

***NATIONAL MARKET SURVEILLANCE  
PROGRAMME***

***2015***

***Norway***

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## **1. GENERAL MARKET SURVEILLANCE ORGANISATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **1.1. Identification and responsibilities of national market surveillance authorities**

Norway has through the EEA agreement transposed the relevant product legislation, as well as Regulation (EC) No 765/2008. The responsibility at national level for the product legislation and market surveillance is divided between the following ten ministries:

- Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
- Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion
- Ministry of Health and Care Services
- Ministry of Justice and Public Security
- Ministry of Climate and Environment
- Ministry of Local Government and Modernisation
- Ministry of Agriculture and Food
- Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries
- Ministry of Petroleum and Energy
- Ministry of Transport and Communications

The day to day market surveillance is carried out by 14 market surveillance authorities (MSAs) which are responsible for different sector-specific legislation. Some of the sector-specific legislation are the responsibility of more than one authority, and the authorities involved clarify between them how market surveillance should be carried out in these areas.

The list of the relevant national market surveillance authorities and their areas of responsibility is enclosed.

### **1.2. Coordination and cooperation mechanisms between national market surveillance authorities**

National market surveillance authorities are cooperating on a regular basis through three permanent networks.

#### *The Market Surveillance Council*

The Market Surveillance Council, chaired by Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries, has representatives from ten ministries which are responsible for EEA product legislation, and market surveillance of products, falling under the scope of the Norwegian law "EØS-vareloven" transposing Regulation (EC) No 765/2008. The Ministry of Finance, responsible for the customs authority, participates when needed. The Council should meet twice a year. Market surveillance authorities under the ministries being a member of the Council, and the RAPEX and industrial products networks, referred to below, may be invited to meetings. Each ministry being a member of the Council also has a responsibility to coordinate and share information vis-a-vis its own market surveillance authorities.

The role of the Council is to contribute to an efficient and proportionate market surveillance of products in Norway and in the EEA, and to promote national and cross border cooperation in market surveillance, including cooperation with customs authorities. It also coordinates reporting obligations under Regulations 764/2008 and

765/2008, and the elaboration of national market surveillance programs. Its role is furthermore to contribute to efficient use of RAPEX and ICSMS.

The Council has only a coordinating and information sharing role, and can make no binding decisions on the ministries being members of the Council. It is a challenge to find the right way of working to achieve the objectives of its mandate.

The establishment of the Council did not change the distribution of responsibilities for market surveillance. The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries has a coordinating role in market surveillance of products, as responsible for the law transposing Regulation 765/2008. However, the legal basis for transposing EEA sector product legislation in Norway, and thus for market surveillance of products, is spread on several laws, including “produktkontrollloven” which also transposes the General Product Safety Directive. “Produktkontrollloven” falls under the main responsibility of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Climate and Environment. This has entailed a good cooperation on market surveillance issues between those two ministries and the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries.

#### *The RAPEX network*

The national RAPEX network consists of Norwegian authorities responsible for market surveillance of products and the authority in charge of external border control. For further details, see point 1.4.

The Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB) is chairing the RAPEX network. The network deals with “traditional” RAPEX issues according to the RAPEX Guidelines, i.e. exchange of experiences on how the individual authority is following up RAPEX notifications and reactions, statistics, training and information and news from the EU Commission.

Furthermore, the network deals with more general matters related to market surveillance of goods, such as exchange of best practices, exchange of results of surveillance activities, enforcement issues, information on coming and ongoing Prosafe Joint Actions, on line sales, etc. The network is also consulted on new legislative proposals such as the Product Safety and Market Surveillance Package, and other market surveillance issues discussed within EU/EFTA. The network usually meets 2-3 times per year”.

#### *The Industry Product network*

The Industry Product network will cover areas of the EEA harmonised sector product legislation which cover products used by industry, and comprises representatives from the Directorate for Civil Protection, the Norwegian Labour Inspection Authority, the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway and the Norwegian Building Authority as permanent members. Other players – such as other government agencies affected, industry associations, national employer organisations and unions, and so forth – are involved as and when required.

The network is used as a resource by the respective government agencies, and has no decision-making authority. The network uses a team-based approach, but has appointed a leader. The network deals primarily with products used by industry, such as pressure equipment, simple pressure vessels, machinery, personal protective equipment, ATEX equipment, construction products and so forth, but has interfaces with consumer products and chemicals.

The objectives of the industrial product network are to achieve a uniform understanding of, application of and approach to the EEA product safety legislation and to market surveillance both internationally and nationally, and to contribute to rational and effective arrangements for good national coordination at government level. A further objective is to promote the significance of well-functioning market surveillance in securing equal competitive terms as well as health, safety and the environment.

An extensive mandate has been drawn up for the network. The network deals with market surveillance cases, follow-up of existing and future operating parameters, follow-up of Notified Bodies and, not least, the exchange of information between government agencies and others. The network has not changed the division of responsibility or collaboration in the established networks linking market surveillance authorities.

The network meets on a quarterly basis, and otherwise as and when required. Collaboration is also pursued through a dedicated internet site.

### **1.3. Cooperation between national market surveillance authorities and customs**

The Norwegian Customs is the authority performing the coordinated border management (CBM) in Norway, and Customs inspects importing goods on all aspects of product safety on behalf of the above mentioned MSAs in addition to other surveillance regimes such as food safety and phytosanitary measures. The Norwegian Customs performs border management on behalf of a total of more than 25 MSAs.

The type of cooperation varies in accordance with the regularity of the specific goods and the organisational structure of the MSAs whether there is a cooperation on regional level or central/national cooperation. Customs have cooperation agreements with the most central MSAs and are in the process of distributing MOUs to the less central MSAs.

Customs have annual top-level meetings with those MSA's where there is a cooperation agreement. The annual meetings will outline annual plans for the cooperation and discuss joint control actions and participation in international control actions. Central contact person(s) are designated and both central and regional level of Customs will use the contact(s). If there is a regional level of the MSA a regional contact(s) are designated or there will be designated contacts points for each product sector if the MSA covers more than one sector. The cooperation agreements also foresee the establishment of a work group to execute the plans and oversee the cooperation. The working groups normally meets biannually and else when needed.

