[Template for the] review and assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities pursuant to Article 18(6) of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 - 2010-2013

Latvia

Explanations for using this template

The template foresees a review and assessment of the functioning of market surveillance at different levels:

- an aggregate level ("Overview of general market surveillance activities) that allows a snapshot of overall organisation and resources of market surveillance in Member States;
- a sector specific level.

For each of these levels the template organises the information in two sections.

Section A is meant to include some basic 'facts' on the infrastructure in place or activities carried out, which can be used as basis for the evaluation of the functioning of market surveillance. This information is expected to complement - avoiding duplication - information already provided in the National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period. Please take note of a few important remarks:

- The information indicated in section A can and should be accompanied by any **additional (quantitative or qualitative) explanations** that allow the meaning of the figures provided to be fully appreciated and to prevent their possible misinterpretation;
- If the **information indicated in the template is not available but can be estimated**, Member States are invited to provide estimates (but are asked to specify that this is the case);
- If the **information indicated in the template is not available and cannot be estimated**, yet Member States collect analogous information in a different format, they are invited to indicate 'n.a.' (=not available) and to add the information they possess, together with the explanations needed for its correct interpretation;
- The information indicated in the template is meant to be a '**common minimum denominator' that can be complemented with additional information** that a Member State may wish to include to provide the appropriate picture on the activities carried out, such as qualitative information on how MSAs have carried out their activities, any trends or key issues that are worth highlighting, legislative initiatives undertaken etc.

Section B contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. For this reason, the template does not suggest a specific format. However the assessment should be based on the information provided in Section A, as well on information provided in the National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

Content

Scope of the report

[Member States' review and assessments pursuant to Article 18(6) should cover market surveillance activities for all products falling under the Union's harmonisation legislation. For convenience, Member States *may* extend the scope of the report also to market surveillance activities carried out in the area of consumer non harmonised products.

A non-exhaustive list of sectors concerned is annexed to this template. Member States are invited to indicate: 1) whether certain sectors mentioned in list are expressly excluded from the review and assessment, and, 2) whether additional sectors are included. It is suggested they do so by filling in the last column of the annex.]

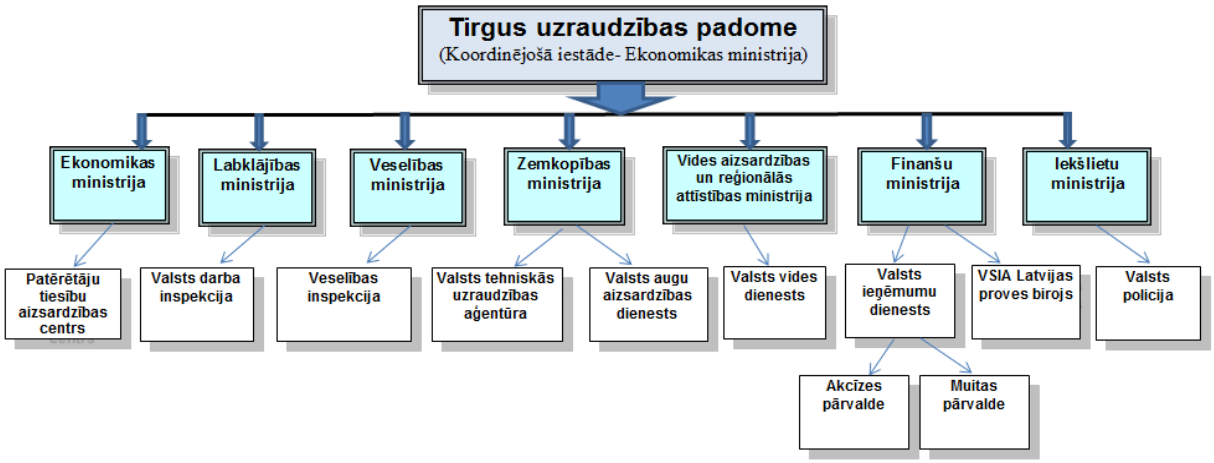
Overview of general market surveillance activities

A. Review of general market surveillance activities

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

[This section should provide an overview of the relevant market surveillance organisation and horizontal infrastructures in place for the 2010-2013 period according to Regulation 765/2008 (competence of market surveillance authorities, mechanisms of coordination and exchange of information, cooperation with customs, etc.)]. To avoid duplication when the information has already been provided in the National Market Surveillance Programmes, this section could contain a simple reference to the latest update of the programmes and the relevant link to the websites of the relevant national and European website where the programme is available.

In Latvia, market surveillance is performed by ten different authorities subordinated to seven different ministries. Certain functions of market surveillance are also performed by the customs services that control the flow of goods on the external border of the European Union. In order to coordinate work among these authorities, in 2000, the Market Surveillance Council was established. In accordance with its bylaws, the Market Surveillance Council is a consultative institution which aims to ensure the exchange of information and views among the market surveillance authorities. The main task of the Market Surveillance Council is to facilitate a holistic approach to market surveillance, cooperation of market surveillance authorities in relation with unsafe goods and services, as well as the sharing of competencies among different market surveillance authorities, in order to ensure surveillance of all goods and avoid the duplication of functions. The Council meets twice per year and its delegated function, namely, the exchange of information among the market surveillance authorities, is very important for ensuring a holistic approach to market surveillance in order to establish an efficient market surveillance system that complies with the EU requirements.



Market Surveillance Council (coordinating institution – Ministry of Economics)						
Ministry of	Ministry of	Ministry of	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional	Ministry of	Ministry of

Economics	Welfare	Health			Development		Finance	the Interior
Consumer Rights Protection Centre	State Labour Inspectorate	Health Inspectorate	State Agency for Technical Surveillance	State Plant Protection Service	State Environmental Service	State Revenue Service	State Limited Liability Company "Assay Office of Latvia"	State Police
					Excise Goods Department		Customs Board	

Consumer Rights Protection Centre

The Consumer Rights Protection Centre (CRPC) is one of the main surveillance authorities in Latvia. The CRPC's main functions of market surveillance are to organise and coordinate cooperation of surveillance and control authorities involved in the implementation of the public consumer rights protection policy and the consumer rights protection public organisations, to conduct surveillance on the trade of non-food goods (except medical devices for professional use, medicines, veterinary medicines, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, veterinary pharmaceuticals, animal care products, household chemical substances and chemical products), as well as on measuring instruments and the provision of services. The CRPC is responsible for the surveillance of the following main groups of goods: electric goods, toys and children's goods, textiles, glass, footwear, measuring instruments, construction products, personal protective equipment, lighters, hazardous equipment, aerosols, pressure vessels, fire-safety products, gas appliances, machinery, vehicles and their parts, elevators, etc. Considering the vast field of competence of the CRPC and the restricted State budget funds, the market surveillance measures are planned by defining priorities.

State Labour Inspectorate

The State Labour Inspectorate monitors and controls the observance of the regulatory enactments concerning legal employment relationships and occupational safety, including correct utilisation of personal protective equipment. It controls the fulfilment of obligations stipulated in employment agreements and collective bargaining agreements by employers and employees and provides consultations to employers and employees on legal employment relationships and occupational safety.

Health Inspectorate

In the framework of market surveillance, the Health Inspectorate performs the following functions: market surveillance of medicines, veterinary narcotic and psychotropic drugs, detergents and cosmetics, is the competent authority of Latvia in the area of cosmetics safety, controls observance of the regulatory enactments with respect to trade and professional use (disinfection, disinsection and rat extermination) of chemical substances and mixtures (including detergents and biocides), monitors and controls the fulfilment of the requirements of regulatory enactments governing the area of pharmaceuticals and veterinary pharmaceutics with respect to distribution and advertising of medicines and veterinary narcotic and psychotropic drugs, controls the fulfilment of the hygiene requirements as stipulated in the regulatory enactments, monitors distribution of medical devices and controls use and technical surveillance procedure of medical devices. The Health Inspectorate also monitors the fulfilment of the hygiene and safety requirements for the cosmetic tanning services (solarium).

State Agency for Technical Surveillance

The Agency ensures the State surveillance of tractors and tractor trailers, grants and withdraws tractor driving rights and issues tractor driving licences, performs technical inspections and control of tractors and tractor trailers, maintains an information system for tractors, tractor trailers and tractor drivers.

State Plant Protection Service

The Service ensures the State phytosanitary safety by implementing efficient surveillance measures in order to protect the country from dangerous plant diseases and pests, and ensures the export of plants and plant products. The Service performs the State control and surveillance in the area of the circulation of plant protection products, fertilisers, plants and plant products, plant varieties, seeds and planting material, and additionally cooperates with international organisations and ensures information exchange with other countries on plant issues concerning plant protection, plant quarantine, seed circulation and protection of rights of selectionists.

State Environmental Service

The Service controls the fulfilment of the requirements stipulated in the regulatory enactments concerning the extraction and use of natural resources, nature conservation, discharge of pollutants into the environment, management of hazardous and municipal waste, management of packaging waste, operations with chemical substances and mixtures, as well as radiation and nuclear safety.

