

**National market surveillance programme, in accordance with
Article 18(5) of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008**

***NATIONAL MARKET SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME
2016
GREECE***

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	General market surveillance organisation and infrastructure	3
1.1.	Identification and responsibilities of national market surveillance authorities	3
1.1.1.	Secretariat-General for Industry (SGI)	4
1.1.2.	Other competent authorities and product range	7
1.2.	Mechanisms for coordination and cooperation between national market surveillance authorities	8
1.3.	Cooperation between national market surveillance authorities and customs authorities.....	9
1.4.	Rapid information exchange system - RAPEX.....	10
1.5.	ICSMS information system	11
1.6.	General description of market surveillance activities and related procedures	11
1.6.1.	Market surveillance methodology for industrial products (falling within the remit of the Directorate for Technical Industrial Legislation)	12
1.7.	General framework of cooperation with other Member States and non-Member States	13
1.8.	Evaluation of market surveillance activities and reporting.....	13
1.9.	Horizontal activities planned for the relevant period	14
2.	Market surveillance in specific sectors	15
2.1.	Product sector falling within the remit of the Directorate for Technical Industrial Legislation	15
2.1.1.	Competent authority and contact details.....	15
2.1.2.	Market surveillance procedures and strategy	17
2.1.3.	Report on activities carried out during the previous planning period	18
2.2.	Report on activities carried out under the 2015 programme by the other market surveillance authorities.....	20

1. GENERAL MARKET SURVEILLANCE ORGANISATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The free movement of products, a key pillar of the single market, is a significant driver of competitiveness and growth in the EU.

Market surveillance for industrial products of the 'harmonised area', which are manufactured, imported, placed and made available on the internal market of the European Union, means the control of non-edible industrial products governed by 'Union harmonisation legislation' (New Approach Directives and regulations), which is implemented under Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 on market surveillance in the EU.

These products must, with few exceptions, feature the CE conformity marking and can, thus, also be recognised by consumers or users.

The main objective of market surveillance is to ensure that industrial products, except for food and animal feed, that are placed on the single market and are governed by harmonisation legislation, meet the applicable requirements, which ensure a high-level protection of health and safety and other public interests. The purpose is to make sure that only safe and compliant industrial products are placed and made available on the market.

It also aims to boost user/consumer trust in the products purchased and support the development of businesses by ensuring the smooth functioning of the market, the elimination of unfair competition, the creation of a level playing field for economic operators (producers/manufacturers, importers, distributors) and the establishment of fair competition conditions.

The checks carried out for market surveillance purposes are of two types:

- Documentary checks which consist of verifying the presence of markings, such as the CE marking, and, if necessary, requisite documents, such as the declaration of compliance, the type examination certificate and the technical file.
- Laboratory checks related to product characteristics. The aim of these is to verify whether the product meets the requirements laid down in applicable national and Union legislation.

1.1. Identification and responsibilities of national market surveillance authorities

Market surveillance on a national level falls within the remit of many different services of public administration.

In Greece, market surveillance authorities also function as competent regulatory authorities, being responsible for the transposition of directives and the drafting of other national implementing regulatory acts relating to taking national measures for the implementation of compulsory European regulations.

1.1.1. Secretariat-General for Industry (SGI)

The products over which the Secretariat-General for Industry exercises market surveillance and the corresponding institutional framework are presented in Figure 1 below.

