

## MEMORANDUM

15 November 2013

### Joint national market surveillance programme

#### 1. Background, objectives and structure

Regulation 765/2008/EC<sup>1</sup> establishes requirements for the organisation of market surveillance and accreditation. The Regulation requires all Member States to establish a market surveillance programme to be updated regularly and published. This requirement may be met by developing either sector-specific market surveillance programmes or a joint market surveillance programme. As a starting point, Denmark is currently developing a joint market surveillance programme. The programme sets out the strategic objective of market surveillance in Denmark and describes how it is organised, setting out common principles and guidelines for market surveillance by public authorities. The programme reflects the mandate of the Market Surveillance Committee [*markedsovervågningsudvalget*], as adopted in 2013<sup>2</sup>.

The Danish joint market surveillance programme covers both harmonised and non-harmonised products, but is limited to covering non-food products used for private and commercial purposes. The joint market surveillance programme supplements the authorities' own sector-specific market surveillance programmes. The primary aim of the market surveillance programme is to promote the free movement of safe and healthy products by establishing uniform principles for market surveillance to guide the work of the market surveillance authorities. The market surveillance programme is also intended to promote the exchange of information and coordination between market surveillance authorities in Denmark.

The joint market surveillance programme is made up of the programme itself, setting out the principles that apply to market surveillance, plus an Annex 1 containing a detailed list of product areas that the various market surveillance authorities are responsible for.

#### 2. Strategic objective of market surveillance

Under the Market Surveillance Committee, a strategic objective has been developed for market surveillance in Denmark. The criterion for the objective is that it should be capable of covering all products subject to market surveillance. The objective is also to strengthen coordination and cooperation between authorities so that enforcement is more effective, ensuring a level playing field for businesses and avoiding unnecessary inspection costs and administrative burdens. The objective is set out in the box below.

*The overall strategic objective of market surveillance in Denmark is to effectively promote the free movement of safe and healthy products, in order to minimise risks to users, businesses and the environment, while ensuring a level playing field for businesses and the least possible administrative burdens.*

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93.

<sup>2</sup> In the long term, the programme will also have to be adapted to the new Regulation on market surveillance of products within the EU, which is expected to be adopted during the course of 2014.

### **3. Organisation of market surveillance in Denmark**

In Denmark, market surveillance of non-food products is divided into sectors and decentralised. The division of market surveillance powers between various authorities depends on these authorities each having professional expertise within an area. Each authority thus itself takes ultimate responsibility for the organisation of checks and the choice of methods etc.

In Denmark, the authorities' responsibility is defined on the basis of the legislation that the authorities are responsible for. However, owing to the decentralised organisation, there may be unclear interfaces between authorities in some areas. For example, this may be because two authorities are responsible for different parts of a directive or because the different features of a given product may come under different directives.

The Market Surveillance Committee, which was set up in 2010, is primarily intended to secure effective market surveillance and reinforce efforts to tackle the ever increasing number of hazardous products coming into Denmark from third countries. The Committee's tasks under its mandate are focused on three core tasks:

#### *1) Coordination and involvement of stakeholders*

The Market Surveillance Committee must ensure the best possible coordination between the authorities and relevant external stakeholders. The Committee must foster the exchange of information on initiatives and strategic projects and help to clarify the interfaces between authorities, and also give greater visibility to possibilities for cooperation in overlapping areas.

#### *2) Sharing of best practices for market surveillance*

The Committee must ensure uniform and effective market surveillance in the form of increased dialogue and dissemination of best practices. Market surveillance must be organised so as to achieve the highest levels of compliance while minimising the administrative burden as far as possible, thereby promoting free movement of safe products on the internal market.

#### *3) Implementation and application of EU legislation*

The Committee must ensure uniform and effective implementation of the EU rules governing the market surveillance of products via the authorities. In addition, the Committee must identify and safeguard Danish interests in connection with market surveillance initiatives within the EU.

