

**Review and assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities**

**Article 18(6) of Regulation (EC) 765/2008**

**Report from Luxembourg for 2010-2013**

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## **Overview of general market surveillance activities**

### **A. Overview of general market surveillance activities**

#### **Information on the general market surveillance organisation and infrastructures in place for the 2010-2013 period**

In Luxembourg, various ministerial departments and public authorities were involved in market surveillance:

- Administration de l'Environnement (AEV - Environmental Administration)
- Commissariat aux Affaires Maritimes (CAM - Commission for Maritime Affairs)
- Département des Transports (Department of Transport)
- Division de la Pharmacie et des Médicaments (Pharmaceutical and Medicines Department)
- Institut Luxembourgeois de la Normalisation, de l'Accréditation, de la Sécurité et qualité des produits et services (ILNAS - Luxembourg Institute for Standardisation, Accreditation and the Safety and Quality of Products and Services)
- Inspection du Travail et des Mines (ITM - Labour and Mine Inspectorate)
- Ministry of Economic Affairs
- Ministry of Health

The ILNAS and the ITM are the two public administrations most involved. The roles of the market surveillance authorities in Luxembourg are presented on the website:

[http://www.portail-qualite.public.lu/fr/publications/surveillance-marche/autorites-competentes/directives-autorites-nationales/Directives-autorites-nationales\\_V3\\_05-fevrier-2014.pdf](http://www.portail-qualite.public.lu/fr/publications/surveillance-marche/autorites-competentes/directives-autorites-nationales/Directives-autorites-nationales_V3_05-fevrier-2014.pdf)

## ILNAS - Market Surveillance Department

The ILNAS is a public authority attached to the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

The Act of 20 May 2008 on the creation of the ILNAS represented a fundamental change in the surveillance of the market in Luxembourg, in particular as it brought several competences together to form a single administration - the ILNAS.

The ILNAS has become the competent authority for market surveillance for certain legislative acts. The Market Surveillance Department of the ILNAS is responsible for ensuring the surveillance of the market. It comprises:

- a consumer products department
- an industrial products department (operational since 1 August 2014)
- a laboratory.

Figure 1: Structure of the Market Surveillance Department of the ILNAS

From 2010 to 2013, the **consumer products department** managed the surveillance of the market in the context of the following legislative acts:

No	Title
94/9/EC	Equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres
1999/5/EC	Radio equipment and telecommunication terminal equipment
2001/95/EC	General product safety
2004/108/EC	Electromagnetic compatibility
2006/95/EC	Low-voltage
2009/48/EC	Toys
2009/125/EC	Eco-design requirements for energy-related products
2010/30/EC	Energy labelling of products

Figure 2: Legislative acts covered by the ILNAS consumer products department

The **industrial products department** was created in 2013. However, it did not become operational until 1 August 2014 pursuant to the *Act of 8 July on the reorganisation of the ILNAS*.

The **laboratory** conducts technical tests in accordance with the harmonised European standards in the context of certain legislative acts falling within the competence of the ILNAS. The laboratory does not offer services to the private sector.

The task of **national coordination** has also been conferred on the ILNAS. A **national market surveillance committee** has been created under its own responsibility to properly manage this national coordination. The committee holds regular meetings organised by the ILNAS market surveillance department.

**Information on total resources available to ILNAS's market surveillance activities (subject to availability)**

Given the complexity of the budgets managed by the various ministries and public administrations, it is impossible to obtain comprehensive information about the total resources available to market surveillance.