FIGURE 1. SGI and product range

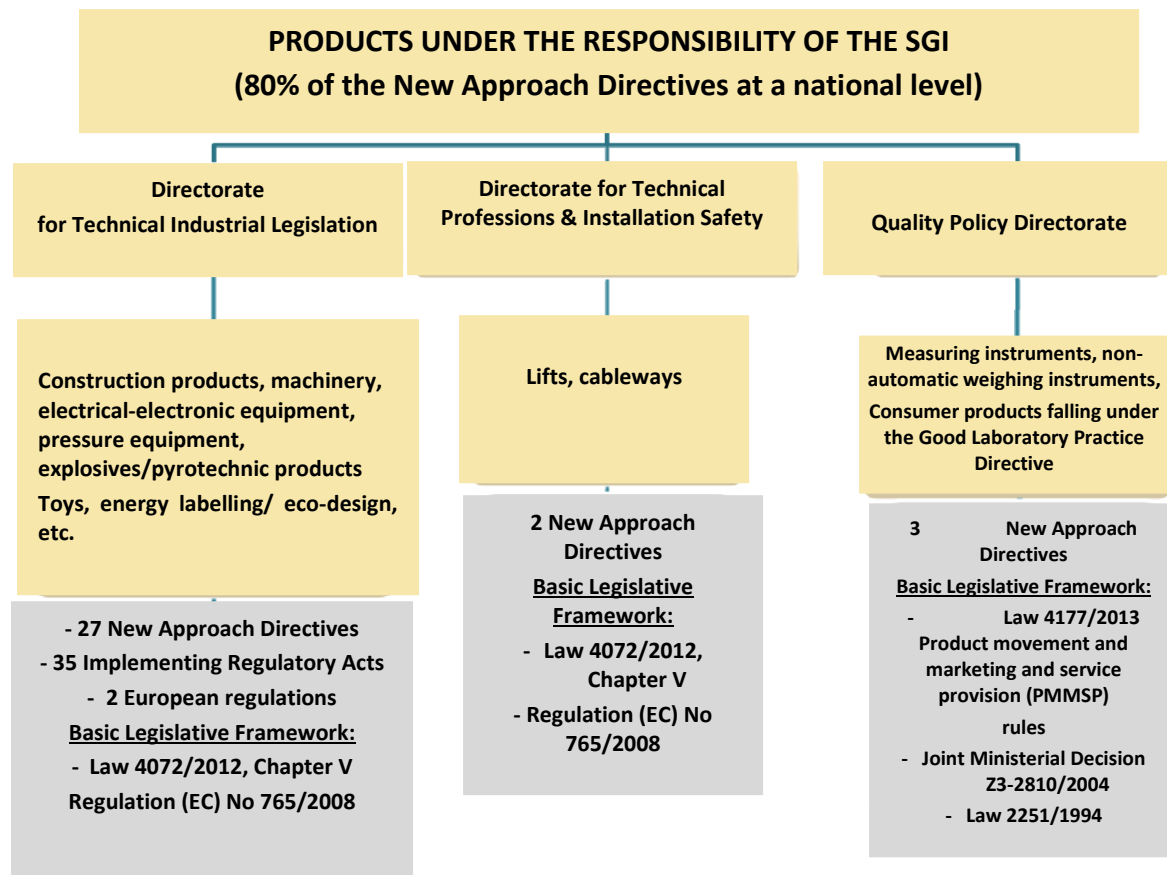


Table 1 below presents product sectors falling under the responsibility of the Directorate for Technical Industrial Legislation, as well as corresponding Union legislation.

TABLE 1: Responsibilities of the Directorate for Technical Industrial Legislation (Article 23 of Law 4072/2012)

s/n	Subject-matter	Union Harmonisation Legislation Regulation/New Approach Directive
1	Low-voltage electrical equipment	Directives 2006/95/EC

		93/68/EEC 73/23/EEC
2	Simple pressure vessels	Directives 2014/29/EU, 2009/105/EU 87/404/EEC 90/488/EEC 93/68/EEC
3	Hot water boilers	Directives 92/42/EEC 93/68/EEC 2004/8/EC 2005/32/EC 2008/28/EC
4	Machinery	Directives 2009/127/EC 2006/42/EC 98/37/EC 89/392/EEC, 91/368/EEC 93/44/EEC, 93/68/EEC
5	Personal protective equipment	Directives 89/686/EEC 93/68/EEC 93/95/EEC 96/58/EC
6	Construction products	Regulation (EU) No 305/2011
7	Recreational craft	Directives 2013/53/EU 94/25/EC 2003/44/EC
8	Pressure equipment	Directives 2014/68/EU 97/23/EC
9	Explosives for civilian uses	Directive 93/15/EEC
10	System for the identification and traceability of explosives for civilian use	Directive 2008/43/EC Directive 2012/4/EU
11	Explosives precursors	Regulation (EU) No 98/2013
12	Transportable pressure equipment	Directives 2010/35/EC 1999/36/EC 2001/12/EC 2002/50/EC
13	Safety of toys	Directives 2009/48/EC, as amended and in force with the acts issued on the basis of Article 46.
14	Gas appliances	Directives 2009/142/EC