It encompasses all authorities that carry out market surveillance of non-food products, plus the Competition and Consumer Authority (*Konkurrence- og Forbrugerstyrelsen*), the Danish Tax and Customs Administration (*SKAT*) and the Internal Market Centre (*Statens Indre Marked Center*). The Secretariat for the Market Surveillance Committee is run jointly by the Danish Safety Technology Authority (*Sikkerhedsstyrelsen*) and the Danish Enterprise and Construction Authority (*Erhvervs- og Byggestyrelsen*), while the latter provides the chair.

#### 4. Organisation of checks

When organising market surveillance, a distinction is drawn between reactive and proactive market surveillance. These two types of market surveillance are defined and examined in greater detail in the next two paragraphs.

##### *Reactive market surveillance*

Reactive market surveillance is initiated on the basis of information on specific incidents. The information may come, for example, from citizens, enterprises or the media, and it is for the competent authority to assess the extent to which this information is critical and whether it intends to investigate the case further. If the authority chooses to investigate the case, this will usually involve a risk assessment. When an authority assesses reactive market surveillance, it may be appropriate to openly undertake a risk-based division of the incoming cases into critical and non-critical cases. This can ensure rapid processing of critical cases that may, for example, involve fatalities or serious accidents.

Reactive market surveillance may typically be initiated further to:

1. accidents;
2. reports from authorities' inspection staff;
3. reports from inspection bodies;
4. reports from competing enterprises;
5. follow-up to complaints from users or the press;
6. notifications from the authorities in another country via RAPEX (EU Rapid Alert System for non-food dangerous Products) or ICSMS (Information and Communication System for Market Surveillance), CIRCA (Communication & Information Resource Centre Administrator) or similar systems.

##### *Proactive market surveillance*

Proactive market surveillance is short- and long-term market surveillance planned by the authorities. It may be based on the systematic collection of data, including statistics, with the aim of undertaking risk-based prioritisation in market surveillance operations, or of establishing a strategy to ensure that the product area is monitored. A proactive approach may start with the identification of risks in particular product groups or general problems relating to enterprises' understanding of legislation and general guidance on the correct and safe use of products. A major part of the proactive approach in Denmark involves authorities providing information on laws and rules e.g. via campaigns.

In practice, proactive market surveillance may involve:

1. targeted information campaigns;
2. on-the-spot checks;
3. sample checks on enterprises' own checks or specific products;
4. cooperation with producers, importers, distributors and stakeholder organisations;
5. cooperation with the customs authorities (SKAT).
6. Screening to gain knowledge.

## **Fundamental principles**

The organisation by authorities of reactive and proactive checks must ensure that market surveillance is based on the following fundamental principles:

### *Proportionality*

Organisation of supervision, checks and enforcement must, in general, comply with the proportionality principle. This means that surveillance etc. must be substantiated and must not be more intrusive than what is necessary in order to achieve the objective.

### *Open and transparent cooperation with enterprises*

As enterprises are responsible for complying with legislation, it is for the authorities to strive for open and transparent cooperation with the relevant enterprises. Should the authorities encounter illegal practices, they are duty-bound to intervene. However, the least intrusive means can sometimes involve an enterprise voluntarily changing the illegal practice as a result of awareness of the checking process.

### *Prioritisation of market surveillance*

This concerns the overall allocation of resources to various operations and product areas. In accordance with the strategic objective for market surveillance in Denmark, cf. Section 2, prioritisation of the operation *must ensure the free movement of safe and healthy products*. Protecting users from hazardous or risky products is thus the starting point for prioritisation. However, free movement and free competition are also significant parameters, and it may therefore be appropriate to use them as a basis for prioritisation. For example, non-compliance in some areas (e.g. on the part of importers) can have a major economic impact on competing national producers, and this may justify a prioritised approach.