Consequently, the information relates only to the resources of the ILNAS market surveillance department. The operating costs of the testing laboratory are not included in the table:

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.1	Budget made available for ILNAS market surveillance activities in nominal terms (in euros)	€74 500	€75 000	€75 000	€50 000
1.2	Budget made available for market surveillance activities in relative terms (as a percentage of the total national budget)	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%	< 1%
2	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	6	6	7	6.75
3	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	5	5	6	5.75

**Figure 3: Total resources allocated to the activities of the Market Surveillance Department of ILNAS**

## ITM

Between 2010 and 2013, the ITM managed the surveillance of the market in the context of the following legislative acts:

No	Title
75/324/EEC	Aerosol dispensers
89/686/EEC	Individual protective equipment
93/15/EEC	Explosives for civil uses
95/16/EC	Lifts
97/23/EC	Pressure equipment
2000/9/EC	Cableway installations designed to carry persons
2006/42/EC	Machinery
2007/23/EC	Pyrotechnic articles
2009/105/EC	Simple pressure vessels
2009/142/EC	Gas appliances
(EU) 305/2011	Construction products

**Figure 4: Legislative acts covered by the ITM**

### Information on total resources available to the ITM's market surveillance activities (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget made available for market surveillance activities in nominal terms (in euros)	No data	No data	No data	No data
7.2	Budget made available for market surveillance activities in relative terms (as a percentage of the total national budget)	No data	No data	No data	No data
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	1.65	1.15	1.15	0.65
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	1.65	1.15	1.15	0.65

**Figure 5: Total resources allocated to the ITM's market surveillance activities**

## **B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities**

### **General cooperation at national level**

In addition to national coordination, the ILNAS cooperates with many stakeholders at national level to manage the surveillance of the market. The main objectives of this cooperation are to:

- properly manage the surveillance of the national market;
- facilitate the necessary exchange of information between these actors;
- share good practices;
- extend and maintain a professional network with these stakeholders

### **Cooperation with the *Administration des Douanes et Accises***

Good cooperation between the *Administration des Douanes et Accises* (hereinafter referred to as 'Customs') and the ILNAS is vital to monitor more effectively the placement on the market of products imported from third countries. This cooperation also helps to prevent the entry into and free movement of dangerous or non-compliant products on the territory of the European Economic Area (EEA). To this end, the ILNAS and Customs signed an initial agreement defining their cooperation in 1998. It was last updated in 2012.

Since 2013, the ILNAS and Customs have been using a joint intranet database known as (EC.SDM) for their communication.

Customs inform the ILNAS when they find during their regular inspections:

- a product which may not comply with the relevant legislation;
- a product not accompanied by the required administrative documents;
- a product not bearing the required markings;
- products bearing a false or misleading CE marking.

Within three working days, the ILNAS decides whether to pursue the case in order to launch the control procedure or whether to allow the products in question to be placed freely on the market.

Specific training courses on product safety and the legal obligations were organised regularly to better train Customs officials in their daily work.

### **Other key stakeholders**

The ILNAS market surveillance department aims to maintain close links with the key stakeholders involved in the sectors for which it is competent. These are above all:

- the professional chambers
- associations

- federations
- inspection bodies
- institutes
- research centres
- universities.

These cooperative ventures are beneficial because they:

- facilitate the exchange of information on specific subjects;
- help their members to keep pace with technological trends;
- raise awareness of market developments and trends;
- raise awareness of the opportunities and obstacles faced by key stakeholders;
- provide access to key contacts for stakeholders.



## **Market surveillance activities in specific sectors**

### **Sectors falling with the competence of the ILNAS**

As already mentioned under point A (Overview of general market surveillance activities), the ILNAS was the competent authority for the surveillance of the market for the following product groups during the period 2010 to 2013:

- Toys
- Transportable pressure equipment
- Equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres
- Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)
- Radio and telecom equipment under RTTE
- Electrical appliances and equipment under the LVD
- General product safety (GPSD)
- Measuring instruments, non-automatic weighing instruments and pre-packaged products
- Eco-design and energy labelling

As of 1 August 2014 (pursuant to the Act of 4 July 2014 on the reorganisation of the ILNAS), the monitoring of various legislative acts has been transferred from the ITM to the ILNAS. One objective of the above-mentioned Act was to organise these tasks more centrally within the ILNAS so as to improve the effectiveness of market surveillance by bringing together technological skills hitherto scattered between authorities. The aim was to eliminate overlapping in the area of market surveillance caused by the successive transposition of Community directives. It should be noted that this report does not touch on the current situation, but is based on the situation between 2010 and 2013.