		90/396/EEC 93/68/EEC
15	Aerosol dispensers	Directives 2013/10/EC 75/324/EEC 94/1/EEC 2008/47/EC
16	Pyrotechnic products	Directive 2013/29/EU Directive 2007/23/EC
17	System for the traceability of pyrotechnic products	Directive 2014/58/EU
18	Gaseous and particulate emissions from internal combustion engines in off-road mobile machinery	Directives 97/68/EC 2001/63/EC 2002/88/EC, 2004/26/EC
19	Indication of energy consumption by household appliances	Directives 2010/30/EU and all implementing acts issued on the basis of Article 10, 92/75/EEC 2006/80/EC 2002/31/EC 2000/11/EC 97/17/EC 96/89/EC 96/60/EC 96/57/EC 95/13/EC 95/12/EC
20	Indication of ErP energy consumption by household lamps	Directive 98/11/EC
21	Equipment and systems intended for use in explosive atmospheres (ATEX)	Directives 94/9/EC 76/117/EEC & 79/196/EEC 90/487/EEC 82/130/EEC & 88/35/EEC, 84/47/EEC 91/269/EEC 93/68/EEC 94/26/EC 94/44/EC 97/53/EC 98/65/EC
23	Airborne sound emitted by household appliances	Directive 86/594/EEC
24	General product safety (complementarily to harmonisation legislation)	Directive* 2001/95/EC
25	Eco design	Directives

	relating to energy-consuming products	2009/125/EC and all implementing acts issued on the basis of Article 15(1) 2005/32/EC 92/42/EEC 96/57/EC 2000/55/EC 2008/28/EC
26	RoHS hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment	Directives 2011/65/EU 2002/95/EC
27	Measures and conditions on noise emission in the environment by equipment used outdoors	Directives 2000/14/EC 2005/88/EC

1.1.2. Other competent authorities and product range

Other national bodies that are responsible for implementing market surveillance are as follows (20% of the directives):

1 Directorate-General for the General Chemical State Laboratory/Ministry of Finance, responsible for legislation on chemicals, substances and mixtures:

- Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - REACH
- Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 - Substances and mixtures

The General Chemical State Laboratory works together with market surveillance authorities for the performance of necessary tests in its facilities (Article 11 of Law 2343/95).

2 Directorate-General for Plant Production/Ministry of Rural Development and Food, responsible for legislation on fertilisers.

- Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 on fertilisers

3 National Organisation for Medicines, responsible for legislation on

- Directive 93/42/EEC (2007/47/EC) on medical devices (General MDD)
- Directive 90/383/EEC on active implantable medical devices
- Directive 98/79/EC on in vitro diagnostic medical devices
- Directive 76/768/EEC (Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009) on cosmetics
- Directive 98/8/EC on biocidal products

- 4 **National Telecommunications & Post Commission**, responsible for legislation relating to radio and telecommunication equipment under the R&TTE Directive - RED
 - Directive 1999/5/EC (2014/53/EU) on radio and telecommunication terminal equipment
 - Regulation (EC) No 552/2004 on the interoperability of the European air traffic management network

- 5 **Hellenic Coast Guard Headquarters/Ministry of Shipping and the Aegean**, responsible for legislation on marine equipment
 - Directive 96/98/EC (2014/90/EC) on marine equipment

- 6 **Hellenic Civil Aviation Authority (HCAA)**, responsible for legislation on the interoperability of the European air traffic management network (regulation on interoperability)
 - Regulation (EC) No 552/2004 on the interoperability of the European air traffic management network

- 7 **Directorate-General for Transport/Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and Networks**, responsible for legislation on the operability of the rail system
 - Directive 2008/57/EC on the operability of the rail system

- 8 **Secretarial-General for Telecommunications & Post/Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and Networks**, responsible for legislation on electromagnetic compatibility
 - Directive 2004/108/EC (2014/30/EU) on electromagnetic compatibility

- 9 **Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change**
 - Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment
 - Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste

1.2. Mechanisms for coordination and cooperation between national market surveillance authorities

Law 4072/2012 (Government Gazette, Series II, No 86, 11 April 2012) and, in particular, Chapter V 'Industrial Product and Quality Service Market Surveillance' established the new legislative framework governing the surveillance of the market in industrial products governed by technical industrial legislation, as laid down in Annex IV of Article 23, in application of and in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

The Secretariat-General for Industry (SGI) of the Ministry of Economy, Development and

Tourism, pursuant to Article 24(2) of Law 4072/2012, is designated as the **National Market Surveillance Authority** for industrial products and quality services, being responsible for:

(a) drafting the annual national market surveillance programme for industrial products and quality services;

(b) coordinating the individual national control authorities in Greece so that they notify and inform the European Commission of the implementation of the national programme.

In particular, Presidential Decree 116/2014, which provides for the new organisation of the SGI, **the Directorate for Technical Industrial Legislation (DTIL) of the SGI** is designated the competent national authority for the coordination of the other national market surveillance authorities, forming a hub for communication between Greece and the European Union, under the obligations deriving from the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 (Article 18).