Excise Goods Department of the State Revenue Service

The Excise Goods Department is a body of the Head Office of the State Revenue Service (SRS) and ensures observation of the regulatory enactments governing the circulation of excise goods. In the area of surveillance of the circulation of excise goods, the Department's main tasks are to ensure the issue, re-registration or withdrawal of the special permits (licences) for commercial operations with excise goods and to issue the excise tax security certificates, to administer the domestic excise duty for oil products, to issue excise duty stamps and to control their circulation, to ensure performance of control measures for observance of the regulatory enactments governing the circulation of excise goods, to examine infringements of rules for the circulation of excise goods and to impose the sanctions provided for in the regulatory enactments. The Excise Goods Department of the SRS performs quality control of the following excise goods – oil products (fuel) and tobacco products.

Customs Board of the State Revenue Service

The Customs Board of the State Revenue Service (SRS) also has a certain role in ensuring market surveillance as it is involved in market surveillance activities on the border in cases where the customs procedure for the release of goods in free circulation has been launched. Pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, as of 1 January 2010, the customs authorities of the Community are to take up additional functions and obligations in relation to the establishment of a safer internal goods market by performing assessment of the risk posed by goods to health, security, environments and other aspects of public interests in addition to the documentary controls. Considering the above, the Customs Board of the SRS has an

important role in the system of market surveillance in terms of control of the flow of goods from third countries in cooperation with the competent market surveillance authorities.

State Limited Liability Company "Assay Office of Latvia"

The Office performs surveillance of assays, which includes the determination of assays of precious metals and products thereof, analysis and expertise of content, control tests, as well as assessment of content of melts of precious metals and precious stones in relation with compliance with the safety requirements for goods.

State Police

The State Police are responsible for the control of the circulation of explosives, blasting devices, fireworks devices and event pyrotechnic articles. In order to manufacture, purchase and sell fireworks devices and event pyrotechnic articles and to provide pyrotechnic services (including storage), as well as to manufacture, purchase and sell explosives and blasting devices for civil uses and to perform blasting, a merchant has to obtain a special permit (licence) which is issued by the State Police (Licensing Commission of the State Police). Compliance with the rules on manufacture, storage, purchase, sale and use of pyrotechnic articles and explosives for civil uses is controlled by the bodies of the State Police, within the jurisdiction of which there are licenced manufacturing facilities, warehouses and points of sale or places where pyrotechnic services are provided and industrial blasting works are carried out. Planned and targeted control measures are mainly carried out by the Permits System Groups of different regional boards of the State Police of Latvia. During the most active period of trade in pyrotechnic articles (in the end of the year), employees of other bodies and the municipal police also participate in the control measures. If necessary, employees of other bodies may also be involved in the control measures when responding or verifying specific information or in the framework of fulfilment of other functions.

Food and Veterinary Service

The Service (FVS) is a State administrative body subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture, which organises and performs the State veterinary surveillance and control of the circulation of food with respect to animal and plant origin food, animal feed and veterinary medical products, including assessment and registration of veterinary medicines. Surveillance of veterinary, phytosanitary, food safety, incl. of food-contact materials and articles, and of safety of non-food products at control points on the external State border of the Republic of Latvia, as well as at the free zones, free warehouses and customs warehouses, is performed by the FVS's Border Control Department. Before the control by the customs authorities, the FVS controls the aforementioned groups of goods to be imported into the EU on the State border by assessing their compliance with the requirements and issues a border control document with a decision for further action and submits it to the customs authorities.

Information on total resources available for market surveillance activities (subject to availability)

[This section should contain information on total resources allocated to market surveillance authorities by a Member State for all necessary activities (enforcement, communications) at either general or sectoral level.]

		2010	2011	2012	2013

1.1.	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms* (EUR)•	1 575 218	1 752 314	1 733 873	2 213 173
1.2.	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (percentage of total national budget)	0.03 %	0.03 %	0.02 %	0.03 %
2.	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	101.3	106.3	104.3	117.8
3.	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	74.5	78.5	76.5	83

B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of the information provided in Section A. It could point, among others things, to horizontal difficulties, if any, encountered by authorities in carrying out their activities (e.g. lack of traceability information, problems with distribution of competences, lack of resources, insufficient deterrence of penalties, etc.)].

- Administrative checks of goods, the compliance assessment procedure of which does not envisage the participation of a third party (for example, electric goods, Category 1 personal protective equipment, etc.), fail to provide assurance of their compliance with the requirements. As a result of market surveillance, a conclusion has been drawn that, irrespective of the fact that no irregularities were found during the administrative checks (the goods have documents certifying their compliance, testing reports are available), the results of expertise show that more than half of these goods fail to meet the safety requirements.

- A lack of coordination of activities among the Member State surveillance authorities with respect to the release of goods for free circulation. Namely, there are differing priorities and different approaches to the control and assessment of compliance, therefore cases have been identified where goods that were not released into the market in one Member State enter the market through another one.

- Sometimes there is insufficient cooperation with the Member States' market surveillance authorities in cases where the compliance of goods is being assessed or where irregularities have already been identified. In fact, there is no clear obligation for a

* The budget figure should cover all financial resources which are assigned by public authorities to market surveillance and enforcement activities (including related infrastructures) as well as to projects and measures aimed at ensuring compliance of economic operators with product legislation.

These measures range from communication activities (consumer/business information and education) to pure enforcement and market surveillance activities. They include the remuneration of staff, direct costs of inspections, laboratory tests, training and office equipment cost. Enforcement activities at regional/local level should also be reported. Other activities undertaken by these authorities not related to the enforcement of product legislation should be excluded from the calculation.

• The approximate budget of the market surveillance authorities is indicated. Taking into account the fact that, in the framework of their budget, the market surveillance authorities in Latvia perform other activities that fall within their scope of competence, it is impossible to distinguish only those financial resources that are used for market surveillance activities. For example, the Consumer Rights Protection Centre's scope of competence includes other activities envisaged for the protection of consumers – surveillance of non-bank lenders, handling of complaints and other activities, resources for which are taken from the institution's common budget.

surveillance authority of another Member State to cooperate or provide the necessary support, for example the assessment of compliance for submission of documents or the carrying out of corrective actions.

- Although the regulatory framework provides for cooperation amongst the market surveillance authorities and notified institutions, it is not always followed in practice.

- Resources are lacking for the full implementation of many of the EU's legal acts governing non-food goods.

- A large number of importers are not aware of the requirements for imported goods.

- Problems are caused by the fact that the requirements are not differentiated for EU manufactured or imported goods which leads to a situation where it is simpler to manufacture the goods outside of the EU as the amount of checks that the surveillance authorities can perform on imported goods is very small.

- Considering the restricted resources (both human and financial resources), the plans of the surveillance authorities are drafted by evaluating the risk of products released to, or distributed in, the market to human health and their place at the supply chain. Due to the restricted resources, problems are caused by insufficient laboratory controls to ensure full observation of the restrictions or bans stipulated in the regulatory enactments.

- Inspectors find it challenging to find the most effective methods of influence in order to ensure the fulfilment of the registration requirements of chemical substances as stipulated in the REACH Regulation.

- The authorities cooperate with other surveillance authorities in Latvia and the EU, as well as with non-governmental organisations; for example, the Health Inspectorate cooperates with the Association of Latvian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industry (ALCPI) and the Baltic Environmental Forum (BEF).

- Participation in seminars of public and non-governmental organisations raises the awareness of companies about the requirements of regulatory enactments.

Market surveillance activities in specific sectors

Sector 1 "Medical devices"

1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents/user complaints	1	4	5	2
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	–	–	–	–
3.	Number of inspections[†] (total number):	4	31	34	34
3.1.	number of reactive inspections[‡]	–	4	14	5
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections[§]	4	31	23	27
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs[**]	no data	no data	53	84
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories	–	–	–	–
4.2.	physical checks of products[††]	4	31	34	34

[†] Inspections are regular or *ad hoc* visits, controls (including checks on the internet) or other forms of contacts (mail, telephone) undertaken by an inspector, with an enforcement focus (excluding pure information exchange) and aimed at verification of product safety and compliance. Where several products/models/regulations are checked during the same exercise, this should be counted as one inspection. In order to be considered an inspection, there must be an official report prepared following the action.

[‡] Inspections prompted by specific complaints (from consumers/users, notified bodies, competing businesses, trade-unions, etc.), accidents or incidents, information from other Member State authorities (e.g. via RAPEX notifications), etc.

[§] This concerns 'proactive' inspections explicitly planned to target product categories/economic operators that may be found to be non-compliant on the basis of knowledge built and priorities set by authorities.

[**] These are inspections either initiated following customs' suspension of the release of products for free circulation or carried out directly by market surveillance authorities when they are responsible for the control of products at the border pursuant to Articles 27-29 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

[††] This refers to visual examination of the product in order to verify the existence of markings, warnings and information and determining obvious technical shortcomings product according to the requirements of the applicable Union legislation.