The cooperation with the MSA with a less frequent interaction with the Customs is more ad hoc based, but Customs try to establish a network of contact persons and hope that with the establishment of MOUs with all relevant MSA, Customs will be able to work more efficient in these areas.

### **1.4. Rapid information exchange system - RAPEX**

The Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB) is the national RAPEX contact point in Norway. The following authorities participate in the national RAPEX-network: the Building Authority (NBA), the Environment Agency, the Food Safety Authority (NFSA), the Labour Inspection Authority, the Maritime Authority, the Norwegian Communications Authority, the Public Roads Administration, the Metrology Service, the Railway Authority, the Radiation Protection Authority (NRPA), The Norwegian

Customs Information Centre, the Directorate of Customs and Excise and the Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB).

11 notifications have been generated by Norwegian authorities in 2014. The products represented are within the areas of pyrotechnic articles, gas appliances, childcare articles, construction products, hobby/sports equipment and machinery. The relevant risk categories are injuries, damage to hearing, asphyxiation and fire.

The number of reactions from Norwegian authorities are 95. This is more than a double from 2013. The most represented category is indeed motor vehicles with a total number of 78. The other 17 reactions are within the product areas toys, childcare articles, PPE, clothing, recreational crafts, cosmetics, machinery and hobby/sport.

DSB arranged, together with the RAPEX team in Brussel, a webinar (i.e. a seminar by video conference) for the Norwegian RAPEX authorities in March 2014. Almost 50 persons from Norwegian authorities were participating.

### 1.5. ICSMS information system

#### Responsible authorities for ICSMS in Norway:

- National administrator: Norwegian Metrology Service
- National contact point: The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Fisheries.

#### The following authorities have access to ICSMS in Norway:

- Norwegian Labour Inspection Authority
- Norwegian Food Safety Authority
- Norwegian Building Authority
- Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection
- Norwegian Environment Agency
- Norwegian Metrology Service
- Norwegian Communications Authority
- Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate

All market surveillance authorities which are obligated to use ICSMS in Norway, received training in using the database between September 2013 and January 2014. All authorities also received access to ICSMS from the same time. After the new version of ICSMS was available from 28 April 2014, however, not all authorities have transferred their old accounts to the new version.

The database is still not properly taken into use, as only 30 cases have been registered in 2013 and 2014. More than half of the cases are from the Norwegian Communications Authority, while the Norwegian Food Safety Authority and the Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection have also used the database to some extent. The Norwegian Metrology Service has received information that some authorities intentionally do not use ICSMS, as they do not have the resources to put the same information in different databases, ie. RAPEX, possible national database and other European databases especially designed for specific products, such as CosIng.

The Norwegian Building Authority started using ICSMS information system late in 2014 and will increase its use in 2015. The ADCO-group for construction products works closely with the Commission regarding the DRPI-project (Directive Related Product

Information) so that a specific input mask for construction products could be operational by the end of 2015. The absence of specific input masks for construction products has contributed to the limited use of ICSMS for construction products.

#### **1.6. General description of market surveillance activities and relevant procedures**

Historically there has been no general approach to market surveillance activities in Norway.

Regulation 765/2008 came into force in April 2013, transposed by EØS-vareloven. With regard to market surveillance activities in the harmonised area, the horizontal provisions on market surveillance apply alongside the laws and regulations transposing EEA product sector legislation. Market surveillance activities in the non-harmonized area are governed by “produktkontrollloven”.

The sector market surveillance programmes for 2014 illustrated that market surveillance authorities applied different approaches to market surveillance. This is a consequence of both strategic planning and the fact that no size fits all.

Regulation 765/2008 and the European Commission’s follow up has been an inspiration to identify the potential for better cooperation between authorities and better coordination between actions and reactions. This is part of the focus of the three networks described above. There is still room for improvement and the work continues.

The approach to market surveillance in Norway is both proactive (i.e. controls on the basis of risk assessment) and reactive (i.e. controls on the basis of complaints, accidents and incidents, RAPEX notifications and notifications on voluntary measures from economic operators).

Consumers may report potential dangerous consumer products to the market surveillance authorities (according to an online “notice of concern” system). If the concern seems justified, the market surveillance authorities will follow up towards the economic operator, and make sure that corrective actions are taken when necessary.

Information on products presenting a serious risk is published on the website of the responsible authorities. In extraordinary cases, the market surveillance authorities have alerted consumers via newspapers and other media such as radio or TV.

There is no common database for national accidents and injuries.

The authorities have a number of different possibilities of sanctions at their disposal, from administrative measures such as deciding on prohibition of sales, corrections, withdrawals, recalls, payments of penalties and sanction fees to penal measures. e.g. fines.

#### **1.7. General framework of cooperation with other Member States and non-member states**

Norway cooperates with Member States and non-member states on sector specific levels through participation in ADCO-groups, various Nordic working groups etc. There is also informal bilateral cooperation with MSAs in other countries on different issues.



## 1.8. Evaluation of Market surveillance actions and reporting

There is no horizontal plan for evaluation of market surveillance actions in Norway. However, there are evaluations and reporting carried out regarding market surveillance within various sectors.

## 1.9. Horizontal activities planned for the relevant period

If a new market surveillance regulation is adopted at European level, this regulation will have to be transposed into Norwegian law. As such a new regulation will merge all individual EEA legislation on market surveillance of products and two horizontal laws; this will necessitate a revision of how market surveillance is legislated in Norway.

A Market Surveillance Council workshop for surveillance authorities and ministries on the use of sanctions on dangerous and non-compliant products is planned for March 2015.

A workshop for market surveillance authorities on online sales is planned for medio 2015.

Through its role in ADCO groups, the Petroleum Safety Authority will be chairing a Task Force on horizontal guidelines for dealing with non-compliance. Launched at the ADCO Chairpersons meeting on 16 October 2013, this Task Force will hold its first meeting in early 2015.

## 2. MARKET SURVEILLANCE IN SPECIFIC SECTORS

### 2.1. Appliances burning gaseous fuels

#### 2.1.1. Responsible authority and contact details

Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB)  
P.O Box 2014  
N-3103 Tønsberg  
Norway

Phone: +4733412500  
email: [postmottak@dsb.no](mailto:postmottak@dsb.no)

DSB is the national public authority for Gas appliances. Resources at our disposal is a half-time equivalent. DSB has no budget for e.g. testing. We have no in-house laboratories.

