not fit into any of the above groups will be checked. Electrical equipment above 1 000 V belongs to this group.