5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance[‡‡]	0	6	23	22
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")[§§]	–	–	–	–
5.3.	restrictive measures[***] taken by market surveillance authorities	0	2	5	3
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties	–	–	–	–
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	–	–	–	–

Information on communication activities carried out in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

The Health Inspectorate has published information on the requirements for releasing medical devices into the market on the Inspectorate's website at http://www.vi.gov.lv/lv/veselibas-aprupe/medicinas-ierices/informacija-juridiskam-personam).
The Health Inspectorate cooperates with the State Agency of Medicines (SAM) which is the national competent authority in the area of medical devices and maintains a register thereof. There is detailed information available on the SAM's website regarding the requirements for releasing medical devices into the market and the use thereof, including information on unsafe medical devices and on the planned corrective safety actions planned by the manufacturers of medical devices, at (http://www.zva.gov.lv/?id=571&lang=lv&top=3&sa=523). The Health Inspectorate's representative took part at a seminar organised by the SAM concerning topical information in the area of medical devices.

Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013

[‡‡] This refers to any noncompliance (formal or substantial, minor as well as serious) of a product with the legislation.

[§§] Voluntary measures are defined as corrective action taken by manufacturers, importers or distributors either to bring the product into compliance or to limit its availability on the market (e.g. stopping of sales, informing consumers/users, withdrawals from the market, recall from consumers/users) on the business' own initiative, possibly in consultation with the authority but without the measure being imposed by the latter.

[***] Compulsory measures to prohibit or restrict the product being made available on the national market, to withdraw it or to recall it. These measures are those taken when the economic operators did not follow up on previous request of market surveillance authorities to take corrective action or where authorities have to intervene urgently.

7.1.	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms[†††] (€)	37 079	37 079	37 079	21 299
7.2.	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8.	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5
9.	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5

1.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out (e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers/importer/ wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member state, volume of imports from other Member States or third countries, etc.)]

In 2009, in accordance with the reorganisation plan of institutions subordinated to the Ministry of Health, the function to control compliance of medical devices with the requirements of regulatory enactments was transferred to the Health Inspectorate. The Health Inspectorate monitors 8 manufacturers, 58 importers, 39 distributors and approximately 19 retailers of medical devices, as well as 771 pharmacies where medical devices are being sold. Priority is given to routine controls at manufacturers and importers. Controls at distributors and retailers are performed on the basis of received information on incompliances and are performed randomly in order to control the fulfilment of the corrective measures imposed by the Inspectorate.
The Inspectorate's officials are learning during the work process and consult with the inspectors of other countries regarding the best surveillance practice.
Upon identifying medical devices that fail to comply with the requirements and that may pose a risk to the health of users, or medical devices that lack documents certifying their compliance or have an incompliant CE label, the Inspectorate's officials impose a temporary trading suspension of the goods until the incompliances are eliminated. The Inspectorate has a good, cooperative relationship with customs. Thanks to the examination of customs requests in 2014, 226 incompliant medical devices were not released for free circulation into the market.

Information on the results of the market surveillance programme can be found at:

[†††] The budget figure should cover all financial resources which are assigned by public authorities to market surveillance and enforcement activities as well as to projects and measures aimed at ensuring compliance of economic operators with product legislation. These measures range from communication activities (consumer/business information and education) to pure enforcement and market surveillance activities. They include the remuneration of staff, direct costs of inspections, laboratory tests, training and office equipment cost. Enforcement activities at regional/local level should also be reported. Other activities undertaken by these authorities not related to the enforcement of product legislation should be excluded from the calculation.

http://www.em.gov.lv/em/2nd/?cat=30587;

http://vi.gov.lv/lv/sakums/publikacijas-un-statistika.

Sector 2 "Cosmetics"

2.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	17	18	28	18
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	-	-	-	-
3.	Number of inspections‡‡‡ (total number):	491	519	419	219
3.1.	number of reactive inspections§§§	36	44	53	58
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections****	235	265	257	168
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs††††	-	-	-	-
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories	4	20	40	18
4.2.	physical checks of products‡‡‡‡	487	499	379	201

‡‡‡ Inspections are regular or *ad hoc* visits, controls (including checks on the internet) or other forms of contacts (mail, telephone) undertaken by an inspector, with an enforcement focus (excluding pure information exchange) and aimed at verification of product safety and compliance. Where several products/models/regulations are checked during the same exercise, this should be counted as one inspection. In order to be considered an inspection, there must be an official report prepared following the action.

§§§ Inspections prompted by specific complaints (from consumers/users, notified bodies, competing businesses, trade-unions, etc.), accidents or incidents, information from other Member State authorities (e.g. via RAPEX notifications), etc.

**** This concerns 'proactive' inspections explicitly planned to target product categories/economic operator that may be found to be non-compliant on the basis of knowledge built and priorities set by authorities.

†††† These are inspections either initiated following customs' suspension of the release of products for free circulation or carried out directly by market surveillance authorities when they are responsible for the control of products at the border pursuant to Articles 27-29 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

‡‡‡‡ This refers to visual examination of the product in order to verify the existence of markings, warnings and information and determining obvious technical shortcomings product according to the requirements of the applicable Union legislation.

5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance[§§§§]	193	214	181	114
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")[*****]	1	0	1	0
5.3.	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities[††††††]	10	6	3	4
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties	0	1	2	1
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

Information on communication activities carried out in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

A separate section devoted to cosmetics is being maintained on the Inspectorate's website where information for economic operators and the public is published and updated as necessary: links are available to the regulatory enactments and explanations are provided on the requirements of the regulatory enactments (on the electronic notification portal CPNP, on notification of significant negative effect of certain cosmetics, on certain types of cosmetics – hair dyes, hair straightening products, teeth whitening products); a list of hazardous cosmetics is available at:

http://www.vi.gov.lv/lv/kimija-un-kosmetika/kosmetikas

Every year, the Inspectorate's officials are participating with their presentations at seminars for economic operators organised by the Investment and Development Agency of Latvia.

Information on resources (subject to availability)

The Health Inspectorate's officials who perform surveillance of the market of cosmetics also perform checks of chemicals and chemical mixtures, therefore information on the staff resources and the allocated funds involved in the surveillance of this product group cannot be distinguished. None of the officials involved in the controls are full-time appointees solely for the surveillance of cosmetics. In

[§§§§] This refers to any noncompliance (formal or substantial, minor as well as serious) of a product with the legislation.

[*****] Voluntary measures are defined as corrective action taken manufacturers, importers or distributors either to bring the product into compliance or to limit its availability on the market (e.g. stopping of sales, informing consumers/users, withdrawals from the market, recall from consumers/users) on the business' own initiative, possibly in consultation with the authority but without the measure being imposed by the latter.

[††††††] Compulsory measures to prohibit or restrict the product being made available on the national market, to withdraw it or to recall it. These measures are those taken when the economic operators did not follow up on previous request of market surveillance authorities to take corrective action or where authorities have to intervene urgently.

order to avoid possible misunderstandings with respect to the amount of resources, this information is provided only once in the “Sector 22 “Chemicals”” section.

2.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

The Health Inspectorate’s scope of competence includes control of cosmetics released into the market and distributed in Latvia in order to monitor their compliance with the requirements of the regulatory enactments. The Health Inspectorate carries out the controls in accordance with its scope of competence and the allocated resources: routine controls, controls for examination of applications, controls in relation with RAPEX reports, information from other authorities and in the framework of laboratory monitoring.

The number of wholesale and retail objects under the surveillance of the Inspectorate in the field of cosmetics:

	2011	2012	2013
Manufacturers of cosmetics	68	70	72
Importers of cosmetics	331	346	309
Distributors of cosmetics (wholesalers)	332	412	455

The number of retailers is large but the Health Inspectorate does not possess accurate data thereon.

For the cosmetics controls, standard control sheets have been developed and are filled out during every routine control. When selecting cosmetics for control at an undertaking, priority is given to cosmetics with respect to which the requirements of the regulatory enactments have been recently modified, which are envisaged for children or envisaged for contact with mucous membranes, which have the largest turnover and/or are the most recently included in the offer (according to the information provided by an undertaking’s representative); various basic types of cosmetics. Other criteria are also possible in accordance with the annual plan where the priorities set in the PEMSAC plans are observed. In the framework of routine controls, in 2010, 1 102 cosmetic products were checked, in 2011 – 1 474; in 2012 – 1 289; in 2013 – 830. During the past several years, it has been found that on average 65 % of the controlled cosmetics comply with the requirements. At undertakings manufacturing and importing cosmetics, controls are in place to determine whether the file (dossier) of a cosmetic product contains the information stipulated in the requirements.

Information on the results of the market surveillance programme can be found at: http://www.em.gov.lv/em/2nd/?cat=30587.