In practice, prioritisation of market surveillance is chiefly decentralised and takes as its starting point the division of duties, as reflected in the organisation of the various authorities. Prioritisation will be an expression of a specific assessment from one product area to another. As there are considerable differences in the availability of data from the various authorities, the basis for undertaking prioritisation also varies. The following data may be included in prioritisation:

- a. incident and injury statistics (accidents and ailments);
- b. notifications from RAPEX, CIRCA, ICSMS and similar systems;
- c. correct use of the CE mark;
- d. new rules;
- e. interfaces with other authorities;
- f. market analyses (information on new product trends);
- g. enquiries from users or enterprises;
- h. information gained from national and international cooperation;
- i. experiences from previous operations;
- j. the volume of a given product group.

The application of these data should help to build a more accurate picture of which potential operations would have the greatest effect. For example, interfaces with other authorities are used in prioritisation to avoid the authorities duplicating checks, or to

institute cooperation on checks. How these data are used depends on the situation and on the authority's sphere of responsibility, and the extent to which an authority needs to formalise the prioritisation mechanisms may therefore also vary<sup>3</sup>. In order to promote uniformity in the prioritisation of market surveillance operations in Denmark, the Market Surveillance Committee is working on establishing the potential for common principles in data collection and processing.

In order to be able to prioritise resources allocated to market surveillance effectively, authorities should provide for continuous monitoring and impact assessments of their surveillance operations, to confirm the effect of the individual operations. Impact assessments involve an assessment of the behaviour underlying rising and falling compliance with rules, together with an assessment of the background to fluctuations in various product-related injury statistics. They may be used as a starting point in an 'impact chain', in which the impact is linked to activities and output. Impact assessments in the individual authority areas may also be linked to the overall assessment of market surveillance activities, as required under Regulation 765/2008/EC.

## **5. Cooperation with relevant stakeholders**

There are clear grounds for cooperating with enterprises that are responsible for complying with legislation. Cooperation is necessary in order to reduce the administrative burdens on enterprises and in order to carry out targeted checks. The inclusion of other relevant stakeholders such as professional organisations, consumer organisations and employer/employee associations etc. must therefore be an integral part of the Market Surveillance Committee's work. External stakeholders thus participate in the meetings of the Market Surveillance Committee once a year.

## **6. Enforcement**

Enforcement encompasses the means that the authorities have at their disposal for getting enterprises to comply with legislation, including guidance, injunctions, bans and other types of legal action.

Enforcement may vary in some areas between the various authorities in Denmark. It is therefore also important for authorities to coordinate their activities with a view to ensuring the appropriate use of inspection visits and existing means of enforcement.

The enforcement of professional regulations in Denmark should essentially be targeted and effective, and authorities need to choose the means that has the greatest effect in relation to the behaviour of enterprises now and in the future. In this connection it is important to involve users on an ongoing basis in order to be able to adapt market surveillance initiatives. Moreover, it is possible to use alternative enforcement mechanisms to improve the effectiveness of enforcement. For example, this may be achieved by 'nudging', or promoting appropriate behaviour within enterprises, including ensuring better compliance, which brings with it more effective use of resources and reduces administrative and economic costs for both enterprises and authorities.

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<sup>3</sup> It may also be relevant to address the issue that the use of databases is subject to the requirements of confidentiality in connection with sensitive product information.

## 7. Coordination and cooperation

Coordination and cooperation relate to cooperation at national level between market surveillance authorities and between the customs authorities and market surveillance authorities, as well as international cooperation between authorities in different Member States.

It is particularly important for the market surveillance authorities to cooperate with the tax authorities (SKAT). Market surveillance must therefore be carried out on products from countries outside the EU to the same degree as checks carried out on products already on the market. Besides, a significant proportion of the particularly high-risk products within many sectors originate in countries outside the EU. SKAT is in a perfect position to check shipments of goods imported from countries outside the EU and, where necessary, to detain illicit goods. In this context SKAT requires input from the market surveillance authorities in order, for example, to draw up risk profiles for relevant products, producers or importers. Cooperation with SKAT is laid down in greater detail in cooperative agreements entered into bilaterally between SKAT and market surveillance authorities<sup>4</sup>.