#### 1.A. Market surveillance activities in the sectors under the responsibility of the ILNAS

### **Information on enforcement activities carried out in the 2010-2013 period**

#### **Sector 3 - Toys**

Surveillance was carried out sporadically in retail outlets. These inspections comprised visual inspections of labelling and the documentation provided. Systematic verification was carried out together with officials of the *Administration des Douanes et Accises* at import.

*[see original for figures]*

1. No of product-related accidents/complaints from users
2. Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition
3. Number of inspections (total number) relating to products on the market

- 3.1 Number of reactive inspections
- 3.2 Number of self-initiated inspections
- 3.3 Number of inspections initiated by Customs
- 4 Number of inspections based on:
  - 4.1 laboratory tests/inspection of products placed on the market:
  - 4.2 physical checks of products
- 5 Number of inspections resulting in:
  - 5.1 non-compliance being identified (at the level of placing on the market/bringing into use)
  - 5.2 corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)
  - 5.3 restrictive measures taken by the market surveillance authorities
  - 5.4 application of sanctions/penalties
- 6 Number of inspections in which other Member States were invited to participate

**Figure 6: Review and assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the toy sector**

**Sector 8 - Transportable pressure equipment**

Responsibility for enforcing this directive was passed to the ILNAS pursuant to the Act of 21 December 2012 on transportable pressure equipment. Thus, the activities of the ILNAS were limited to impact assessments, the analysis of needs and the preparation of activities in this field for 2014.

**Sector 13 - Equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (ATEX)**

Surveillance was performed sporadically on the premises of manufacturers. These inspections comprised visual inspections of labelling and the documentation provided. Systematic verification was carried out together with Customs officials at import.

In 2010, ILNAS inspectors visited two local manufacturers in order to inspect the production and certification processes. In collaboration with the Customs authorities, the import of a batch of non-compliant products was refused in 2013.

## **Sector 18 - Equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Directive**

Sporadic inspections of sales outlets were carried out. These inspections comprised visual inspections of labelling and the documentation provided. Systematic verification was carried out together with Customs officials at import.

The ILNAS has participated regularly in European campaigns initiated by ADCO-EMC.

1. No of product-related accidents/complaints from users
2. Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition
3. Number of inspections (total number) relating to products on the market
  - 3.1 Number of reactive inspections
  - 3.2 Number of self-initiated inspections
  - 3.3 Number of inspections initiated by Customs
4. Number of inspections based on:
  - 4.1 laboratory tests/inspection of products placed on the market:
  - 4.2 physical checks of products
5. Number of inspections resulting in:
  - 5.1 non-compliance being identified (at the level of placing on the market/bringing into use)
  - 5.2 corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)
  - 5.3 restrictive measures taken by the market surveillance authorities
  - 5.4 application of sanctions/penalties
6. Number of inspections in which other Member States were invited to participate

**Figure 7: Review and assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the electromagnetic compatibility sector**

## **Sector 19 - Radio and telecom equipment under RTTE**

Surveillance was carried out sporadically in sales outlets. These inspections comprised visual inspections of labelling and the documentation provided. Systematic verification was carried out together with Customs officials at import.

The ILNAS participated regularly in the various European campaigns initiated by the ADCO-R&TTE.

1. No of product-related accidents/complaints from users
2. Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition
3. Number of inspections (total number) relating to products on the market
  - 3.1 Number of reactive inspections
  - 3.2 Number of self-initiated inspections
  - 3.3 Number of inspections initiated by Customs
4. Number of inspections based on:
  - 4.1 laboratory tests/inspection of products placed on the market:
  - 4.2 physical checks of products
5. Number of inspections resulting in:
  - 5.1 non-compliance being identified (at the level of placing on the market/bringing into use)
  - 5.2 corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)
  - 5.3 restrictive measures taken by the market surveillance authorities
  - 5.4 application of sanctions/penalties
6. Number of inspections in which other Member States were invited to participate

**Figure 8: Review and assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the R&TTE sector**

## **Sector 20 - Electrical appliances and equipment under the LVD**

Surveillance was carried out sporadically in sales outlets. These inspections comprised visual inspections of labelling and the documentation provided. Systematic verification was carried out together with Customs officials at import.