#### 2.1.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy

Our approach to market surveillance of Gas Appliances is risk based, and we focus on preventive measures to ensure that Gas Appliances on the market are safe and that the economic operators recognise their responsibilities when placing products on the market.

Based on several accidents and incidents during the years, and due to the high injury potential of these products, DSB has always had a special focus on the safety of Gas Appliances. DSB therefore plan for at least one annual control of Gas Appliances (proactive). The market surveillance of Gas Appliances may be part of so-called multi importer audits, i.e. controls of larger importers having a wide range of consumer

products in their portfolio, cooking appliances, barbeques and terrace heaters included. For several years we have also attended Nordic Market Surveillance projects. These projects have covered inter alia gas refrigerators and gas stoves on the Nordic market.

DSB also undertakes reactive controls in the Gas Appliances area every year. These controls are mainly based on national incidents, national notifications regarding voluntary measures from economic operators, RAPEX notifications from other EEA States and concerns or complaints the authority receives from the consumers.

DSB makes frequently use of seasoned based information campaigns on the safety of Gas Appliances. In 2014 we have carried out larger campaigns on the safe use of Gas Appliances at home, the maintenance of Gas Appliances and safe storage of gas bottles. These campaigns are distributed via social medium as Twitter and Facebook. Information on the safety of Gas Appliances is also to be found on [www.sikkerhverdag.no](http://www.sikkerhverdag.no).

For 2015 we plan to focus on Gas Appliances (proactive), however the detailed planning remains.

### *2.1.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

In 2014, we carried out six proactive controls (gas refrigerators and small cooking stoves). As a part of a Nordic project on gas refrigerators, several products were tested. The project resulted in the recall of four different types of gas refrigerators (serious risk) on the Norwegian market. This gas refrigerator project caused a lot of media attention, and the importer managed to recall most of the refrigerators from the end users. The results are not yet ready for small cooking stoves.

Furthermore, we have carried out six reactive controls on e.g. cooking appliances and gas heaters. The results of the inspections are not yet ready.

## **2.2. Biocides (Regulation (EC) 2012/528)**

### *2.2.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

The Norwegian Environment Agency

Postboks 5672 Sluppen, 7485 Trondheim

Telephone: (+47) 03400 / (+47) 73 58 05 00 - Fax: (+47) 73 58 05 01

E-mail: [post@miljodir.no](mailto:post@miljodir.no)

The Norwegian Environment Agency is responsible for carrying out market surveillance of Biocides. Approximately three persons in the Norwegian Environment Agency are working full time with market surveillance of Biocides.

### *2.2.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

The Norwegian Environment Agency inspects importers, producers, suppliers/distributors and users of biocides/treated articles, and performs spot checks of such products placed on the market, proactively based on risk assessment. We also register and follow up complaints (reactive), and ensure corrective actions if needed.

If there is an unacceptable risk that a biocide/treated article will cause health or environmental hazards, the Norwegian Environment Agency may impose measures to ensure reduction of risks. In example, we may decide that a biocide/treated article shall be withdrawn from the market. We may also impose the offender to send out a public warning. Depending on the circumstances, we may report the offence to the Police.

To ensure that the biocide regulation or decisions made pursuant to this regulation are complied with, the Norwegian Environment Agency can impose coercive fines (article 22 of the regulation and article 13 of the Product Control Act).

### *2.2.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning*

The Norwegian Environment Agency performed spot checks of mosquito repellants (PT18/19) sold in twenty shops around the country to check if active substance is legal, if product authorization is applied, and that the advertisement and label is according to the regulation. We found four products with illegal active substance. Three of them were old products (no longer in production), and all where immediately removed from the shelves.

## **2.3. Cableways**

### *2.3.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

Norwegian Railway Authority  
www.sjt.no  
Postboks 7113 St. Olavs plass  
0130 Oslo

The Norwegian Railway Authority is responsible for market surveillance of safety components on cableways. This sector operates with safety components and subsystems. Safety components for cableways are defined by the manufacturer and can be a part of a subsystem. There are no dedicated resources to perform marked surveillance only in the Norwegian Railway Authority, but the surveillance is included in the day to day tasks.

### *2.3.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

The surveillance activities can be categorized in two categories, first category is before the system is placed on the marked. The second category is when the system is in use and is subject to regular audits. Reactively the Norwegian Railway Authority also receives reports of incidents and act on them if considered necessary.

Proactive surveillance is done through an authorization process. All new cableways go through an authorization procedure before the system is authorized to be used. All safety relevant components and procedures are verified. The manufacturer has to identify all safety components based on a risk assessment. The safety components shall then be CE marked.

The components are then subject to regular audits where safety critical parts can be checked for CE marking.

### 2.3.3. *Report from activities carried out under the previous planning*

Due to the merge of the Norwegian Railway Authority and The cableway Inspectorate in 2012 the marked surveillance has been performed only in the above mentioned way so far, and there has not been made any specific reports on this.

## 2.4. **Chemical substances and Mixtures under DPD/CLP (Regulations (EC) 1999/45 and 1272/2008)**

### 2.4.1. *Responsible authority and contact details*

The Norwegian Environment Agency

Postboks 5672 Sluppen, 7485 Trondheim

Telephone: (+47) 03400 / (+47) 73 58 05 00 - Fax: (+47) 73 58 05 01

E-mail: [post@miljodir.no](mailto:post@miljodir.no)

The Norwegian Environment Agency is one of the responsible authorities for carrying out market surveillance of substances and mixtures under CLP. Our main task is to check consumer chemicals placed on the Norwegian market. Approximately five persons in the Norwegian Environment Agency are working full time with market surveillance of substances and mixtures under CLP.

### 2.4.2. *Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

The Norwegian Environment Agency inspects importers, manufacturers, downstream users and distributors of substances and mixtures, and performs spot checks of substances and mixtures placed on the market, proactively based on risk assessment. We also register and follow up complaints (reactive), and ensure corrective actions if needed. We also register and follow up complaints (reactive), and ensure corrective actions if needed.