As part of this, it draws up the annual national market surveillance programme, in collaboration with the other co-competent national authorities in Greece, and submits it to the European Union, monitors its implementation on an ongoing and regular basis and informs the competent European bodies and the corresponding national authorities of the other Member States about the progress of implementation. In this context, this directorate has complied with this annual national programme.

The Directorate for Technical Industrial Legislation collaborates in certain sectors of high-risk products (machinery, lifts, explosives, pyrotechnic products) with the co-competent services of the Ministry of Citizen Protection and the Ministry of Labour, Social Insurance & Solidarity.

The SGI has entered into a programming agreement with the ex Ministry of Macedonia-Thrace (Directorate for Regional Development Policy, Market Surveillance Department) delegating the surveillance of the market in industrial products falling within its remit and part of the control procedures, and has properly trained the staff/supervisors providing those services.

In addition, the Directorate for Technical Industrial Legislation of the SGI has collaborated with other public authorities (Financial and Economic Crime Unit of the Ministry of Finance, etc.), in accordance with the provisions of Article 30 of Law 4072/12, for the performance of targeted checks on products (cements, frames, etc.), and this collaboration will be repeated whenever deemed advisable.

1.3. Cooperation between national market surveillance authorities and customs

Pursuant to Articles 27 to 29 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, customs authorities are responsible for conducting checks at the external borders. Under these provisions, all market surveillance authorities work together and exchange information to effectively implement national legislation and Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

Customs authorities are responsible for carrying out initial inspections at the first point of entry to Greece to ensure the compliance of the goods imported. Customs authorities may check the labelling placed on products, as well as the certificates of conformity accompanying the product.

In this context, the SGI makes sure that customs authorities are notified, on an ongoing basis, of any market surveillance issues in specific product sectors in which it is very difficult, from a technical point of view, to verify conformity, which results in the issuance of circulars/orders from the Ministry of Finance to the Greek customs authorities. Five (5) orders have been issued to date.

Moreover, it investigates product conformity following **information sheets** on non-compliant or 'suspect' products, which are sent for investigation by the responsible customs authorities, and they hold training sessions with customs representatives to provide them with further information on market surveillance issues for which the SGI is responsible.

In addition, the creation of a protocol of collaboration between the CGI and the competent customs authorities, and implementing interconnection between the two completed information systems will be examined in the very near future.

1.4. Rapid information exchange system - RAPEX

The General Product Safety Department of the Quality Policy Directorate of the Secretariat-General for Industry is responsible for the functioning and management of the RAPEX system and is also the national point of contact of Greece to the European Commission. As part of its obligations concerning the functioning and management of the RAPEX system, it works together with other governmental authorities in carrying out its market surveillance tasks with regard to matters relating to the safety of products. The exchange of information and communication between the national point of contact and the competent authorities is carried out electronically.

The national point of contact carries out the following tasks:

- it collects information on the placement of unsafe products on the market via the system;
- it notifies competent authorities accordingly;
- it investigates the placement of notified products on the Greek market;
- it submits notifications and reactions via the system;
- it translates the weekly press release.

The product categories with the most RAPEX alerts in Greece are: vehicles, children's clothing, toys, electrical appliances, products falling under the scope of the REACH Regulation, school supplies, childcare articles and lighters.

1.5. ICSMS

The functioning and management of the national point of contact ICSMS fall within the remit of the Directorate for Technical Industrial Legislation and, in particular, the Technical Legislation Surveillance Department of the ministry. The Technical Legislation Surveillance Department is responsible for the registration of new competent authorities and users in the system, the cooperation with the points of contact of other market surveillance authorities and the ongoing cooperation with the Commission.

All competent authorities are responsible for entering data into the ICSMS in their respective areas of responsibility.

1.6. General description of market surveillance activities and procedures

Market surveillance at a national level is, as mentioned above, the responsibility of many different public administration services.

The competent authorities are responsible for making sure that only safe products falling within the scope of the New Approach Directives are placed on the market. Market surveillance is carried out by means of the following activities:

- Scheduled inspections under the national market surveillance programme, as well as inspections of seasonal products.
- Product sampling and laboratory testing.
- Measures for non-compliant and/or hazardous products placed on the market.
- Response to complaints and/or questions.
- RAPEX and ICMSM notifications.
- Where advisable, there is communication with consumers and economic operators.
- Public announcements through press releases.
- Penalties for economic operators who place non-compliant products on the market.

1.6.1. Market surveillance methodology for industrial products (falling within the remit of the Directorate for Technical Industrial Legislation)

The Directorate for Technical Industrial Legislation carries out checks on the product features, by reviewing documents/certificates of conformity and through on-the-spot checks that may be accompanied, as appropriate, by product sampling and laboratory testing, in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 and Article 28 of Law 4072/12.