The ILNAS participated regularly in various European campaigns initiated by the ADCO-LVD and joint actions initiated by PROSAFE.

1. No of product-related accidents/complaints from users
2. Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition
3. Number of inspections (total number) relating to products on the market
  - 3.1 Number of reactive inspections
  - 3.2 Number of self-initiated inspections
  - 3.3 Number of inspections initiated by Customs
4. Number of inspections based on:
  - 4.1 laboratory tests/inspection of products placed on the market:
  - 4.2 physical checks of products
5. Number of inspections leading to:
  - 5.1 non-compliance being identified (at the level of placing on the market/bringing into use)
  - 5.2 corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)
  - 5.3 restrictive measures taken by the market surveillance authorities
  - 5.4 application of sanctions/penalties
6. Number of inspections in which other Member States were invited to participate

**Figure 9: Review and assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the low voltage sector**

## **Sector 23 - Eco-design and Energy Labelling**

Surveillance was carried out sporadically in retail outlets, at fairs, markets, etc. This inspections comprised visual inspections of labelling and the documentation provided.

1. No of product-related accidents/complaints from users
2. Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition
3. Number of inspections (total number) relating to products on the market
  - 3.1 Number of reactive inspections
  - 3.2 Number of self-initiated inspections
  - 3.3 Number of inspections initiated by Customs
4. Number of inspections based on:
  - 4.1 laboratory tests/inspection of products placed on the market:
  - 4.2 physical checks of products
5. Number of inspections resulting in:
  - 5.1 non-compliance being identified (at the level of placing on the market/bringing into use)
  - 5.2 corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)
  - 5.3 restrictive measures taken by the market surveillance authorities
  - 5.4 application of sanctions/penalties
6. Number of inspections in which other Member States were invited to participate

**Figure 10: Review and assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the eco-design sector and energy labelling**

## **Sector 30 - General Product Safety Directive (GPSD)**

Surveillance was carried out sporadically in retail outlets, at fairs, markets, etc. This inspections comprised visual inspections of labelling and the documentation provided. Systematic verification was carried out together with Customs officials at import.

Once a week, the list of RAPEX messages was distributed to the managers of hypermarkets, importers and distributors to check for the presence of dangerous products signalled by other Member States.

1. No of product-related accidents/complaints from users
2. Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition
3. Number of inspections (total number) relating to products on the market
  - 3.1 Number of reactive inspections
  - 3.2 Number of self-initiated inspections
  - 3.3 Number of inspections initiated by Customs
4. Number of inspections based on:
  - 4.1 laboratory tests/inspection of products placed on the market:
  - 4.2 physical checks of products
5. Number of inspections resulting in:
  - 5.1 non-compliance being identified (at the level of placing on the market/bringing into use)
  - 5.2 corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)
  - 5.3 restrictive measures taken by the market surveillance authorities
  - 5.4 application of sanctions/penalties
6. Number of inspections in which other Member States were invited to participate

**Figure 11: Review and assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the general product safety sector**

## **Sector 17 - Measuring instruments, Non-automatic weighing instruments and Pre-packaged products**

These surveillance activities, although under the responsibility of the Market Surveillance department of the ILNAS, are organised by the weights and measures inspectorate.

1. No of product-related accidents/complaints from users
2. Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition
3. Number of inspections (total number) relating to instruments on the market and in service
  - 3.1 Number of reactive inspections
  - 3.2 Number of self-initiated inspections
  - 3.3 Number of inspections initiated by Customs
4. Number of inspections based on:
  - 4.1 laboratory tests/inspection of instruments placed on the market:  
instruments in service:
    - 4.2 physical checks of products
5. Number of inspections resulting in:
  - 5.1 non-compliance being identified (at the level of placing on the market/bringing into use)
  - 5.2 corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)
  - 5.3 restrictive measures taken by the market surveillance authorities
  - 5.4 application of sanctions/penalties
6. Number of inspections in which other Member States were invited to participate

**Figure 12: Review and assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the measuring instruments, non-automatic weighing instruments and pre-packaged products sector**