Sector 3 “Toys”

1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections[‡‡‡‡‡] (total number):	153	57	145	109
3.1.	number of reactive inspections[§§§§§]	2	0	5	3
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections[******]	151	51	93	69
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs[††††††]	0	6	47	37
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories	36	12	31	39
4.2.	physical checks of products[‡‡‡‡‡‡]	153	57	145	109
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance[§§§§§§]	60	23	61	63

[‡‡‡‡‡] Inspections are regular or *ad hoc* visits, controls (including checks on the internet) or other forms of contacts (mail, telephone) undertaken by an inspector, with an enforcement focus (excluding pure information exchange) and aimed at verification of product safety and compliance. Where several products/models/regulations are checked during the same exercise, this should be counted as one inspection. In order to be considered an inspection, there must be an official report prepared following the action.

[§§§§§] Inspections prompted by specific complaints (from consumers/users, notified bodies, competing businesses, trade-unions, etc.), accidents or incidents, information from other Member State authorities (e.g. via RAPEX notifications), etc.

[******] This concerns ‘proactive’ inspection s explicitly planned to target product categories/economic operator that may be found to be non-compliant on the basis of knowledge built and priorities set by authorities.

[††††††] These are inspections either initiated following customs’ suspension of the release of products for free circulation or carried out directly by market surveillance authorities when they are responsible for the control of products at the border pursuant to Articles 27-29 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

[‡‡‡‡‡‡] This refers to visual examination of the product in order to verify the existence of markings, warnings and information and determining obvious technical shortcomings product according to the requirements of the applicable Union legislation.

[§§§§§§] This refers to any noncompliance (formal or substantial, minor as well as serious) of a product with the legislation. Number of cases.

5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")[*******]	59	16	43	41
5.3.	restrictive measures[†††††††] taken by market surveillance authorities	1	7	18	22
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties	15	34	60	22
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sector 4 "Personal protective equipment"

1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number):	108	43	87	74
3.1.	number of reactive inspections	0	0	0	0
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections	98	33	63	36
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs	10	10	24	38
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories	21	4	8	14
4.2.	physical checks of products	108	43	87	74
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance	51	21	29	35
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	41	10	8	11
5.3.	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities	10	11	21	24
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties	9	7	23	1

[*******] Voluntary measures are defined as corrective action taken manufacturers, importers or distributors either to bring the product into compliance or to limit its availability on the market (e.g. stopping of sales, informing consumers/users, withdrawals from the market, recall from consumers/users) on the business' own initiative, possibly in consultation with the authority but without the measure being imposed by the latter.

[†††††††] Compulsory measures to prohibit or restrict the product being made available on the national market, to withdraw it or to recall it. These measures are those taken when the economic operators did not follow up on previous request of market surveillance authorities to take corrective action or where authorities have to intervene urgently.

6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sector 5 “Construction products”

1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number):	61	132	128	100
3.1.	number of reactive inspections	6	4	9	11
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections	55	126	82	74
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs	0	2	37	15
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories	0	0	0	23
4.2.	physical checks of products	61	132	128	100
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance	21	104	64	60
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)				
5.3.	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities	5	1	19	9
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties	10	69	8	11
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sector 6 “Aerosols”

1.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

In accordance with Directive 75/324/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to aerosol dispensers, reactive surveillance is applied to aerosols by reacting to the complaints and applications received. In the period of 2010–2013, no complaints or applications concerning aerosol dispensers were received.

Sector 7 "Simple pressure vessels and pressure equipment"

1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number):	29	3	0	0
3.1.	number of reactive inspections	0	1		
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections	29	2		
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs	0	0		
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories	0	0		
4.2.	physical checks of products	29	3		
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance	9	1		
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)	8	1		
5.3.	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities	1	0		
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties	4	1		
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sector 8 "Transportable pressure equipment"

1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number):	104	59	74	30
3.1.	number of reactive inspections	1	0	1	1
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections	103	59	73	29

3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs	0	0	0	0
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2.	physical checks of products	104	59	74	30
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance	17	1	43	4
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)	17	1	43	4
5.3.	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities	0	0	0	0
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties	24	2	10	0
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sector 9 “Machinery” and Sector 12 “Noise emissions of equipment used outdoors”

1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number):	6	35	14	32
3.1.	number of reactive inspections	0	2	2	5
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections	4	22	1	23
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs	2	11	11	4
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories	0	0	0	13
4.2.	physical checks of products	6	35	14	32
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance	0	3	3	11
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)	0	3	3	11
5.3.	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities	0	0	0	0
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties	0	2	0	1

6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sector 10 "Lifts"

1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number):	0	0	1	0
3.1.	number of reactive inspections			1	
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections			0	
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs			0	
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories			0	
4.2.	physical checks of products			1	
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance			0	
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")				
5.3.	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties				
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

Sector 11 "Cableway installations"

1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number):	0	0	2	0

3.1.	number of reactive inspections			1	
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections			0	
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs			0	
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories			0	
4.2.	physical checks of products			2	
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance			1	
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)			1	
5.3.	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties				
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

In the sector, practically no trade or setup of new installations is taking place. Installations that are being used were put into operation before coming into force of Directive 2000/9/EC.

Sector 13 “Equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres”

1.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

In accordance with Directive 94/9/EC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres, reactive surveillance is performed with respect to equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres by reacting to the complaints and applications received. During the period of 2010–2013, no complaints or applications concerning this field were received.

Sector 14 “Pyrotechnic articles” and Sector 15 “Explosives for civil uses”

1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	8	4	10	6
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	-	-	-	-
3.	Number of inspections‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ (total number):	374	350	398	399
3.1.	number of reactive inspections§§§§§§§	-	-	-	-
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections********	-	-	-	-
3.3.	number of inspections†††††††† prompted by the customs	-	-	-	-
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories	-	-	-	-
4.2.	physical checks of products‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡	-	-	-	-
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance§§§§§§§§	-	-	-	-
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)*********	-	-	-	-

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ Inspections are regular or *ad hoc* visits, controls (including checks on the internet) or other forms of contacts (mail, telephone) undertaken by an inspector, with an enforcement focus (excluding pure information exchange) and aimed at verification of product safety and compliance. Where several products/models/regulations are checked during the same exercise, this should be counted as one inspection. In order to be considered an inspection, there must be an official report prepared following the action.

§§§§§§§ Inspections prompted by specific complaints (from consumers/users, notified bodies, competing businesses, trade-unions, etc.), accidents or incidents, information from other Member State authorities (e.g. via RAPEX notifications), etc.

******** This concerns ‘proactive’ inspection s explicitly planned to target product categories/economic operator that may be found to be non-compliant on the basis of knowledge built and priorities set by authorities.

†††††††† These are inspections either initiated following customs’ suspension of the release of products for free circulation or carried out directly by market surveillance authorities when they are responsible for the control of products at the border pursuant to Articles 27-29 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ This refers to visual examination of the product in order to verify the existence of markings, warnings and information and determining obvious technical shortcomings product according to the requirements of the applicable Union legislation.

§§§§§§§§ This refers to any noncompliance (formal or substantial, minor as well as serious) of a product with the legislation.

********* Voluntary measures are defined as corrective action taken manufacturers, importers or distributors either to bring the product into compliance or to limit its availability on the market (e.g. stopping of sales, informing

5.3.	restrictive measures[††††††††] taken by market surveillance authorities	-	-	-	-
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties	-	-	-	-
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	-	-	-	-

Information on communication activities carried out in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitate compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

At the end of each year, notifications and information is provided on the procedure of sale and purchase of pyrotechnic articles and rules of use (safety requirements).

1.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out (e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers/importer/ wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member state, volume of imports from other Member States or third countries, etc.)]

The current number of licenced merchants in Latvia (the number undergoes slight changes and increases at the end of years):
-Licenced traders of pyrotechnic articles – 48 with 81 pyrotechnic article objects;
-Licenced manufacturers of pyrotechnic articles – 1;
-Merchants that have been issued the special permits (licences) for the provision of pyrotechnic services – 17;

consumers/users, withdrawals from the market, recall from consumers/users) on the business' own initiative, possibly in consultation with the authority but without the measure being imposed by the latter.

[††††††††] Compulsory measures to prohibit or restrict the product being made available on the national market, to withdraw it or to recall it. These measures are those taken when the economic operators did not follow up on previous request of market surveillance authorities to take corrective action or where authorities have to intervene urgently.

-Licenced merchants selling explosives – 4;
-Merchants that have been issued the special permits (licences) for the performance of blasting works – 7.

Sector 16 “Appliances burning gaseous fuels”

1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number):	32	0	2	1
3.1.	number of reactive inspections	0		2	1
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections	32		0	0
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs	0		0	0
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories	0		0	0
4.2.	physical checks of products	32		2	1
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance	2		0	0
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)	2			
5.3.	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities	0			
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties	4			
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sector 17 “Measuring instruments, non-automatic weighing scales and pre-packed products

1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ (total number):	20	29	19	33
3.1.	number of reactive inspections§§§§§§§§§	1	2	2	1
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections**********	21	27	17	32
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs††††††††††				
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories	8	10	12	23
4.2.	physical checks of products‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡	12	19	7	10
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance§§§§§§§§§§	5	6	4	10
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")**********	5	6	4	10
5.3.	restrictive measures†††††††††† taken by				

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ Inspections are regular or *ad hoc* visits, controls (including checks on the internet) or other forms of contacts (mail, telephone) undertaken by an inspector, with an enforcement focus (excluding pure information exchange) and aimed at verification of product safety and compliance. Where several products/models/regulations are checked during the same exercise, this should be counted as one inspection. In order to be considered an inspection, there must be an official report prepared following the action.