Two control methods are applicable:

➤ **Preventive regular control**

Planning and drafting of an annual sector-specific national programme of inspections in categories of products or sectors of activity (branches) established on the basis of specific criteria (risk assessment, frequent complaints, RAPEX notification, etc.) nationwide. This is the specialisation of the annual national general market surveillance programme submitted to the EU.

Programme implementation is supported by the management information system (MIS) of the SGI related to market functioning.

Management Information System (MIS)

A management information system (MIS) has been created to meet market surveillance needs.

It performs the following functions:

- (a) it codifies the applicable technical industrial legislation;
- (b) it supports the procedure for the issuance of inspection orders, the follow-up of implementation and the check results;
- (c) it keeps a registry of approved inspectors;
- (d) it maintains and updates data relating to industrial products, points of control per product category, laboratory tests and penalties imposed.

The annual review of the national market surveillance programme presents the functioning of the MIS and includes observations and proposals for its improvement or upgrade.

The MIS of the national market surveillance programme has a great number of applications and databases available and, in addition, all applications are available via a browser (web-based). Access to it is provided to SGI users-staff via an intranet.

➤ **Ad hoc - reactive control**

It includes:

examination of the technical file and the other certificates and, as appropriate, laboratory testing of samples, further to:

- complaints filed by consumers, competitors, consumer organisations, associations/unions of economic and social operators;
- alerts for hazardous products in the RAPEX system;
- requests for investigation of 'suspect' or hazardous non-compliant products and delivery of opinion/consultancy from customs offices;
- investigation of accidents/reporting on accidents.

1.7. General framework of cooperation with other Member States and non-Member States

Since 2008, Greece has participated actively in joint market surveillance activity coordinated by the European organisation PROSAFE. PROSAFE (Product Safety Forum of Europe) is a non-profit professional organisation for market surveillance authorities and staff from throughout the EEA. Its primary objective is to improve the safety of users of products and services in Europe. Joint market surveillance activities coordinated by PROSAFE are primarily funded by the European Commission. These joint activities aim to:

- harmonise market surveillance activities with other Member States;
- ensure cooperation with market surveillance workers and inspectors from other Member States and the exchange of information;
- ensuring more effective market surveillance activity;
- applying best practices for effective market control;
- withdrawing/recalling hazardous products from the market.

Moreover, representatives of market surveillance authorities take part in ADCO (administrative cooperation groups) meetings, which deal with directives and regulations falling within their remit.

1.8. Evaluation of market surveillance activities and reporting

Market surveillance activities are assessed at the end of each year, on a sectoral basis. The purpose of the assessment is to verify whether the targets set in the annual market surveillance programme have been achieved and to identify any problems and difficulties detected during the year. The assessment may be quantitative or qualitative, depending on the competent authority concerned.

1.9. Horizontal activities planned for the relevant period

Two competent authorities take part in the current joint actions of PROSAFE for 2016. More specifically, the Directorate for Technical Industrial Legislation participates in the Joint Action 2015 for toys, as well as in Joint Action 2014 for pyrotechnic articles. The Quality Policy Directorate participates in Joint Action 2014 and in the Joint Action 2015 also for childcare products.

2. MARKET SURVEILLANCE IN SPECIFIC SECTORS

Given the continuous and stable implementation of a market surveillance policy over the last four years by the Secretariat-General for Industry for products falling within its field of competence, a framework of operation and procedures has been created on the basis of which the following actions are taken:

- Verification of compliance with the requirements of applicable legislation for a significant number of industrial and consumer products, to ensure both the protection of users and consumers and terms of fair and equal competition in the market.
- Implementation of control mechanisms in the Greek market on an organised basis by expanding collaboration with customs.
- Engaging in and utilisation of existing laboratory infrastructure for checks, tests and analyses of samples taken during the check carried out.
- Imposition of appropriate administrative measures and financial penalties on offenders and repeat-offenders to establish a climate of trust in the market, promote the rules laid down in technical industrial legislation, uphold the law and set an example for those who do not comply with the requirements of applicable legislation.
- Improving the competitiveness of law-abiding economic operators.
- Improving control procedures and documents, on the basis of the results of physical inspections of specific products for which they have been designed and drawn up.

2.1 Sector of products falling within the remit of the Directorate for Technical Industrial Legislation

The sectors of products falling within the remit of the DTIL are detailed in Table 1.