## **Sectors coming under the ITM**

The ITM, under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour, was the competent authority in Luxembourg for the following directives:

- individual protective equipment
- construction products
- aerosol dispensers
- simple pressure vessels and pressure equipment
- machinery
- lifts
- cableways
- pyrotechnic articles
- explosives for civil uses
- gas appliances

## **2.A. Market surveillance activities in the sectors under the responsibility of the ITM**

### **Information on enforcement activities carried out in the 2010-2014 period**

#### **Sector 4 - Personal protective equipment**

Surveillance was carried out sporadically in sales outlets. These inspections comprised visual inspections of labelling and the documentation provided.

In 2011, a campaign was launched to check high visibility vests and other attire, including laboratory tests. Findings: Around 60% of products were not compliant, in terms of either their labelling or their documentation. The market is developing at a very fast pace and, in most cases, the products were no longer being placed on the market by the manufacturers. The other manufacturers took corrective measures

#### **Sector 5 - Construction products**

No information available

#### **Sector 6 - Aerosol dispensers**

Surveillance was carried out sporadically in sales outlets. No incorrectly labelled dispensers were found.

Aerosol dispensers imported directly from a parent company located outside the EU were found during one company visit in the context of labour inspection activities. An import ban was imposed.

#### **Sector 7 - Simple pressure vessels and pressure equipment**

Surveillance of simple pressure vessels was carried out sporadically in sales outlets. Some vessels with incorrect labelling or insufficient documentation were found, and the manufacturers were contacted and asked to rectify the situation.

Most pressure equipment (tanks in particular) is located on industrial sites or on industrial premises. All pressurised tanks with a volume of more than 300 litres brought into service in Luxembourg are subject to an initial inspection by a monitoring body. This involves a visual inspection of the facility and a check of the labelling and the presence of the conformity declaration.

In the field of pressure equipment, these visits rarely lead to more detailed investigations, and no serious cases of non-compliance have been found, apart from one case where a tank had to be taken out of service.

### **Sector 9 - Machinery**

Sporadic surveillance is conducted in sales outlets and also as a response to occupational accidents. Investigations of occupational accidents are often very long-term and time-consuming operations.

All lifting devices brought into service in Luxembourg are subjected to an initial inspection by a control body involving the visual inspection of the device and a check on the labelling and the presence of the conformity declaration.

These visits often lead to more in-depth investigations.

### **Sector 10 - Lifts**

Investigations are very limited in this sector. However, a project was carried out in 2012 to check hydraulic lifts, which led to the conclusion that harmonised standard EN81-2 was not in line with the Directive.

Investigations following an accident in 2013 led to the conclusion that harmonised standard EN81-1 was not in line with the Directive.

All lifts brought into service in Luxembourg are subjected to an initial inspection by an inspection body. This investigation comprises a visual inspection of the device and of the labelling and the presence of the conformity declaration.

The inspections sometimes lead to more in-depth investigations but have not found any serious non-compliance.

### **Sector 11 - Cableway installations**

As this market is almost non-existent in Luxembourg, no investigation was conducted.

### **Sector 14 - Pyrotechnic articles**

Surveillance was carried out sporadically in sales outlets. These inspections comprised visual inspections of labelling and the documentation provided. No accidents were reported.

### **Sector 15 - Explosives for civil uses**

No information available

## Sector 16 - Gas appliances

Surveillance was carried out sporadically in sales outlets. These inspections comprised visual inspections of labelling and the documentation provided. No accidents were reported.

It was found that the labelling on the gas to be used was not always correct for Luxembourg.

Imports of barbecues, in particular from the United States, by private individuals lead frequently to an import ban because of the absence of an EC marking.