Furthermore, the participation of market surveillance authorities in international coordination and cooperation is of importance as it can prevent divergent market surveillance practices in different Member States and encourage notification of hazardous products through joint information systems. This is a prerequisite to achieving a harmonised level of protection for Danish consumers, irrespective of whether they buy Danish or foreign-produced goods, or whether they buy goods in Denmark or in other EU Member States. At the present time, the Danish market surveillance authorities are cooperating on various horizontal platforms that are aiming for greater coordination in connection with, for example, market surveillance and product safety. The following bodies are among such platforms for exchanging information: GRAS-RAPEX<sup>5</sup>, CIRCA, ICSMS, RIF<sup>6</sup>, ADCO<sup>7</sup>, WELMEC<sup>8</sup>, PROSAFE<sup>9</sup> and NPF<sup>10</sup>.

## 8. Communication initiatives

Pursuant to Articles 12 and 17 of Regulation 765/2008/EC, market surveillance authorities have certain obligations to inform the public of their areas of competence and of hazardous products on the market. However, communication initiatives for enterprises and users are often better carried out jointly by a number of authorities. These information initiatives can help to ensure effective use of resources and improve familiarity with legislation. They may take the form *inter alia* of guidelines on rules, kick-off meetings for business start-ups, presentations, newsletters, dialogues with professional associations and advice from authorities. The Market Surveillance

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<sup>4</sup> General guidelines for customs authorities and for cooperation between customs authorities and market surveillance authorities have been drawn up by a working group under the Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union.

<sup>5</sup> GRAS: General Rapid Alert System

<sup>6</sup> RIF: Risk Information Form

<sup>7</sup> ADCO: Administrative Cooperation

<sup>8</sup> WELMEC: Western European Legal Metrology Cooperation.

<sup>9</sup> PROSAFE: Product Safety Enforcement Forum of Europe

<sup>10</sup> NPF: Nordic Product Safety Forum

Committee can provide the impetus for establishing sound principles for such communication initiatives.

## 9. Principles of risk assessment

Risk assessment is the process used to determine the risk that specific products with hazardous properties pose to humans, animals, property and the environment.<sup>11</sup> It is undertaken *once* the overall prioritisation for the operation *is complete*. Risk assessment is based on a combination of an estimate of the gravity of the injury and the probability of the injury occurring.<sup>12</sup>

It is important for all authorities to apply the same approach and for there to be transparency surrounding its application.<sup>13</sup> Uniform application of risk assessment by the authorities may help to improve compliance and reduce administrative burdens. Under the aegis of the Market Surveillance Committee, guidelines have been produced on risk assessment in order to ensure uniformity of practices among the authorities. Moreover, the development of a common method of undertaking risk assessments prioritised at European level is part of the Commission's multiannual action plan for market surveillance.

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<sup>11</sup> This definition is based on the Prosafe publication 'Best practice techniques in market surveillance'. In the GPSD (General Product Safety Directive 2001/95/EC) and RAPEX guidelines, the definition merely covers the risk to humans, but here a broad definition is used to ensure the possibility of broad application.

<sup>12</sup> Pursuant to the Offshore Safety Act (*offshoresikkerhedsloven*) (Act No 1424 of 21 December 2005 as subsequently amended), the following principle applies to risk assessments: Risks shall be reduced to a level that is 'as low as reasonably practicable' (ALARP). The ALARP principle is applied in view of the significant international dimension to the Danish offshore sector.

<sup>13</sup> During a consultation undertaken by the European Commission in November 2010 in connection with the revision of the General Product Safety Directive, risk assessments were deemed to be an important topic. Risk assessments have also been the subject of discussions within the Market Surveillance Group (SOGS-MSG).