2.1.1. *Competent authority and contact details*

Competent authority:

Directorate for Technical Industrial Legislation, Secretariat-General for Industry,
Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism

Contact details

DIRECTORATE FOR TECHNICAL INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION

Postal Address: 20 Kaningos St, P.C: 102 00

Tel.: 210 38 93 690, 989, 972

Fax: 210 3893980, 978

Email: IDTBN@ggb.gr

Resources:

- Budget: All activities are funded through the annual State budget. Table 2 relating to surveillance expenses for 2015 is indicatively cited below.

- Personnel: 10 staff - inspectors (also responsible for the transposition of New Approach Directives into national law)

Table 2: Analytical Table of Market Surveillance Inspection Costs for 2015

COST ITEM	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL UNITS	TOTAL COST***	COMMENTS
1. Fixed transportation costs • Vehicle fuels • Vehicle maintenance • Attiki Odos toll	EUR 0,15/km EUR 500/maintenance EUR 5.60/journey	50km/inspection x 103 inspections 1 maintenance 30 journeys	EUR 772.5 EUR 500 EUR 168 SUB-TOTAL: EUR 1 440.50	Estimates of vehicle travel costs for inspections within Attica
2. Cost of laboratory testing of samples from checks	EUR 800/sample approximately	31 samples	EUR 24 800	
3. Personnel transport costs (inspectors)*	EUR 500/inspection EUR 200/inspection	15 inspections 5 inspections	EUR 7 500 EUR 1 000 SUB-TOTAL: EUR 8 500	Travel by air 2 * EUR 250 = EUR 500/inspection travel by private vehicle or train: EUR 200/inspection
4. Subsistence costs and daily allowance (inspectors)	EUR 112/inspection for inspections outside Athens with return on the same day	5 inspections	EUR 560	Daily allowance: 2 *1* EUR 56 = EUR 112/inspection for inspections outside Athens with return on the same day
	EUR 400/inspection for inspections in Thessaloniki (EUR 176 + EUR 224)	10 inspections	EUR 4 000	Subsistence costs 2 * EUR 88 = EUR 176/inspection for inspections in Thessaloniki with overnight stay Daily allowance: 2 *2* EUR 56 = EUR 224/inspection for inspections outside Athens with overnight stay
	EUR 352/inspection for inspections outside Athens and Thessaloniki with overnight stay (EUR 128 + EUR 224)	5 inspections	EUR 1 760 SUB-TOTAL: EUR 6 320	Subsistence costs 2 * EUR 64 = EUR 128/inspections for inspections outside Athens and Thessaloniki with overnight stay Daily allowance: 2 *2* EUR 56 = EUR 224/inspection for

				inspections outside Athens with overnight stay
5. Miscellaneous costs				
• Purchase of standards	-	-	SUB-TOTAL: EUR 1 000	
• PC maintenance & upgrading	-	-		
• Miscellaneous materials**	-	-		
• Other contingencies	-	-		
TOTAL			EUR 42 060.50	

2.1.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy

The relevant procedures have already been described in the general part (par. 1.6).

In implementing market surveillance and drafting the annual national market surveillance programme, the following are taken into account:

- Product categories deemed necessary for national control by the Market Surveillance Coordination Council.
- Products or product categories that are widely used and consumed.
- Products with strong seasonal demand.
- Products or product categories for which an increased number of complaints has been filed in the past by consumers or users.
- Products or product categories with frequent alerts in the rapid information exchange system (RAPEX).
- Products or product categories from non-Member States which present problems of compliance with European or national legislation.

The annual national market surveillance programme is accompanied by the corresponding plan for the implementation of monthly checks, which includes the product categories to be inspected, the planned inspections to be performed by the inspection teams, as well as the laboratory tests that may need to be carried out.