### Information about the activities of the ITM in general:

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	No of product-related accidents/complaints from users	3	8	1	6
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	No data	No data	No data	No data
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	58	77	42	28
3.1	Number of reactive inspections	5	7	4	
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections	15	20	3	6
3.3	Number of inspections initiated by Customs	4	4	5	7
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4,1	tests performed in laboratories	4	1	0	0
4.2	physical checks of products	150	200	30	70
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	non-compliance being identified	40	77	30	28
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)	34	72	17	22
5.3	restrictive measures taken by the market surveillance authorities	6	5	13	6

5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	-	-	-	-
6	Number of inspections in which other Member States were invited to participate	2	1	0	1

**Figure 13: Information about the activities of the ITM in general:**

**Information on communication activities carried out in the 2010-2013 period**

The ITM took part regularly in coordination meetings of the National Market Surveillance Committee organised by the ILNAS:

**Information on resources (subject to availability)**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget made available for market surveillance activities in nominal terms (in euros)	No data	No data	No data	No data
7.2	Budget made available for market surveillance activities in relative terms (as a percentage of the total national budget)	No data	No data	No data	No data
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	1,65	1,15	1,15	0,65
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	1,65	1,15	1,15	0,65

**Figure 14: Information about the resources of the ITM**

## **B. Evaluation of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sectors under the responsibility of the ILNAS**

Over the period 2010 to 2013, the resources available for market surveillance were insufficient. An attempt was made in 2010 to make up for this shortfall by substantially increasing the staffing level of 8 market surveillance inspectors by means of legislation. However, the new staff will not become operational until 2014. It should be noted that market surveillance responsibilities were transferred from the ITM to the ILNAS by the Act of 8 July on the reorganisation of the ILNAS.

## Annex 1: Reference list of sectors

Product sectors	Relevant legislation	Included in this report? (Y/N)
1. Medical devices (including In vitro diagnostic medical devices and Active implantable medical devices)	Directives 93/42/EEC, 98/79/EC and 90/385/EEC	N
2. Cosmetics	Regulation 1223/2009	N
3. Toys	Directive 2009/48/EC	Y
4. Personal protective equipment	Directive 89/686/EEC	Y
5. Construction products	Regulation 305/2011	N
6. Aerosol dispensers,	Directive 75/324/EEC,	Y
7. Simple pressure vessels and Pressure equipment	Directives 2009/105/EC and 97/23/EC	Y
8. Transportable pressure equipment	Directive 2010/35/EC	N
9. Machinery	Directive 2006/42/EC	Y
10. Lifts	Directive 1995/16/EC	Y
11. Cableways	Directive 2000/9/CE	Y
12. Noise emissions for outdoor equipment	Directive 2000/14/EC	N
13. Equipment and Protective Systems Intended for use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres	Directive 1994/9/EC	Y
14. Pyrotechnics	Directive 2007/23/EC	N
15. Explosives for civil uses	Directive 93/15/EEC	N
16. Appliances burning gaseous fuels	Directive 2009/142/EC	Y
17. Measuring instruments, Non-automatic weighing instruments and Pre-packaged products	Directives 2004/22/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2007/45/EC	Y
18. Radio and telecom equipment under EMCE	Directive 2004/108/EC	Y
19. Radio and telecom equipment under the R&TTE Directive	Directive 1999/5/EC	Y
20. Electrical and electronic equipment under the Low Voltage Directive	Directive 2006/95/EC	Y
21. Electrical and electronic equipment under RoHS, WEEE and batteries	Directives 2011/65/EU, 2002/96/EU and 2006/66/EC	N
22. Chemicals (Detergents, Paints, Persistent organic pollutants)	Regulation 648/2004 Directive 2004/42/EC Regulation 850/2004	N
23. Ecodesign and Energy labelling	Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU	Y
24. Efficiency requirements for hot-water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels	Directive 1992/42/EEC	N
25. Recreational craft	Directive 1994/25/EC	N
26. Marine equipment	Directive 1996/98/EC	N

<b>Product sectors</b>	<b>Relevant legislation</b>	<b>Included in this report? (Y/N)</b>
27. Motor vehicles and tyres	Directives 2002/24/EC and 2007/46/EC, and Regulation (EC) No 1222/2009	N
28. Non-road mobile machinery	Directive 97/68/EC	N
29. Fertilisers	Regulation 2003/2003	N
30. Other consumer products under GPSD (optional)	Directive 2011/95/EC	Y