§§§§§§§§§ Inspections prompted by specific complaints (from consumers/users, notified bodies, competing businesses, trade-unions, etc.), accidents or incidents, information from other Member State authorities (e.g. via RAPEX notifications), etc.

********** This concerns 'proactive' inspection s explicitly planned to target product categories/economic operator that may be found to be non-compliant on the basis of knowledge built and priorities set by authorities.

†††††††††† These are inspections either initiated following customs' suspension of the release of products for free circulation or carried out directly by market surveillance authorities when they are responsible for the control of products at the border pursuant to Articles 27-29 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ This refers to visual examination of the product in order to verify the existence of markings, warnings and information and determining obvious technical shortcomings product according to the requirements of the applicable Union legislation.

§§§§§§§§§§ This refers to any noncompliance (formal or substantial, minor as well as serious) of a product with the legislation.

********** Voluntary measures are defined as corrective action taken manufacturers, importers or distributors either to bring the product into compliance or to limit its availability on the market (e.g. stopping of sales, informing consumers/users, withdrawals from the market, recall from consumers/users) on the business' own initiative, possibly in consultation with the authority but without the measure being imposed by the latter.

	market surveillance authorities				
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties	1	2	2	4
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

Measuring instruments

The market share of measuring instruments that are subject to the requirements of Directive 2004/22/EC mainly consists of measuring instruments manufactured by known European Union undertakings, therefore the risk of distribution of incompliant products is rather low. The segment of imported measuring instruments includes measuring instruments intended for use in the unregulated field that subject to market surveillance as electronics or electric goods. A similar situation also exists with respect to the non-automatic weighing scales: scales with the types of uses as listed in Article 1(2)(a) of Directive 2009/23/EC are mainly imported from other EU Member States. A rather small market share consists of scales manufactured in Korea that undergo EC certification in Latvia. A small number of undertakings established in Latvia assemble scales from separate modules and release into the market non-automatic weighing scales with their own trademark. A larger volume of import (approximately two thirds of the total volume) of non-automatic weighing scales must be assessed with respect to the types of uses listed in Article 1(2)(b) of Directive 2009/23/EC.

Pre-packed products

The largest market share of products labelled with the "e" mark in accordance with the requirements of Directive 76/211/EEC consists of products produced in the EU Member States. In order to identify the manufacturers and importers of pre-packed products labelled with the "e" mark that are established in Latvia and to carry out the respective control measures, the national regulatory enactment stipulates a requirement for the economic operators to inform the market surveillance authority about the manufacture or import of such products. The market surveillance programmes for 2010–2013 mainly include the most important food product groups by envisaging laboratory control of the conformity of the content volume of goods, as well as visual inspection of labelling, including assessment of the compliance of nominal volumes of the packaging with the requirements of Directive 2007/45/EC.

[††††††††††] Compulsory measures to prohibit or restrict the product being made available on the national market, to withdraw it or to recall it. These measures are those taken when the economic operators did not follow up on previous request of market surveillance authorities to take corrective action or where authorities have to intervene urgently.

Sector 18‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡, Sector 20, Sector 21, Sector 23 "Electrical goods"

1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number):	167	79	131	187
3.1.	number of reactive inspections	1	8	11	13
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections	166	71	120	174
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs	2	17	26	98
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories	42	19	23	68
4.2.	physical checks of products	167	79	131	187
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance	19	34	83	110
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	17	25	65	36
5.3.	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities	2	9	18	74
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties	6	11	9	13
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sector 19 "Radio and telecommunications terminal equipment that is not subject to the R&TTE Directive"

1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ Directive 2004/108/EC is not applicable on radio and telecommunications terminal equipment (R&TTE).

2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number):	22	1	5	8
3.1.	number of reactive inspections	0	0	3	1
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections	22	0	2	7
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs	0	1	0	0
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories	0	0	0	0
4.2.	physical checks of products	22	1	5	8
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance	0	1	2	5
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")		0	2	5
5.3.	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities	0	1	0	0
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties	0	0	2	2
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sector 20 "Electrical and electronic goods subject to Low Voltage Directive"

In the field of hygiene and safety of the cosmetic tanning services (solarium)

20.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	-	-	4	7
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	Not within the scope of competence of the Health Inspectorate	Not within the scope of competence of the Health Inspectorate	Not within the scope of competence of the Health Inspectorate	Not within the scope of competence of the Health Inspectorate
3.	Number of inspections[§§§§§§§§§§] (total number):	-	285	413	262

[§§§§§§§§§§] Inspections are regular or *ad hoc* visits, controls (including checks on the internet) or other forms of contacts (mail, telephone) undertaken by an inspector, with an enforcement focus (excluding pure information exchange) and aimed at verification of product safety and compliance. Where several

3.1.	number of reactive inspections[**********]	-	-	-	-
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections[††††††††††††]	-	285	413	262
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡]	-	-	-	-
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories	-	59	12	14
4.2.	physical checks of products[§§§§§§§§§§§§]	-	-	-	-
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance[**********]		167	168	93
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")[††††††††††††††]	-	-	-	-
5.3.	restrictive measures[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] taken by market surveillance authorities	-	-	-	7

products/models/regulations are checked during the same exercise, this should be counted as one inspection. In order to be considered an inspection, there must be an official report prepared following the action.

[**********] Inspections prompted by specific complaints (from consumers/users, notified bodies, competing businesses, trade-unions, etc.), accidents or incidents, information from other Member State authorities (e.g. via RAPEX notifications), etc.

[††††††††††††] This concerns 'proactive' inspection s explicitly planned to target product categories/economic operator that may be found to be non-compliant on the basis of knowledge built and priorities set by authorities.

[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] These are inspections either initiated following customs' suspension of the release of products for free circulation or carried out directly by market surveillance authorities when they are responsible for the control of products at the border pursuant to Articles 27-29 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

[§§§§§§§§§§§§] This refers to visual examination of the product in order to verify the existence of markings, warnings and information and determining obvious technical shortcomings product according to the requirements of the applicable Union legislation.

[**********] This refers to any noncompliance (formal or substantial, minor as well as serious) of a product with the legislation.

[††††††††††††††] Voluntary measures are defined as corrective action taken manufacturers, importers or distributors either to bring the product into compliance or to limit its availability on the market (e.g. stopping of sales, informing consumers/users, withdrawals from the market, recall from consumers/users) on the business' own initiative, possibly in consultation with the authority but without the measure being imposed by the latter.

[‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡] Compulsory measures to prohibit or restrict the product being made available on the national market, to withdraw it or to recall it. These measures are those taken when the economic operators did not follow up on previous request of market surveillance authorities to take corrective action or where authorities have to intervene urgently.

5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties	-	-	-	3
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	-	-	-	-

Information on communication activities carried out in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

The work of the Health Inspectorate is more oriented towards the recipient of the service – informing, and raising the awareness of, consumers on the safety of cosmetic tanning services.

Twice per year, on average, press releases are prepared on the results of solarium surveillance and the necessary precautionary measures when using solariums, and the information available on the Health Inspectorate's website is regularly updated regarding the effect of solariums and the artificial ultraviolet radiation thereof on the health of consumers by stressing the potential risks.

With the help of the Inspectorate's website, the population is informed and warned about unsafe providers of the solarium services asking the consumers to avoid using the solarium services of such providers.

In the framework of the European Regional Development Fund's "Development of the single monitoring information system of the sector – State 1", the Health Inspectorate has developed an e-service which aims at providing information to the public on the requirements that the providers of services, the offered service and goods have to meet to be safe for the consumers.

On the e-services sections "*Information on the rights of consumers to receive quality services/products"* and "*Explanations for professionals on the fulfilment of the requirements of regulatory enactments*" of the Health Inspectorate's website, interested persons can view the regulatory enactments binding for the respective sector, services available at the Health Inspectorate, topical publications of the sector and other information related to the solarium sector.

Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1.	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms§§§§§§§§§§§§§ (€)	0	28 984	29 461	31 028
7.2.	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8.	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	0	2	2	2
9.	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	0	2	2	2

§§§§§§§§§§§§§ The budget figure should cover all financial resources which are assigned by public authorities to market surveillance and enforcement activities as well as to projects and measures aimed at ensuring compliance of economic operators with product legislation. These measures range from communication activities (consumer/business information and education) to pure enforcement and market surveillance activities. They include the remuneration of staff, direct costs of inspections, laboratory tests, training and office equipment cost. Enforcement activities at regional/local level should also be reported. Other activities undertaken by these authorities not related to the enforcement of product legislation should be excluded from the calculation.