## Annex 1: Responsibilities of the Danish market surveillance authorities

Authority responsible for market surveillance	Remit covered by the joint market surveillance programme
<p>Danish Working Environment Authority [<i>Arbejdstilsynet</i>]            Postboks 1228            DK-0900 Copenhagen C</p> <p>Tel. +45 70 12 12 88            Fax +45 70 12 12 89            E-mail: at@at.dk            www.at.dk</p>	<p>Aerosol dispensers – Directive 75/324/EC            Lifts – Directive 95/16/EC            Machinery – Directive 2006/42/EC            Equipment intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (ATEX) – Directive 94/9/EC (non-electrical equipment)            Personal protective equipment – Directive 89/686/EC (excluding personal protective equipment for use in traffic and for diving).            Simple pressure vessels – Directive 2009/105/EC            Cableway installations designed to carry persons – Directive 2000/9/EC            Transportable pressure equipment – Directives 1999/36/EC and 2010/35/EU            Pressure equipment – Directive 97/23/EC</p> <p>Non-CE-marked technical aids used for work, to the extent that they are not governed by special legislation.</p> <p>Safety data sheets and exposure scenarios for substances and equipment and information in the supply chain (REACH Titles IV and V etc.)</p>
<p>Danish Energy Agency [<i>Energistyrelsen</i>]            Amaliegade 44            DK-1256 Copenhagen C</p> <p>Tel. +45 33 92 67 00            Fax +45 33 11 47 43            E-mail: ens@ens.dk            www.ens.dk</p>	<p>Energy-related products governed by regulations in force pursuant to Directives 2009/125/EC and/or 2010/30/EU. Market surveillance includes checks on the products' energy consumption and possible information requirements targeting producers, importers and/or distributors in the regulations.</p> <p>The following products, which fall under the <i>Offshore Safety Act</i> (Act No 1424 of 21 December 2005 on safety etc. on offshore installations for exploration, extraction and transport of hydrocarbons, as last amended by Act No 467 of 18 May 2011):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Aerosol dispensers – Directive 2008/47/EC</li> <li>– Lifts – Directive 95/16/EC</li> <li>– Machinery – Directive 2006/42/EC</li> <li>– Equipment intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (ATEX) – Directive 94/9/EC (electrical equipment)</li> <li>– Simple pressure vessels – Directive 2009/105/EC</li> <li>– Transportable pressure equipment – Directives 1999/36/EC and 2010/35/EU</li> <li>– Pressure equipment – Directive 97/23/EC</li> <li>– Electrical equipment – Directive 2006/95/EC (Low Voltage Directive)</li> </ul>



	<p>Surveillance of trade in construction products, cf. Construction Products Directive 89/106/EEC, Construction Products Regulation (EU) No 305/2011, the Construction Act (Consolidation Act No 1185 of 14 October 2010) and the Market Control Order (Order No 1075 of 10 November 2008).</p> <p>Surveillance focuses in particular on construction products for which there is an CE-marking requirement or which are subject to national approval requirements.</p>
<p>Danish Veterinary and Food Administration [Fødevarestyrelsen] Mørkhøj Bygade 19 DK-2860 Søborg</p> <p>Tel. +45 7227 6900 E-mail: fvst@fvst.dk www.fvst.dk</p>	<p>Food contact materials, cf. Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food.</p>
<p>Danish Health and Medicines Authority Axel Heides Gade 1 DK-2300 Copenhagen S</p> <p>Tel. +45 72 22 74 00 Fax +45 44 88 95 99 E-mail: med-udstyr@dkma.dk / dkma@dkma.dk www.medicinskudstyr.dk</p>	<p>Medical devices: Directive 93/42/EEC (Order No 263 of 15 December 2008)</p> <p>In vitro diagnostic medical devices: Directive 98/79/EC (Order No 1269 of 12 December 2005)</p> <p>Active implantable medical devices: Directive 90/385/EEC (Order No 264 of 15 December 2008)</p>
<p>Danish Business Authority [Erhvervsstyrelsen] Langelinie Allé DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø</p> <p>Tel. +45 35 46 60 00 Fax +45 35 46 60 01 E-mail: erst@erst.dk www.erst.dk</p>	<p>Supervision and checks to ensure that radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and electronic apparatus comply with the provisions of the R&amp;TTE Act: Consolidation Act No 823 of 3 July on radio and telecommunications terminal equipment and electromagnetic conditions.</p> <p>Directive 1999/5/EC (R&amp;TTE Directive).</p> <p>Directive 2004/108/EC (EMC Directive).</p>
<p>Danish Environmental Protection Agency Strandgade 29 DK-1401 Copenhagen K</p> <p>Tel. +45 72 54 40 00 E-mail: mst@mst.dk www.mst.dk</p>	<p>Chemicals</p> <p>Order No 878 of 26 June 2010 on chemical substances and products.</p> <p>National Orders:</p> <p>Formaldehyde – Order No 289 of 22 June 1983 Aerosols – Order No 571 of 29 November 1984 Mercury – Order No 627 of 1 July 2003 and Order</p>