If there is an unacceptable risk that a substance or a mixture will cause health or environmental hazards, the Norwegian Environment Agency may impose measures to ensure that this risk is reduced. In example, we may decide that the substance or mixture shall be withdrawn from the market. We may also impose the offender to send out a public warning. Depending on the circumstances, we may report the offence to the Police.

To ensure that the CLP/DPD regulation or decisions made pursuant to this regulation are complied with, the Norwegian Environment Agency can impose coercive fines (article 22 of the regulation and article 13 of the Product Control Act).

### 2.4.3. *Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

During 2014, we have conducted approximately 100 inspections on classification, labelling and packaging requirements according to DPD and CLP-regulation.

## 2.5. Chemical substances and Mixtures under REACH (Regulation (EC) 1907/2006)

### 2.5.1. Responsible authority and contact details

The Norwegian Environment Agency

Postboks 5672 Sluppen, 7485 Trondheim

Telephone: (+47) 03400 / (+47) 73 58 05 00 - Fax: (+47) 73 58 05 01

E-mail: [post@miljodir.no](mailto:post@miljodir.no)

The Norwegian Environment Agency is one of the responsible authorities for carrying out market surveillance of substances and mixtures under REACH. Approximately five persons in the Norwegian Environment Agency are working full time with market surveillance of substances and mixtures under REACH.

### 2.5.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy

The Norwegian Environment Agency inspects importers, manufacturers, downstream users and distributors of substances and mixtures, proactively based on risk assessment. We also register and follow up complaints (reactive), and ensure corrective actions if needed.

If there are detected any restricted or banned substances or substances in mixtures placed on the Norwegian market, The Norwegian Environment Agency will issue a sales ban, and will consider withdrawal/recall of substances or mixtures. We may also impose the offender to send out a public warning. Depending on the circumstances, we may report the offence to the Police.

To ensure that the REACH regulation or decisions made pursuant to this regulation are complied with, the Norwegian Environment Agency may impose coercive fines (article 22 of the regulation and article 13 of the Product Control Act).

### 2.5.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period

The Norwegian Environment Agency have controlled the duty to register substances under REACH at approximately 15 importers. The majority of the importers lacked internal control/management systems and documentation to ensure compliance with the regulation. We have ensured that the companies have made corrective actions due to missing internal control/management systems.

Spot checks of safety data sheets (SDS) shows that 50 percent were not compliant according to REACH art. 31.

None of the inspected companies has applied for authorization under REACH.

There has been cases of non-compliance regarding restricted substances as such or substances in mixtures (annex XVII).

## 2.6. **Chemical substances under REACH and Classification and Labelling Regulations (industrial and professional use)**

### 2.6.1. *Responsible authority and contact details*

Norwegian Labour Inspection Authority

P.O. Box 4720 Sluppen

N-7486 Trondheim

Phone: +47 81548 222

Email: [post@arbeidstilsynet.no](mailto:post@arbeidstilsynet.no)

Resources at the disposal for market surveillance of chemicals for industrial and professional use are approximately four full-time equivalent units.

### 2.6.2. *Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

Enforcement priorities for market surveillance are based on risk assessment and tips-offs from internal and external sources.

The object of the annual national campaign is awareness and compliance of newly implemented regulations.

### 2.6.3. *Report from activities carried out under the previous planning*

In 2014 the all-year-continuous control of manufactures, importers and retailers has resulted in approximately 75 inspections mainly focused on routines for distribution of safety data sheets and on quality of information on labels and safety data sheets.

The object of the national campaign this year was CLP-labels, safety data sheets and the employee's access to the safety data sheets. The result of this campaign was approximately 300 inspections and control of 290 CLP-labeled products at workplaces.

## 2.7. **Construction products (Regulation (EU) 305/2011)**

### 2.7.1. *Responsible authority and contact details*

Norwegian Building Authority

[www.dibk.no](http://www.dibk.no)

Mariboegate 13, 0183 Oslo, Norway

+47 22 47 56 00

2,8 FTEs (full-time equivalent)

Budget: 2.300.000 NOK (including testing, documents control related to construction products that are tested, as well as market analysis, staff costs being excluded)

### 2.7.2. *Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

The surveillance activities of construction products are risk-based, proactive and reactive, and focus both on documentation control and testing of the performances of the construction products that are available on the Norwegian market.

The proactive surveillance is the dominant activity of the Norwegian Building Authority, ensuring that the market of construction products is properly controlled. However complaints implying products presenting a risk are followed up, as well as cases of unfair marketing of construction products.

The proactive surveillance is based on a risk assessment method that focuses on the risk of failure at the documentation level, which is very appropriate for documentation control. However the Norwegian Building Authority will develop a risk-based approach at the product level for targeting product presenting a risk. Besides, the Norwegian Building Authority conducts a market analysis prior to proactive surveillance to have a good overview of the market and to act upon in an appropriate way.

The surveillance of construction products always includes documents control. When deemed relevant, testing of construction products undertaken where relevant is subcontracted to laboratories that are chosen for each specific surveillance campaign.

For the reactive surveillance, the Norwegian Building Authority has a specific webpage for gathering complaints from the market, which works pretty well. The name of the complainant is confidential information, and not disclosed. Stakeholders underline the importance that complaints are handled without reference to the complainant, allowing complaints to be made easily. Handling of complaints is also based on a risk-based approach, and always includes document control.

Surveillance activities are based on internal procedures, developed according to Regulations 764/2008 and 765/2008. On a general basis, surveillance is based on a three-step procedure (request of documentation/notice to conform/decision). These internal procedures will be reviewed and assessed in 2015 with the view of ensuring a more efficient case handling, and also for incorporating the systematic use of ICSMS. The Norwegian Building Authority will work on a catalogue of reactions for the different types of non-compliance in order to have a consequent approach to non-compliance.

Regarding cooperation with other national authorities. The Norwegian Building Authority works closely with the market surveillance authorities that are members of the RAPEX-network and the Industry Product Network. There are several European legislations that are cumulatively applicable to construction products, and for those legislations that are not covered by these two networks (by instance REACH Regulation, Ecodesign Directive), the Norwegian Building Authority will continue its work to get closer cooperation with market surveillance authorities dealing with those European legislations in terms of on-going dialog, information sharing, and discuss possible joint actions that could be carried out in 2015 onwards. In addition the Norwegian Building Authority is in the process of developing a strategy for cooperation with Norwegian municipalities, which are the local surveillance authorities for construction works. The Norwegian Building Authority will also work to get in place a proper and effective cooperation with customs authorities in 2015.