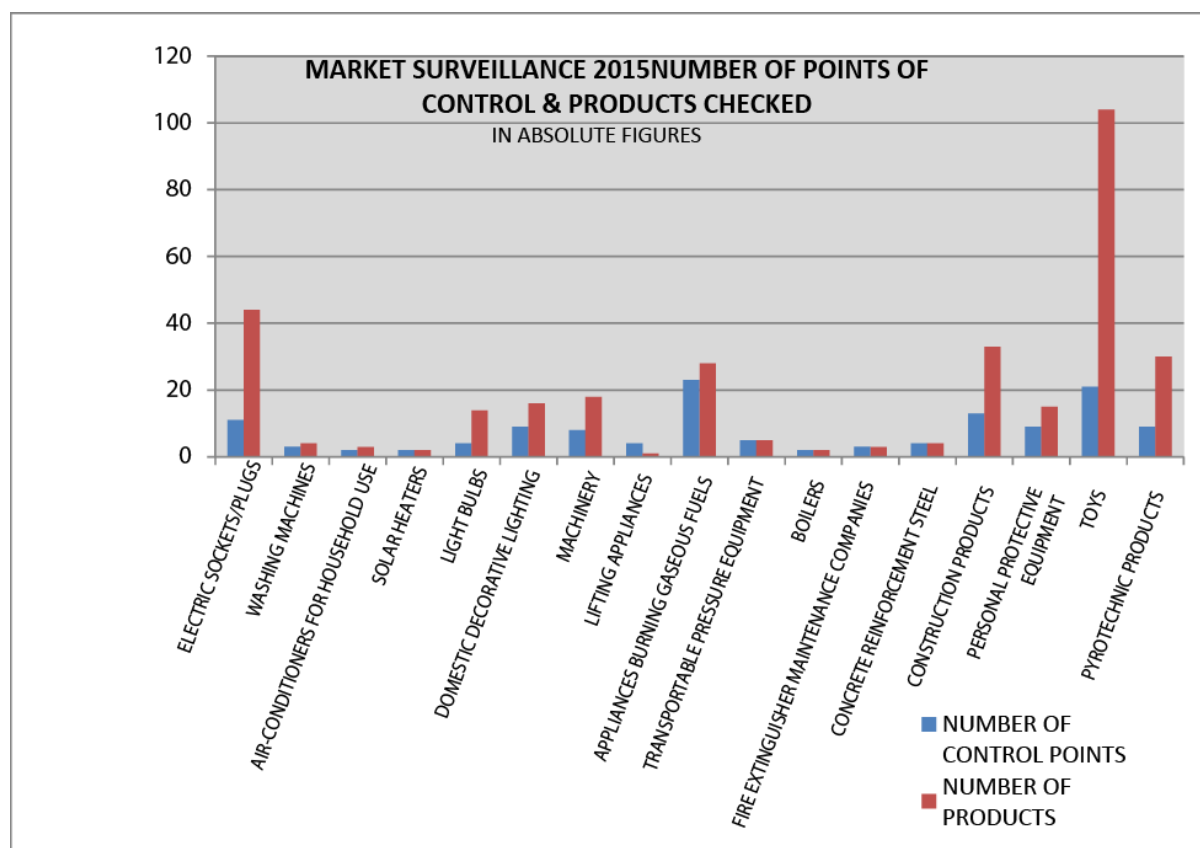
Market surveillance checks must geographically cover the whole of Greek territory and are carried out under the responsibility of the market surveillance authorities either on the basis of the original annual plan or on the basis of complaints or seasonal needs.

2.1.3. Report on activities carried out during the previous planning period

The review and assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities, for which all Greek authorities are responsible, pursuant to Article 18(6) of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 for the years 2010 to 2013 inclusive, were circulated to the competent departments of the EU in 2014.

For 2015, the Directorate for Technical Industrial Legislation of the SGI carried out checks on a wide range of industrial products, as presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Sectors of products checked in 2015.



All inspections were carried out by the departments of the Directorate for Technical Industrial Legislation in the period from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015, while, for the first time, the ex-Ministry of Macedonia and Thrace participated in market surveillance via the competent Directorate for Regional Development Policy, Market Surveillance Department.

The planning and coordination of that department is provided for and duly implemented by the Directorate for Technical Industrial Legislation, in accordance with the annual market surveillance programme.

The targets set for the period from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015 were exceeded, since **131** on-the-spot checks (compared to an original target of 123) were carried out on numerous bodies, including manufacturers, importers and distributors.

The **131 checks** were carried out by the issue of 65 inspection orders and **326 suspect products** were checked in total.

Most on-the-spot checks have been carried out at distributors, while priority has been given to checking importers (by performing repeated visits to the major importers in Greece, so as to safeguard, as much as possible, the quality of products at the time of import to Greece).

To that end and as part of our collaboration with the Greek customs authorities, we have investigated, via the **information sheets** sent to our department from these authorities, the compliance or non-compliance and, therefore, the release for free circulation or the suspension of import, of a significant number of products. In this case, however, no penalties may be imposed by the department, because they are not placed on the market. In the given case (preventive customs inspection), the role of the department is essentially advisory towards economic operators, simply suggesting corrective measures and measures to enforce compliance.