	<p>No 282 of 9 April 2008.  Anti-fouling paint – Order No 1257 of 15 December 2011.  Coating products – Order No 830 of 30 October 1999.  Lead – Order No 856 of 5 September 2009.</p> <p>REACH – Regulation 1907/2006/EC and Regulation 552/2009/EC.  CLP – Regulation 1272/2008/EC and Cosmetics Regulation 1223/2009/EC.  POP – Regulation 850/2004/EC.  Detergents – Regulation 648/2004/EC and Regulation 907/2006/EC.</p> <p>RoHS – Directive 2011/65/EU  VOC – Directive 2004/42/EC  DMF – Decision 2009/251/EC  Chemical composition of toys – Directive 2009/48/EC  GPSD chemical composition – Directive 2001/95/EC  Biocides – Regulation 528/2012/EU  Soothers – Directive 93/11/EEC  Batteries – Directive 2006/66/EC  Vehicles – Directive 2000/53/EC  Packaging – Directive 94/62/EC  WEEE – Directive 2002/96/EC</p> <p>Limiting air pollution from non-road mobile machinery: Directive 97/68/EC (Order No 367 of 15 April 2011)</p> <p>Type-approval of motor vehicles and engines with respect to emissions: Heavy duty vehicles – Regulation 2009/595/EC  Light duty vehicles – Regulation 2007/715/EC</p> <p>Noise from machines for use outdoors: Directive 2000/14/EC (Order No 1040 of 11 December 2001).</p> <p>Air and noise pollution from recreational craft: Directive 94/25/EC (Order No 1535 of 22 December 2004).</p> <p>Quality of petrol and diesel fuels: Directive 98/70/EC (Order No 366 of 15 April 2011).</p> <p>Sulphur content of solid and liquid fuels: Directive 1999/32/EC (Order No 1098 of 19 September 2010).</p> <p>Ovens: (Order No 1432 of 11 December 2007)</p> <p>Packaging for certain beverages: Order No 1129 of 27 September 2010 on deposits for and the collection etc. of packaging for certain beverages.</p>
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<p>Danish AgriFish Agency  Nyropsgade 30  DK-1780 Copenhagen V.</p> <p>Tel. (+45) 33 95 80 00  E-mail:  naturerhverv@naturerhverv.dk</p>	<p>Commercial fertilisers that fall within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 relating to fertilisers.</p> <p>Commercial fertilisers, soil improvers and growing media that fall within the scope of Order No 862 of 27 August 2008 on fertilisers, soil improvers etc.</p>
<p>Danish Safety Technology Authority [<i>Sikkerhedsstyrelsen</i>]  Nørregade 63  DK-6700 Esbjerg</p> <p>Tel. +45 33 73 20 00  Fax +45 33 73 20 99  E-mail: sik@sik.dk  www.sik.dk</p>	<p>Product Safety  Directive 2001/95/EC. Act No 1262 of 16 December 2009 on product safety</p> <p>Child use and care articles (various equipment for young children), e.g. baby carriages and push-chairs, children's cots, high chairs and dummies. Playground equipment, furniture, clothing, lighters, oil lamps, flueless fires and candles. Sports equipment and tents.</p> <p>Toys  Directive 87/357/EEC of 25 June 1987, transposed into Order No 116 of 12 December 2003</p> <p>Products that are exclusively or partly designed to be used in play by children under 14 years.</p> <p>Gas appliances:  Gas appliances – Directive 2009/142/EC.  The Directive covers appliances used for:  – cooking;  – heating;  – hot water production;  – refrigeration;  – lighting;  – washing (including ironing).</p> <p>Act No 206 of 27 March 2000 on gas installations and installations connected with plumbing and sewerage systems. Order No 988 of 8 December 2003 (as subsequently amended).</p> <p>Gas regulation</p> <p>Fireworks  Directive 2007/23/EC of 23 May 2007.  Order No 1453 of 16 December 2009 on requirements for fireworks and other pyrotechnic articles.  Act on fireworks No 93 of 24 May 1972, as amended by Act No 1054 of 23 December 1992, Act No 1096 of 21 December 1994, Act No 458 of 10 June 2003 and Act No 1060 of 9 November 2005.</p> <p>Fireworks for consumers and professional use and other</p>