20.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

Routine surveillance of undertakings providing services to the public is performed once every three years by prioritising objects where significant incompliances were found in the previous period and the new objects. In parallel, follow-up controls of proposals are performed in order to verify fulfilment of measures imposed during the routine controls for elimination of the identified infringements.
In 2012, the Inspectorate monitored and controlled 124 solarium establishments, while, in 2013, their number increased to 148. The Inspectorate also monitors 568 other objects where the solarium service is provided as an additional service.

Sector 22 "Chemical substances (detergents, paints)

22.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

The Health Inspectorate would like to draw your attention to the fact that it collects the aggregate information on the inspections of chemical substances and mixtures at an undertaking. During a single control at a single undertaking, chemical mixtures of various product groups may be controlled, for example detergents and biocides; paints and glues. Accordingly, the Inspectorate provides aggregate information on inspections and complaints in the field of control of chemical substances and mixtures. The indicated number of self-initiated inspections concerning the inspections of the respective Directive and Regulation was obtained from the surveillance programme report of the respective product group. In the surveillance programme reports of the respective product groups, the Inspectorate summarises information on the incompliance of the controlled products with the specific requirements (for example, in 2013, 190 detergents were subjected to control, of which 61 (32 %) had labelling or documentation that was incompliant with the requirements), as well as the general requirements, i.e. requirements concerning substances registration, classification and labelling, and information provision to professional users. Therefore we would again like to draw your attention to the fact that the provided data are not accurate and apply only to the requirements of Directive 2004/42/EC and Regulation (EC) No 648/2004.

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	7	14	13	5
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	Not within the scope of competence of the Health	Not within the scope of competence of the Health	Not within the scope of competence of the Health	Not within the scope of competence of the Health

		Inspectorate	Inspectorate	Inspectorate	Inspectorate
3.	Number of inspections********** (total number):	388	503	435	282
3.1.	number of reactive inspections††††††††††††††	20	14	81	51
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡	176 (23 of those (Directive 2004/42) ; 43 – (Regulation (EC) No 648/2004))	265 (47 of those (Directive 2004/42) ; 43 – (Regulation (EC) No 648/2004))	249 (23 of those (Directive 2004/42) ; 27 – (Regulation (EC) No 648/2004))	182 (18 of those (Directive 2004/42) ; 46 – (Regulation (EC) No 648/2004))
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs§§§§§§§§§§§§§§	-	-	-	-
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories	3	22	24	20
4.2.	physical checks of products**********	388	503	426	279
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance††††††††††††††	157	187	210	265

********** Inspections are regular or *ad hoc* visits, controls (including checks on the internet) or other forms of contacts (mail, telephone) undertaken by an inspector, with an enforcement focus (excluding pure information exchange) and aimed at verification of product safety and compliance. Where several products/models/regulations are checked during the same exercise, this should be counted as one inspection. In order to be considered an inspection, there must be an official report prepared following the action.

†††††††††††††† Inspections prompted by specific complaints (from consumers/users, notified bodies, competing businesses, trade-unions, etc.), accidents or incidents, information from other Member State authorities (e.g. via RAPEX notifications), etc.

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ This concerns 'proactive' inspection s explicitly planned to target product categories/economic operator that may be found to be non-compliant on the basis of knowledge built and priorities set by authorities.

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ These are inspections either initiated following customs' suspension of the release of products for free circulation or carried out directly by market surveillance authorities when they are responsible for the control of products at the border pursuant to Articles 27-29 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

********** This refers to visual examination of the product in order to verify the existence of markings, warnings and information and determining obvious technical shortcomings product according to the requirements of the applicable Union legislation.

5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡		2	1	
5.3.	restrictive measures§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ taken by market surveillance authorities	58	56	17	9
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties	22	29	10	1
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

Information on communication activities carried out in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

A separate section devoted to chemical substances and mixtures is being maintained on the Inspectorate's website where information for economic operators and the public is published and updated as necessary: links are available to the regulatory enactments and explanations are provided on the requirements of the regulatory enactments; a list of hazardous products is available at:

http://www.vi.gov.lv/lv/kimija-un-kosmetika/kimiskas-vielas-un-maisijumi.

The Inspectorate participates with presentations on topicalities of legislations and results of controls in seminars organised by public and non-governmental organisations.

Information on resources (subject to availability)

There is staff at the Inspectorate who is involved in the inspections of cosmetics and other surveillance/support functions, and who also fulfils the obligations related to the inspections of chemical substances and mixtures. Accordingly, these persons are full-time appointees for the inspection of chemical substances and mixtures.

††††††††††††††† This refers to any noncompliance (formal or substantial, minor as well as serious) of a product with the legislation.

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ Voluntary measures are defined as corrective action taken manufacturers, importers or distributors either to bring the product into compliance or to limit its availability on the market (e.g. stopping of sales, informing consumers/users, withdrawals from the market, recall from consumers/users) on the business' own initiative, possibly in consultation with the authority but without the measure being imposed by the latter.

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ Compulsory measures to prohibit or restrict the product being made available on the national market, to withdraw it or to recall it. These measures are those taken when the economic operators did not follow up on previous request of market surveillance authorities to take corrective action or where authorities have to intervene urgently.

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1.	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms********** (€)	313 949	313 949	307 699	297 857
7.2.	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8.	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	12	12	12	9.5
9.	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	7	8	8	5.5

22.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out (e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers/importer/ wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member state, volume of imports from other Member States or third countries, etc.)]

The Health Inspectorate's scope of competence includes control of chemical substances and mixtures released into the market and distributed in Latvia in order to monitor their compliance with the requirements of the regulatory enactments. The Health Inspectorate carries out the controls in accordance with its scope of competence and the allocated resources: routine controls, controls for examination of applications, controls in relation with information from other authorities or with RAPEX reports and in the framework of laboratory monitoring.

It monitors:

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Manufacturers of chemical substances and mixtures	78	84	93	97
Importers of chemical substances and mixtures	353	348	233	272
Distributors of chemical substances and mixtures	328	357	350	436

********** The budget figure should cover all financial resources which are assigned by public authorities to market surveillance and enforcement activities as well as to projects and measures aimed at ensuring compliance of economic operators with product legislation. These measures range from communication activities (consumer/business information and education) to pure enforcement and market surveillance activities. They include the remuneration of staff, direct costs of inspections, laboratory tests, training and office equipment cost. Enforcement activities at regional/local level should also be reported. Other activities undertaken by these authorities not related to the enforcement of product legislation should be excluded from the calculation.

The number of retailers is large but the Health Inspectorate does not possess accurate data thereon. The Health Inspectorate mainly performs controls in the beginning of the distribution chain in order to ensure that products incompliant with the requirements are not distributed. For planning of inspections, the Health Inspectorate uses data from the customs database on the import of chemical substances and mixtures.

The Health Inspectorate carries out the controls in accordance with its scope of competence and the allocated resources. The resources available to the Inspectorate for laboratory testing of chemical substances and mixtures are very limited therefore it is not possible to perform the necessary laboratory control of all the restrictions or bans with respect to use of chemical substances in the content of a chemical mixture as stipulated in the regulatory enactments.

The number of chemical substances/mixtures controlled in the framework of routine controls: in 2010 – 1 046; in 2011 – 1 631; in 2012 – 1 272; in 2013 – 873. In total, during the last years, a trend has been observed of increase of the number of chemical substances that are compliant with the requirements of the regulatory enactments (from 44 % of the controlled mixtures in 2010 to 59 % in 2011). In the last two years, this indicator has stabilised and is 56 % of the controlled chemical mixtures.

The Health Inspectorate cooperates with the control and surveillance authorities of other EU countries in the framework of official and informal cooperation networks of surveillance authorities.

In the framework of the European Forum for Exchange of Information on Enforcement (ECHA FORUM) http://echa.europa.eu/lv/about-us/who-we-are/enforcement-forum and CLEEN (Chemicals Legislation European Enforcement Network) http://www.cleen-europe.eu/.

In the framework of the cooperation networks, the participants come together one or more times per year. During the meetings, the participants exchange experience on the control of certain requirements, inform about the identified incompliances, discuss control methods. During the periods from one meeting to another, communication is ensured using various information exchange tools. In the framework of the cooperation networks, common enforcement projects are being developed and implemented.

The Health Inspectorate has participates in the following surveillance projects:
1. Enforcement projects coordinated by the ECHA Forum:
- REF1 (http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13577/forum_ref-1_consolidated_report.pdf);
- REF2 (http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13577/forum_report_ref2_en.pdf);
- REF3 (http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13577/forum_report_ref3_en.pdf);

2. CLEEN enforcement projects:
- ECLIPS (http://www.cleen-europe.eu/projects/ECLIPS.html);
- EuroBiocides (http://www.cleen-europe.eu/projects/EuroBiocides.html);
- EuroBiocides II;
- EuroDeter (http://www.cleen-europe.eu/projects/eurodeter.html);

Information on the results of the market surveillance programme can be found at: http://www.em.gov.lv/em/2nd/?cat=30587;

http://vi.gov.lv/lv/sakums/publikacijas-un-statistika.