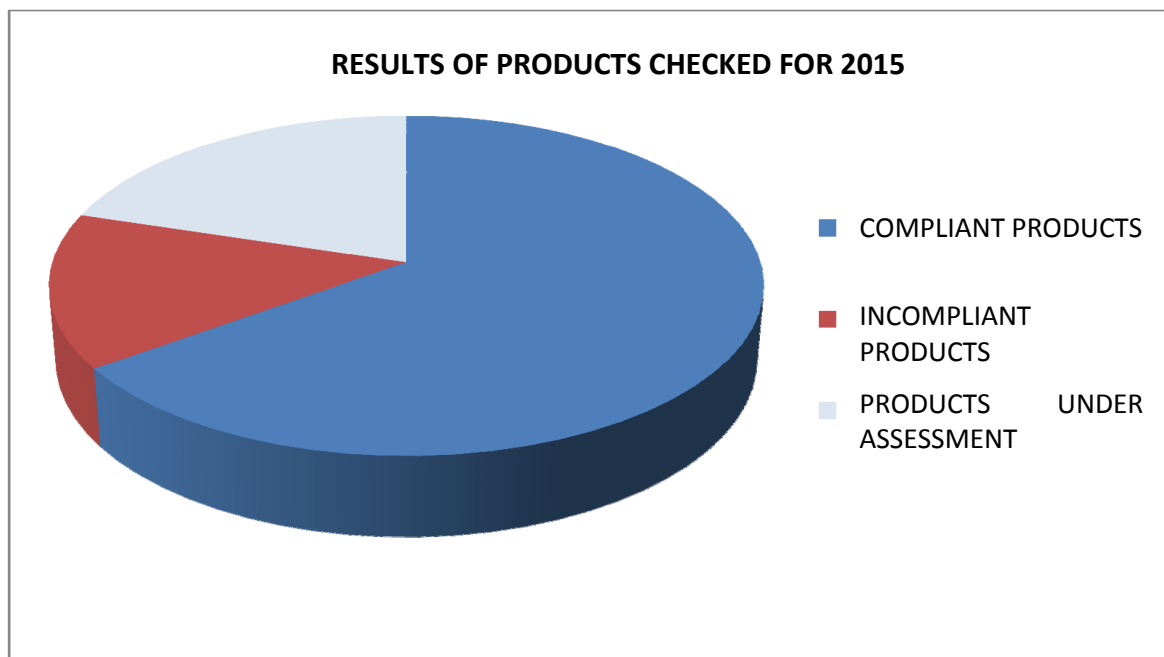
A small percentage of checks have been carried out at manufacturers, mostly to investigate complaints.

With regard to the overall results of the checks, as presented in Figure 2, please note the following:

Of the 326 products checked, **48 products were originally found to be non-compliant**, while **66 are under assessment**, which leads to the conclusion that market surveillance checks have largely improved the intended result, namely that no non-compliant products are placed on the market.

In addition to the above checks, 14 administrative checks (without on-the-spot checks) have been carried out on requisite documents and/or certificates of conformity of products with applicable legislation (technical file).

Figure 2: Results of products checked.



Law enforcement measures taken

In 2015, 50 fines were imposed and confirmed with a total value of EUR 400 000 and approximately 20 decisions prohibiting placing on the market/imposing withdrawal from the market were issued.

2.2. Report on activities carried out under the 2015 programme by the other market surveillance authorities

Reporting on the activities of the other market surveillance authorities for 2015 is in progress and, therefore, only ex-post information for the **Hellenic Telecommunications and Post Commission (R&TTE)** is provided:

- Administrative and/or technical checks were carried out on 80 samples in total.
- Sample checks on R&TTE were carried out at 41 companies, which are either distributors or companies responsible for placing R&TTE on the Greek market (either directly at the distribution stores or through e-shops). Forty-nine (49) importers responsible for placing R&TTE on the Greek market were involved in these checks.
- In addition, sample checks were carried out on R&TTE at 4 companies operating in the Greek market as R&TTE manufacturers.
- Sixty-nine (69) R&TTE samples were not compliant with at least 1 of the administrative requirements laid down in Presidential Decree 44/2002. In all these cases, the Hellenic Telecommunications and Post Commission took the measures provided for by law, which are still in progress.
- Technical measurements were performed for 5 R&TTE samples on the basis of

European standards and the case is in progress.

The Hellenic Telecommunications and Post Commission continued the checks in the R&TTE market in 2015, and its surveillance procedures, which are laid down in detail in an internal circular, have functioned effectively and the targets set relating to the number of samples to be taken and the coverage of specific categories of R&TTE have been met.

2.3 National Market Surveillance Programme 2016

Please find attached a table of the annual national market surveillance programme for 2016 (EXCEL file).