Finally, the Norwegian Building Authority meets regularly with stakeholders to discuss various problems regarding surveillance of construction products in Norway, and to

adapt its surveillance with stakeholders' feedback, since surveillance is also about fair competition between economic actors.

2.7.3. *Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

<b>Plan for 2014</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Follow-up in 2015</b>
Following-up of surveillance in 2013	Some surveillance activities are launched late in 2013 (especially the reactive surveillance), and needed following-up in 2014	All the surveillance cases of 2013 were closed in 2014
Joint surveillance Smoke alarms (2014-2015)	Documentation control and testing of products	Closing April 2015
Aggregates for unbound and hydraulically bound materials for use in civil engineering work and road construction	Documentation control only. The level of knowledge was so poor (560 small manufacturers) that the surveillance was replaced by an information campaign during 2014 and also 2015	Surveillance campaign due to be closed Autumn 2015.
Flexible sheets for waterproofing	Documentation control and testing of products	The results came in November 2014, and the case handling, that started in 2014, will continue in 2015
Wood based panels	Documentation control and testing of products.	The case-handling will continue in 2015
Timber building kits	Documentation control. Started in June 2014	Some cases will still be opened in 2015.
Surveillance campaign CE marking in cooperation with Norwegian municipalities	The campaign was to be carried out in very last months of 2014. The point is to help municipalities with the analyses of the documentation of 25 products.	The case handling is primarily the responsibility of the Norwegian municipalities, but some cases may require surveillance from the Norwegian Building Authority.
Reactive surveillance	On-going	Following-up of the cases that are not yet closed

2.8. **Cosmetics (Regulation (EC) 1223/2009)**

2.8.1. *Responsible authority and contact details*

Norwegian Food Safety Authority,

Felles Postmottak, P.O.Box 383, 2381 Brumunddal, Norway



Tel:+47 22 40 00 00

postmottak@mattilsynet.no

The Norwegian Food Safety Authority is the responsible authority for implementing the regulations and carrying out market surveillance on cosmetics. At the main office, there are approximately 3 FTEs (full time equivalent) on cosmetics that work on such as regulatory development and planning and facilitation of market surveillance. In addition, there are several inspectors who have cosmetics as part of their market surveillance portfolio.

### *2.8.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

#### Market Surveillance

The Norwegian Food Safety Authority does risk-based market surveillance. The focus on categories of cosmetics and type of establishments changes normally for each year. For the following year we will focus on pharmacological active substances in cosmetics.

#### Cosmetovigilance system

The Norwegian Food Safety Authority has established a cosmetovigilance system. The aim is to detect undesirable effects of cosmetic products. Health personnel such as doctors, dentists, health visitors and pharmacists are obliged to report undesirable effects of cosmetics according to Regulation 27 February 2008 No 219 concerning obligation for health personnel to report suspected adverse effects of cosmetics and bodycare products. The Norwegian Institute of Public health registers and assesses the reported undesirable effects on behalf of Norwegian Food Safety Authority. In 2014 we received 105 reports..

#### Cooperation

The Norwegian Food Safety Authority and the Norwegian Environment Agency collaborate on providing information to consumers on substances in consumer products, such as cosmetics. This information is to be found on the following website, [www.erdetfarlig.no](http://www.erdetfarlig.no). It is the Norwegian Environmental Agency which operates this website and Norwegian Food Safety Authority provide with information on cosmetics.

### *2.8.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

The Norwegian Food Safety Authority focused in 2014 on cosmetic products intended for children. The labelling was controlled and overall found to be in line with the requirements.

Results on market surveillance on skin bleaching products were published in 2014. The majority of the products which were analyzed contained mercury. The highest measured concentration of mercury was 50,000 mg/kg. Several RAPEX-notifications were made.

In April 2014 a report on sunscreen products was published. UVA and UVB efficacy were analysed in 22 sunscreen products. Only one of the products contained less UVA protection than what is set in the EU recommendation (2006/647/EC). This is an improvement from previous reports on sunscreen products done by the Norwegian Food Safety Authority.

## **2.9. Detergents (Regulation (EC) 648/2004)**

### *2.9.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

The Norwegian Environment Agency

Postboks 5672 Sluppen, 7485 Trondheim

Telephone: (+47) 03400 / (+47) 73 58 05 00 - Fax: (+47) 73 58 05 01

E-mail: [post@miljodir.no](mailto:post@miljodir.no)

The Norwegian Environment Agency is one of the responsible authorities for carrying out market surveillance of detergents. Approximately one person in the Norwegian Environment Agency is working full time with market surveillance of detergents.

### *2.9.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

The Norwegian Environment Agency inspects importers, formulators/downstream users and distributors of detergents, and performs spot checks of detergents placed on the market, proactively based on risk assessment. We also register and follow up complaints (reactive), and ensure corrective actions if needed.

If there is an unacceptable risk that a detergent will cause health or environmental hazards, the Norwegian Environment Agency may impose measures to ensure reduction of risks. In example, we may decide that a detergent shall be withdrawn from the market in accordance with article 6a of the Product Control Act. We may also impose the offender to send out a public warning. Depending on the circumstances, we may report the offence to the Police.

To ensure that the detergents regulation or decisions made pursuant to this regulation are complied with, the Norwegian Environment Agency can impose coercive fines (article 22 of the regulation and article 13 of the Product Control Act).

### *2.9.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

No enforcement activities on detergents last year.

## **2.10. Fertilizers (Regulation (EC) 2003/2003 (except Article 25-28))**

### *2.10.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

The Norwegian Food Safety Authority

Felles Postmottak, P.O.Box 383

2381 Brumunddal,

Norway

Tel:+47 22 40 00 00

[postmottak@mattilsynet.no](mailto:postmottak@mattilsynet.no)

Contact person: Senior Advisor Anne Bøen, telephone 22 77 78 69,  
[anne.boen@mattilsynet.no](mailto:anne.boen@mattilsynet.no).

Resources:

Laboratory expenses (chemical analysis): 140 000 NOK.

Marked surveillance activities for mineral fertilizers in 2015 are estimated to be equivalent to 50 % of a full-time position.