Latvia's report on the implementation of REACH, including on controls, is available here: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/pdf/art_117/MSREACHRptg5%20LV.pdf.

Sector 24 "Efficiency requirements for hot-water boilers fired by liquid or gaseous fuels"

1.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

In accordance with Directive 92/42/EEC on efficiency requirements for new hot-water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels, reactive surveillance is performed with respect to efficiency requirements for hot-water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels by reacting to the complaints and applications received. In the period of 2010–2013, no complaints or applications concerning this field were received.

Sector 25 "Recreational craft"

1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number):	6	0	2	5
3.1.	number of reactive inspections	1		1	0
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections	5		0	1
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs	0	0	1	4
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories	0	0	0	0
4.2.	physical checks of products	6		2	5
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance	4	0	1	4
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	4	0	1	0
5.3.	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities	0	0	0	4
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties	0	0	0	0

6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sector 26 "Craft equipment"

1.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

The Maritime Safety Inspectorate of the Maritime Administration of Latvia performs the functions laid down in Paragraph II/4 of the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations of 14 March 2006 "Regulations on Marine Craft Equipment"[††††††††††††††††]. The Inspectorate performs annual checks of all crafts of Latvia (i.e. approximately 300 inspections per year), during which the Inspectorate verifies compliance of the installed equipment with the requirements of the Regulations. Craft modernisation projects are submitted for approval to the Maritime Safety Inspectorate. When approving projects, the compliance of the equipment to be installed with the requirements of the Council Directive 96/98/EC of 20 December 1996 on marine equipment and the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations of 14 March 2006 "Regulations on Marine Craft Equipment" is controlled.

Sector 27 "Motor vehicles and tyres"

1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number):	0	1	78	7
3.1.	number of reactive inspections		1	0	1
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections		0	74	3
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs		0	4	3
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2.	physical checks of products		1	78	7
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance		1	46	6
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")		1	43	3

[††††††††††††††††] Available at: http://likumi.lv/doc.php?id=130915.

5.3.	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities		0	3	3
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties		0	9	1
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Sector 27 "Off-road machinery (tractors and their trailers)"

1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	-	-	-	-
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	-	2	-	-
63.	Number of inspections‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ (total number):	-	1	62	64
3.1.	number of reactive inspections§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§	-	1	-	-
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections**********	-	-	61	64
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs††††††††††††††††	-	-	1	-
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories	-	-	1	-
4.2.	physical checks of products‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡	**539**	1036	1063	677

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ Inspections are regular or *ad hoc* visits, controls (including checks on the internet) or other forms of contacts (mail, telephone) undertaken by an inspector, with an enforcement focus (excluding pure information exchange) and aimed at verification of product safety and compliance. Where several products/models/regulations are checked during the same exercise, this should be counted as one inspection. In order to be considered an inspection, there must be an official report prepared following the action.

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ Inspections prompted by specific complaints (from consumers/users, notified bodies, competing businesses, trade-unions, etc.), accidents or incidents, information from other Member State authorities (e.g. via RAPEX notifications), etc.

********** This concerns 'proactive' inspection s explicitly planned to target product categories/economic operator that may be found to be non-compliant on the basis of knowledge built and priorities set by authorities.

†††††††††††††††† These are inspections either initiated following customs' suspension of the release of products for free circulation or carried out directly by market surveillance authorities when they are responsible for the control of products at the border pursuant to Articles 27-29 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§	-	-	2	-
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")**********	-	-	-	-
5.3.	restrictive measures†††††††††††††††††† taken by market surveillance authorities	-	-	-	-
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties	-	1	-	3
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	-	-	-	-

Information on communication activities carried out in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitate compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

In the given time period, consultations have mainly taken place with the registered merchants that sell tractors and their trailers, during which market requirements were explained to these merchants. Written information and explanations concerning the latest changes to the regulatory enactments are provided on regular basis. The potential users are also informed about the main factors to take into account before purchasing a tractor or its trailer on the Authority's website. Consultations with the representatives of agricultural non-governmental organisations take place on regular basis in order to explain the current market conditions.

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ This refers to visual examination of the product in order to verify the existence of markings, warnings and information and determining obvious technical shortcomings product according to the requirements of the applicable Union legislation.

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ This refers to any noncompliance (formal or substantial, minor as well as serious) of a product with the legislation.

********** Voluntary measures are defined as corrective action taken manufacturers, importers or distributors either to bring the product into compliance or to limit its availability on the market (e.g. stopping of sales, informing consumers/users, withdrawals from the market, recall from consumers/users) on the business' own initiative, possibly in consultation with the authority but without the measure being imposed by the latter.

†††††††††††††††††† Compulsory measures to prohibit or restrict the product being made available on the national market, to withdraw it or to recall it. These measures are those taken when the economic operators did not follow up on previous request of market surveillance authorities to take corrective action or where authorities have to intervene urgently.

1.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out (e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers/importer/ wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member state, volume of imports from other Member States or third countries, etc.)]

After the economic crisis in 2009, all kinds of resources of the State administration were significantly reduced. The State Agency for Technical Surveillance was no exception, and, in 2010, market surveillance of tractors and their trailers was very limited. During the next years of the given period, the economic situation improved, which is also evidenced by the market surveillance activities. However, the current lack of funding and full time human resources does not significantly improve the situations of the market surveillance of tractors and their trailers.

Sector 29 "Fertilisers"

1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

Pursuant to Paragraph one of Section 9 of the Law on Circulation of Fertilisers, the State Plan Protection Service (SPPS) monitors and controls the circulation of fertilisers in Latvia (with and without EC label), as well as takes free control samples of these fertilisers for tests to assess the compliance of the fertilisers. Compliance of quality and identification labelling of fertilisers with the "EC FERTILISER" label is assessed in accordance with the requirements of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 of 13 October 2003 relating to fertilisers, while the other fertilisers are assessed in accordance with the requirements of the Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No 530 of 27 June 2006 "Regulations Regarding the Identification, Quality Conformity Assessment and Sale of Fertilisers". Information regarding the surveillance of circulation of ***all*** fertilisers (with and without EC label) will be provided in this report.

During the period from 2010 to 2013, the SPPS was planning to perform 150 inspections at outlets (including reactive inspections), in order to verify the compliance of identification labelling and supporting documents of fertilisers in circulation with the requirements of the regulatory enactments that fall within the scope of competence of the Service, and 80 inspections (including reactive) for the taking of control samples in order to send them for laboratory testing to assess the quality of the fertilisers, in total – 230 inspections. During the reporting years, the total number of inspections (Paragraph 3 of the table) slightly differs from the planned indicators as this is affected by the number of reactive inspections (Subparagraph 3.1).

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013

1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	0	0	0	3
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ (total number):	234	229	233	234
3.1.	number of reactive inspections§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§	19	10	11	24
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections**********	215	219	222	210
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs††††††††††††††††††	0	0	0	0
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories	81	80	80	80
4.2.	physical checks of products‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡	153	149	153	154
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§	52	53	50	53
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ Inspections are regular or *ad hoc* visits, controls (including checks on the internet) or other forms of contacts (mail, telephone) undertaken by an inspector, with an enforcement focus (excluding pure information exchange) and aimed at verification of product safety and compliance. Where several products/models/regulations are checked during the same exercise, this should be counted as one inspection. In order to be considered an inspection, there must be an official report prepared following the action.

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ Inspections prompted by specific complaints (from consumers/users, notified bodies, competing businesses, trade-unions, etc.), accidents or incidents, information from other Member State authorities (e.g. via RAPEX notifications), etc.

********** This concerns 'proactive' inspection s explicitly planned to target product categories/economic operator that may be found to be non-compliant on the basis of knowledge built and priorities set by authorities.

†††††††††††††††††† These are inspections either initiated following customs' suspension of the release of products for free circulation or carried out directly by market surveillance authorities when they are responsible for the control of products at the border pursuant to Articles 27-29 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ This refers to visual examination of the product in order to verify the existence of markings, warnings and information and determining obvious technical shortcomings product according to the requirements of the applicable Union legislation.

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§ This refers to any noncompliance (formal or substantial, minor as well as serious) of a product with the legislation.

	operators ("voluntary measures")[**********]				
5.3.	restrictive measures[††††††††††††††††††††] taken by market surveillance authorities	0	0	0	0
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties, ***EUR***	3 286.22	3 502.99	4 295.74	6 157.19
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	0	0	0	0

The amount of imposed sanctions/fines (Subparagraph 5.4) includes administrative fines for infringements of sale requirements (for example incompliant identification label of a fertiliser, no accounting to the final consumer of fertilisers containing ammonium nitrate with a 20 % or larger content of ammonium nitrate nitrogen, etc.), as well as expenditure of control sample testing refunded by the undertakings in cases where, as a result of testing, quality incompliance of a fertiliser was found with the requirements of the regulatory enactments as, in accordance with the regulatory enactments, the manufacturer, importer or seller of fertilisers is to refund to the SPPS all the testing expenditure in such cases.