	<p>pyrotechnic articles for technical purposes.</p> <p>Electrical products: Directive 2006/95/EC (Low Voltage Directive). Transposed by the High-Voltage Current Act No 990 of 8 December 2003.</p> <p>The Low Voltage Directive covers electrical equipment designed for use with a rated voltage of between 50 and 1000 V for alternating current and between 75 and 1500 V for direct current. It therefore applies to a large proportion of the electrical appliances used for both professional and private purposes.</p> <p>ATEX Directive 94/9/EC, concerning electrical equipment.</p> <p>Electrotechnical equipment: E.g. white goods, electrical kitchenware, lamps, light sources, television and radio equipment.</p> <p>Metrology: Directive 2004/22/EC.</p> <p>The provisions of the Measuring Instruments Directive cover water meters, gas meters, volume conversion devices, active electrical energy meters, heat meters, measuring systems for continuous and dynamic measurement of quantities of liquids other than water, automatic weighing instruments and multidimensional measuring instruments.</p> <p>Directive 2009/23/EC of 23 April 2009 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to non-automatic weighing instruments.</p> <p>Provisions in the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on non-automatic weighing instruments. A non-automatic weighing instrument requires the intervention of an operator during weighing.</p> <p>Order No 70 of 28 January 1997 and Order No 1036 of 17 October 2006.</p> <p>The Orders on the inspection of heat distribution meters that are used as the basis for heat consumption breakdowns.</p>
<p>Danish Maritime Authority [Søfartsstyrelsen] Vermundsgade 38C DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø</p>	<p>Order No 1056 of 16 November 2011 on technical regulations for marine equipment. Including wheel marks outside the new legal frameworks (Marine Equipment Directive – MED).</p>

<p>Tel. +45 39 17 44 00  Fax +45 39 17 44 01  E-mail: sfs@dma.dk  www.dma.dk</p>	<p>Danish Maritime Authority Notices L, Technical Regulation on the construction and equipment etc. of recreational craft etc., including CE-marking of pleasure craft, but not for noise and air pollution.</p> <p>Order No 685 of 12 July 2000 on offshore diving operations and offshore diving equipment.</p> <p>Order No 823 of 5 November 1999 on diving equipment.</p>
<p>Danish Transport Authority  [Trafikstyrelsen]  Edvard Thomsens Vej 14  DK-2300 Copenhagen S</p> <p>Tel. +45 72 21 88 00  Fax +45 72 21 88 88  E-mail:  info@trafikstyrelsen.dk  www.fstyr.dk</p>	<p>Products whose use falls within the scope of the road traffic regulations, including:</p> <p>Directives 2007/46/EC and 2002/24/EC – approval of vehicles.</p> <p>Directive 89/686/EEC – <u>personal protective equipment</u> (for use within the scope of the road traffic regulations).</p> <p>Order No 413 of 8 May 2007 on personal protective equipment for use within the scope of the road traffic regulations (bicycle helmets, safety retroreflectors, etc.).</p> <p>Act No 518 of 3 July 1998 on crash helmets.</p> <p>Order No 357 of 19 April 2006 on requirements for safety equipment for children in cars.</p> <p>Order No 316 of 20 May 1999 on devices and equipment etc. for cyclists.</p>