#### *2.10.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

All new fertilizers must be registered prior to marketing. At present, 98 EF fertilizers are registered.

In 2015, marked surveillance activities will focus on Cd-content in the products and correct labelling of the products. Activities will include both sampling of products and audits of producers/distributors. Approximately 70 mineral fertilizer products will be tested for Cd-content. In addition, 10-15 audits of producers and distributors of mineral fertilizer will be carried out. The audits will focus on labelling requirements in Regulation (EC) 2003/2003.

#### *2.10.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

19 new EF fertilizers have been registered the last year. No EF fertilizers have been denied access to the Norwegian market. A few distributors have been contacted due to incorrect labelling of EF fertilizers.

### **2.11. Electrical and electronic products (EE-products), RoHS II (Regulation (EC) 1907/2006)**

#### *2.11.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

The Norwegian Environment Agency

Postboks 5672 Sluppen, 7485 Trondheim

Telephone: (+47) 03400 / (+47) 73 58 05 00 - Fax: (+47) 73 58 05 01

E-mail: [post@miljodir.no](mailto:post@miljodir.no)

The Norwegian Environment Agency is responsible for carrying out market surveillance on restricted substances in EE-products, labeling, CE marking and corresponding documentation. Approximately two people in the Norwegian Environment Agency are working full time with the market surveillance of EE-products.

#### *2.11.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

The Norwegian Environment Agency inspects importers, producers and distributors of EE-products, and performs spot checks of products placed on the market, proactively based on risk assessment. We also register and follow up complaints (reactive), and ensure corrective actions if needed. We collaborate with The Customs Authority, who

stops EE-products regularly at the boarder due to formal non-compliance, to prevent non-compliant products being placed on the market.

If there is detected any restricted substances in the EE-products, lack of CE-marking, lack of other required markings (i.e. name and contact address to manufacturer and importer) and/or required documentation for EE-products placed on the Norwegian market, The Norwegian Environment Agency will issue a sales or import ban (or until the documentation is in compliance).

To ensure that the EE-regulation or decisions made pursuant to this regulation are complied with, the Norwegian Environment Agency can impose coercive fines (article 22 of the regulation and article 13 of the Product Control Act). Coercive fines are not considered a penalty or punishment, but are used as a measure to ensure that the regulations or decisions made pursuant to them are complied with.

### *2.11.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

Controls of RoHS - documentation have shown no deviations from the regulation. We detected that approximately 20 % of inspected EE-products are without obligatory CE-marking and/or labeling and/or proper documentation. We issue sales ban on products without CE-marking.

## **2.12. Electrical and electronic products (EE-products), WEEE (Regulation (EC) 2012/19)**

### *2.12.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

The Norwegian Environment Agency

Postboks 5672 Sluppen,

7485 Trondheim

Telephone: (+47) 03400 / (+47) 73 58 05 00 - Fax: (+47) 73 58 05 01

E-mail: [post@miljodir.no](mailto:post@miljodir.no)

The Norwegian Environment Agency is responsible for carrying out market surveillance on the marking of EE-products with a pictogram of a “crossed out wheel bin” on EE-products. Less than one person in the Norwegian Environment Agency is working full time with this.

### *2.12.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

The Norwegian Environment Agency inspects importers, producers and distributors of EE-products, and performs spot checks of products placed on the market, proactively based on risk assessment. We also register and follow up complaints (reactive), and ensure corrective actions if needed. We collaborate with The Customs Authority, who stops EE-products at the boarder due to lack of obligatory pictogram of a “crossed out wheeled bin” on EE-products, to prevent non-compliant products being placed on the market.

If there is detected any EE-products on the Norwegian market lacking this pictogram, The Norwegian Environment Agency will issue a sales ban until the marking is in compliance.

To ensure that the EE-products are compliant with this regulation, the Norwegian Environment Agency may impose a coercive fine (article 22 of the regulation and article 13 of the Product Control Act).

*2.12.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

Spot checks of obligatory pictogram of a “crossed out wheeled bin” on EE-products have shown that approximately 10 % of the EE-products lack the pictogram. We issue sales ban on products without the required pictogram.

**2.13. Equipment and Protective Systems Intended for use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres (ATEX)**

*2.13.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

The Petroleum Safety Authority Norway (PSA)

P. O. BOX 599, 4003 Stavanger

Norway

www.ptil.no

e-mail: postboks@ptil.no

Phone: +47 51873200

PSA is the responsible market surveillance authority for this sector within PSA’s area of responsibility.

*2.13.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

The PSA pursue both proactive and reactive market surveillance activities based on a risk assessment approach.

In the event of serious incidents, for example, the PSA conducts investigations which might result in further MS activities and measures (voluntary/mandatory) within the legal framework and the risk-based approach criteria.

The PSA apply the initiating authority principle based on good practice within the machinery and PED sector. This approach has proved to be efficient and effective at meeting the objectives and requirements of the legal framework for MS.

For further explanation see point 2.21.2 – this explanation covers all the sectors within our area of responsibility.

## 2.14. **Electrical appliances and equipment under LVD**

### 2.14.1. *Responsible authority and contact details*

Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB)  
P.O Box 2014  
N-3103 Tønsberg  
Norway

Phone: +4733412500  
email: [postmottak@dsb.no](mailto:postmottak@dsb.no)

DSB is responsible for electrical equipment concerning electrical safety. Resources at our disposal is limited to a small group working with electrical products in general. We have no in-house laboratories, but have the possibility to perform some simple preliminary tests.

### 2.14.2. *Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

Market surveillance activities are performed both proactive and reactive.

A detailed plan for MS activity for 2015 will be finalised in December 2014/ January 2015 together with the local MS inspectors.

DSB is continuously monitoring and taking actions based on reports from the public and economic operators etc. A special web-based reporting system connected to our DB is used both for statistically and handling purposes.

We also participate in common Nordic and European MS campaigns.

Cooperation with the other Nordic national authorities.

As a result of the NLF the customs are reporting an increasing number of possible non-compliant electrical products.

### 2.14.3. *Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

The report for 2014 will be finalised in the beginning of next year.