Information on communication activities carried out in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitate compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

The SPPS informs the persons involved in the circulation of fertilisers (manufacturers, importers, packagers and sellers) about the respective requirements of the regulatory enactments falling under its scope of competence by means of: 1) placing updated information on the SPPS' website; 2) the SPPS' regional units organise free seminars in all the fields of its competence, including fertilisers; 3) upon an undertaking's request, the SPPS' experts visit seminars organised by the undertaking and informs about the topicalities the undertaking's experts and customers. When performing inspections, the SPPS' inspectors not only verify compliance with the respective regulatory enactments but also inform the operators about changes to the regulatory enactments which are expected in the nearest future and which must be prepared for in a timely manner. Consumers receive information via publications in the press and regional printed media.

********** Voluntary measures are defined as corrective action taken manufacturers, importers or distributors either to bring the product into compliance or to limit its availability on the market (e.g. stopping of sales, informing consumers/users, withdrawals from the market, recall from consumers/users) on the business' own initiative, possibly in consultation with the authority but without the measure being imposed by the latter.

†††††††††††††††††††† Compulsory measures to prohibit or restrict the product being made available on the national market, to withdraw it or to recall it. These measures are those taken when the economic operators did not follow up on previous request of market surveillance authorities to take corrective action or where authorities have to intervene urgently.

Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1.	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ (€)	73,496	72,509	80,308	84,520
7.2.	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms **(%age of total national budget**)	0.0011	0.0011	0.0012	0.0012
8.	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
9.	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	2	2	2	2

Paragraph 8 states the total full-time equivalent of staff available for surveillance of circulation of fertilisers, including the full-time equivalent of inspectors working at the regional units.

Paragraph 9 states the full-time equivalent only of inspectors of regional units, i.e. performers of inspections.

1.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out (e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers/importer/ wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member state, volume of imports from other Member States or third countries, etc.)]

The SPPS monitors the circulation of fertilisers in accordance with the legislative acts of the European Community (European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 relating to fertilisers), as well as in accordance with the national regulatory enactments (Law on Circulation of Fertilisers, Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No 530 of 27 June 2006 "Regulations Regarding the Identification, Quality Conformity Assessment and Sale of Fertilisers", Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No 820 of 5 October 2006 "Procedures for Control Sampling and Sampling Preparation of Fertilisers" and Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No 76 of 27 January 2009 "Procedures for Monitoring and Control of Fertilisers with "EC Fertiliser" Marking").

Pursuant to Point 2 of Paragraph one of Section 5 of the Law on Circulation of Fertilisers (hereinafter

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ The budget figure should cover all financial resources which are assigned by public authorities to market surveillance and enforcement activities as well as to projects and measures aimed at ensuring compliance of economic operators with product legislation. These measures range from communication activities (consumer/business information and education) to pure enforcement and market surveillance activities. They include the remuneration of staff, direct costs of inspections, laboratory tests, training and office equipment cost. Enforcement activities at regional/local level should also be reported. Other activities undertaken by these authorities not related to the enforcement of product legislation should be excluded from the calculation.

"the Law"), manufacturer of fertilisers, persons preparing mixtures of fertilisers and importers shall every year by 31 January submit to the SPPS information on fertilisers (with or without EC label) manufactured or imported for sale, or on the prepared mixtures thereof in the previous year. Pursuant to Section 12 of the Law, the SPPS once per year publicises the information on the total volume of fertilisers manufactured or imported for sale in the previous year broken down by their types. This information is placed on the following website:

http://www.vaad.gov.lv/sakums/informacija-sabiedribai/par-meslosanas-lidzeklu-apriti.aspx.

In the reporting period, the volume of fertilisers in circulation was 324–476 th. When analysing the volume of fertilisers broken down by their types, it can be concluded that ammonium nitrate (AN) is the most common fertiliser. In the reporting period, AN proportion broken down by years was 65–75 % of the volume of nitrogen mineral fertilisers and 21–40 % of the total volume of fertilisers. A comparison on a year by year basis permits the conclusion that, in 2010, the proportion of AN was the largest – 75 % of the volume of nitrogen mineral fertilisers and 40 % of the total volume of fertilisers, while it reduced during the next years and was 65–67 % and 21–28 % respectively.

In the reporting period, a slight trend could be observed of decreasing proportion of mineral fertilisers of the total volume of fertilisers in circulation. In 2010 and 2011, the proportion of mineral fertilisers was 92 %, in 2012 – 89 %, while in 2013 – 82 %.

In accordance with the regulatory enactments, fertilisers are registered by their manufacturer, importer, person preparing the mechanic mixture and the packager; sellers do not have register fertilisers. Accordingly, the State register database of fertilisers of the SPPS' Crop Monitoring State Information System (*KUVIS*) includes information on the persons registering the fertilisers, i.e. manufacturers, importers and packagers. At the time of drawing up of this report, the State register database of fertilisers of *KUVIS* had information on 85 manufacturers, 69 importers, 8 persons preparing the mechanic mixtures of fertilisers and 26 packagers.

In the reporting period, for the purposes of surveillance and control, every year, the SPPS took 80 control samples of fertilisers. Of the total number of tested fertilisers, the proportion of EC fertilisers was 30–45 % when broken down by years. The fact that, in 2010 and 2011, 28–29 % of the tested EC fertilisers did not comply with the declared quality or identification requirements, while, in 2012 and 2013, the rate of incompliances decreased to 15–16 %, is a positive trend. In most cases, the cause of incompliances was inaccurate information in the Latvian version of label texts (incorrect form of plant feed element or decimal figure of the declared microelement content, etc.). In general, it can be concluded that the market surveillance of fertilisers has produced positive results.

Sector 30 “Consumer goods (children’s beds, walking frames, high chairs, children’s clothing) that are subject to the General Product Safety Directive”

1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number):	34	168	45	19
3.1.	number of reactive inspections	0	1	4	0
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections	34	167	41	19
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs	0	0	0	0
4.	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories	7	0		4
4.2.	physical checks of products	34	168	45	19
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1.	finding of non-compliance	23	12	20	13
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)	23	12	20	13
5.3.	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities	0	0	0	0
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties	1	6	12	5
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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	Y
2. Cosmetics	Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009	Y
3. Toys	Directive 2009/48/EC	Y
4. Personal protective equipment	Directive 89/686/EEC	Y
5. Construction products	Regulation (EU) No 305/2011	Y
6. Aerosols	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	Y
9. Machinery	Directive 2006/42/EC	Y
10. Lifts	Directive 95/16/EC	Y
11. Cableways	Directive 2000/9/EC	Y
12. Noise emissions for outdoor equipment	Directive 2000/14/EC	Y
13. Equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres	Directive 94/9/EC	Y
14. Pyrotechnics	Directive 2007/23/EC	Y
15. Explosives for civil uses	Directive 93/15/EEC	Y
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 telecommunications equipment subject to the EMC Directive The EMC Directive does not apply to the R&TTE equipment	Directive 2004/108/EC	Y
19. Radio and telecommunications equipment subject to the RTTE Directive	Directive 1999/5/EC	Y
20. Electrical appliances and equipment under LVD	Directive 2006/95/EC	Y

********** For ease of reference this table indicates established EU legislation. New legislation having replaced or amended that listed in the table should be also taken into account for the relevant period in which it is applicable.

†††††††††††††††††††† For ease of reference in some cases (e. g. eco-design, energy labelling), this table only indicates EU framework legislation, but is intended to cover also product specific EU legislative acts.

Product sectors§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§	Relevant legislation ********** ††††††††††††††††††††	Included in this report? (Y/N)
21. Electrical and electronic equipment under RoHS, WEEE and batteries	Directives 2011/65/EU, 2002/96/EU and 2006/66/EC	Y
22. Chemicals (detergents, paints, persistent organic pollutants)‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡	Regulation (EC) No 648/2004, Directive 2004/42/EC and Regulation (EC) No 850/2004	Y
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 92/42/EEC	Y
25. Recreational craft	Directive 94/25/EC	Y
26. Craft equipment	Directive 96/98/EC	Y
27. Motor vehicles and tyres	Directives 2002/24/EC and 2007/46/EC, and Regulation (EC) No 1222/2009	Y
28. Off-road machinery	Directive 97/68/EC	Y
29. Fertilisers	Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003	Y
30. Other consumer products under GPSD (optional)	Directive 2001/95/EC	Y
31. …. (Additional sectors – please specify)		

‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡‡ This section focuses on chemicals other than those falling under REACH and CLP Regulations. Market surveillance activities conducted under REACH and CLP Regulations fall within the scope of Regulation 765/2008, however, since they are already the subject matter of specific reports available to the public, they may be excluded from the current report. It is nevertheless asked to Member States to include in this section a link to the REACH and CLP reports for the relevant period.