## 2.15. **Electrical equipment under EMC**

### 2.15.1. *Responsible authority and contact details*

Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB)  
P.O Box 2014  
N-3103 Tønsberg  
Norway

Phone: +4733412500  
email: [postmottak@dsb.no](mailto:postmottak@dsb.no)

DSB is responsible for electrical equipment and fixed installations concerning electromagnetic compatibility. Resources at our disposal is limited to a small group working with electrical products in general. We have no in-house laboratories.

#### *2.15.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

Market surveillance activities are performed both proactive and reactive. Proactive activity are combined with MS activities for LVD. We also participate in common European MS campaigns.

Cooperation with the Norwegian Communications Authority and the other Nordic national authorities.

As a result of the NLF the customs are reporting an increasing number of possible non-compliant electrical products.

#### *2.15.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

There have been several voluntary actions by the economic operators based on reported EMC disturbances.

Some CFL-lamps were tested in 2013 and followed up in 2014.

Document control (DOC and Test reports) in conjunction with LVD MS activities.

### **2.16. Energy-using and energy-related products under Ecodesign and Energy Labelling**

#### *2.16.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE)

Contact person: Knut Knutsen

PO. Box 5091 Majorstuen, 0301 Oslo, Norway

Phone +4722959595/ +4722959233

E-post: [nve@nve.no](mailto:nve@nve.no) / [knk@nve.no](mailto:knk@nve.no)

[www.nve.no](http://www.nve.no)

Resources: Approximately 1.3 man-years are related to market surveillance in Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE). In addition NVE uses external technical experts.

#### *2.16.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

NVE is responsible MSA for the Ecodesign Directive and the Energy Labelling Directive.

Market surveillance is based on proactive or reactive surveillance. When doing proactive market controls NVE selects specific products for testing in an accredited laboratory or performs document controls. Proactive market controls are mainly carried out as document controls. Based on the results NVE can assess whether to go further with testing the actual product(s).

NVE is exploring possibilities to cooperate with other directorates being responsible for market surveillance for other relevant directives concerning the same products as NVE has the market surveillance responsibility for related to Ecodesign and Energy Labelling.

NVE participates in a Nordic cooperation – NORDSYN - (Iceland, Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway). The NORDSYN cooperation has focus on how to do market surveillance activities and sharing test results. In addition, NORDSYN measures effects as a result of market surveillance activities.

#### *2.16.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

NVE has an ongoing program for testing of products in 2014. The results from the tests have not been published in 2014.

### **2.17. Explosives for civil uses**

#### *2.17.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB)  
P.O Box 2014  
N-3103 Tønsberg  
Norway

Phone: +47 33 41 25 00  
email: [postmottak@dsb.no](mailto:postmottak@dsb.no)

DSB is the national public authority for the handling of explosives substances and pyrotechnics, including follow-up of the Seveso III directive, and has 10 full-time equivalent for its disposal in this field. DSB works in several arenas and with a broad range of preventive measures to ensure that the handling of explosives and pyrotechnics takes place without accidents, and such that explosives do not go astray or fall into the wrong hands where they may be used for criminal purposes.

DSB has a half -time equivalent dedicated to marked surveillance activities for explosives. DSB has no in-house laboratories or budget for testing explosives.

#### *2.17.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

The handling of explosives is strictly regulated with requirements concerning licences throughout the whole chain from import, production and use up to destruction.

Everyone who may lawfully handle explosives in Norway shall be listed in DSB's register. Anyone who wants to manufacture explosives, must have a licence from DSB.

All accidents associated with the use of explosives as well as burglary or attempted burglary of stocks of explosives shall be reported to DSB and the police.



DSB is monitoring accidents in connection with use of explosives, to see if the product caused any of them.

DSB inspect companies that handle explosives and in connection with this, DSB also inspect the labelling of the products and their documents.

DSB also cooperate regularly with the other Nordic authorities in questions relating to explosives and the handling of them.

*2.17.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

In 2013 DSB carried out 71 inspections with companies handling explosives, including, when possible, inspection of the labelling and documentation of the product. No product were tested or withdrawn from the market.

In written time the total for 2014 is not added up.

**2.18. Fluorinated greenhouse gases (Regulation (EC) 842/2006)**

*2.18.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

The Norwegian Environment Agency

Postboks 5672 Sluppen, 7485 Trondheim

Telephone: (+47) 03400 / (+47) 73 58 05 00 - Fax: (+47) 73 58 05 01

E-mail: [post@miljodir.no](mailto:post@miljodir.no)

The Norwegian Environment Agency is responsible for carrying out market surveillance of the regulation on Fluorinated greenhouse gases. Approximately one person in the Norwegian Environment Agency is working full time with the market surveillance of this regulation.

*2.18.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

The Norwegian Environment Agency inspects installation contractors and owners of cooling and heating devices proactively based on risk assessment. If there is detected any deviation from the regulation the Norwegian Environment Agency may impose measures to ensure that this risk is reduced.

Depending on the circumstances, we may report offences to the Police.

To ensure that the regulation or decisions made pursuant to this regulation are complied with, the Norwegian Environment Agency can impose coercive fines (article 22 of the regulation and article 13 of the Product Control Act).

*2.18.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

Inspections uncovered that 40 % of the installation contractors lacked the obligatory certification and one third did not perform obligatory and regularly leakage testing of the heating/cooling devices.

## 2.19. Lifts (Directive 1995/16/EC)

### 2.19.1. Responsible authority and contact details

Norwegian Building Authority

[www.dibk.no](http://www.dibk.no)

Mariboegate 13, 0183 Oslo, Norway

+47 22 47 56 00

0,2 FTE (full-time equivalent)

Budget: Limited to staff costs

### 2.19.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy

Lifts, safety components and lifting platforms are also under the responsibility of the Norwegian Building Authority, and the surveillance of these products is also based on the same internal procedures, that apply for the surveillance of construction products.

In addition, the Norwegian Building Authority runs a webpage on its website where every owner of lifts and lifting platforms has the obligation to register these installations in a register called NIREG, and to register all the periodic safety controls undertaken as well as all the accidents related to these installations.

The surveillance of lifts, safety components and platforms is both proactive and reactive. The proactive surveillance focuses on lifts marketed by installing companies based on proprietary lifts delivered by other companies. Particular reference shall be made to the use of risk analysis by the installer and compatibility with the quality system and risk analysis of the original manufacturer. This proactive surveillance focuses on documents control.

The reactive surveillance is based on reports from periodic safety control, and is document-based (document checks). Physical checks in conjunction with safety inspection body may be relevant.

The Norwegian Building Authority will in 2015 continue to enhance its surveillance activities of lifts.

### 2.19.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period

Plan for 2014	Description	Follow-up in 2015
Reactive surveillance	Continuous awareness and consideration of actions to be taken based on reports from safety inspections of lifts in use	Continuous activities in 2015
Proactive surveillance	No formal market surveillance on lifts has been undertaken	Directed primarily towards smaller installers and

	anywhere in Europe. It has been necessary to make initial fact-finding exercises and analysis to establish methods and target proactive surveillance to be undertaken in 2015	compliance with risk analysis requirements and quality systems of manufacturers.  Discussions on coordinated cross-border market surveillance may result in additional actions
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## 2.20. Machinery (for professional use)

### 2.20.1. Responsible authority and contact details

Norwegian Labour Inspection Authority

P.O. Box 4720 Sluppen

N-7486 Trondheim

Phone: +47 81548 222

Email: [post@arbeidstilsynet.no](mailto:post@arbeidstilsynet.no)

Salary and travelling costs, included in the total budget for Labour Inspection Authority

Available human resources: max three man years.

### 2.20.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy

The Labour Inspection Authority applies the initiating authority principle (whereby the MSA which identifies a problem with a product and is best placed to describe it attempts to resolve it during the voluntary phase across the European market, based on the spirit of cooperation among the MSAs involved). Application of this model for cooperation among MSAs is founded on good practice within the ADCO machinery and pressure equipment sectors. This approach has proved to be efficient and effective at meeting the objectives and requirements of the legal framework for MS.

### 2.20.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning

- Started examination of universal hydraulic line car, after accident, will continue 2015.
- Have followed up EU-commission decision on earth moving machinery missing FOPS/ROPS.
- Have started to follow up complaint regarding log splitter, will continue 2015.
- Participating in ADCO machinery and “Nordic machinery meeting”
- Guiding of interest organisations

## 2.21. Machinery (for professional use in the offshore petroleum industry)

### 2.21.1. Responsible authority and contact details

The Petroleum Safety Authority Norway (PSA)

P. O. BOX 599, 4003 Stavanger

Norway

www.ptil.no

e-mail: postboks@ptil.no

Phone: +47 51873200

### 2.21.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy

The PSA pursue both proactive and reactive market surveillance activities based on a risk assessment approach.

The PSAs approach is risk-based, taking into account the history of the products and economic operators, incidents, accident/investigation reports, statistics, the risks involved in product distribution, the levels of confidence and uncertainty, new versus well-established manufacturers, the quality and functioning of work processes, and so forth.

On this basis, The PSA target the right products for market surveillance (MS), decide how MS should be performed and, based on the MS results, determine how to follow up.

In the event of serious incidents, for example, we conduct investigations which might result in further MS activities and measures (voluntary/mandatory) within the legal framework and our risk-based approach criteria.

The PSA apply the initiating authority principle (whereby the MSA which identifies a problem with a product and is best placed to describe it attempts to resolve it during the voluntary phase across the European market, based on the spirit of cooperation among the MSAs involved). Application of this model for cooperation among MSAs is founded on good practice within the ADCO machinery and pressure equipment sectors. This approach has proved to be efficient and effective at meeting the objectives and requirements of the legal framework for MS.

The PSA cooperate closely with national and international MSAs. See point 1.2 regarding the national industrial product network. In addition comes bilateral cooperation between us and various MSAs, both nationally and internationally. Through our MS activities, we are developing an intelligent MS model in cooperation with other MSAs, nationally and internationally. We participate in ADCO WGs for the machinery and lead a good guidance market surveillance force and participate in a task force on standardization under the umbrella of ADCO machinery.

### *2.21.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

The PSA have pursued both proactive and reactive activities, and have been able to improve our MS model even further, particularly for proactive MS. We have also gained more experience where the initiating authority principle is concerned, which “proves” that this principle should be a recognised model for cooperation between MSAs.

The PSA have achieved satisfactory cooperation with economic operators, and our cross-border collaboration with other MSAs, including joint activities, has been successful.

Where The PSAs national MS programme for 2014 is concerned, the following outcomes are achieved:

- improved awareness among sector manufacturers of the framework for design and documentation requirements to show conformity with the machinery directive
- improved awareness among the economic operators of the legal framework, including harmonised EN standards
- improved requirements/harmonised EN standards for safe design of products (one of the manufacturers under MS took the initiative to develop a harmonised EN standard (not yet finalised), in close cooperation with the Dutch authorities
- an enhanced overview of the status for our activities in the MS programme for 2014
- better insight into the current complexity of applicable standards (no harmonised EN standards in place for products in question – one type of drilling equipment (drawworks), for example, operated with 110 different standards)
- an issue with a British manufacturer supplying machinery to Norway following an incident on the Norwegian continental shelf in 2013 was satisfactorily resolved in cooperation with the UK authorities, with the manufacturer accepting our concerns and agreed to take action to address them
- gained experience with cross-border cooperation by conducting joint proactive market surveillance activities with the authorities in other EU/EEA countries, which has shown that the initiating authority principle provides the MSAs with a good model for cooperation.

## **2.22. Machinery – (for non - professional use)**

### *2.22.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB)  
P.O Box 2014  
N-3103 Tønsberg  
Norway

Phone: +4733412500  
email: [postmottak@dsb.no](mailto:postmottak@dsb.no)

DSB is the national public authority for Machinery for non - professional use. Resources at our disposal is a half-time equivalent. DSB has no budget for e.g. testing. We have no in-house laboratories.

#### *2.22.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

Our approach to market surveillance of Machinery is risk based, and we focus on preventive measures to ensure that Machinery on the market are safe and that the economic operators recognise their responsibilities when placing products on the market. DSB cooperates to an great extent with the Norwegian Labour Inspection Authority, as they are responsible for Machinery for professional use.

DSB usually plan for one annual control of Machinery (proactive), based on risk assessments and experience with possible dangerous Machinery on the market. This control may be part of so-called multi importer audits, i.e. controls of larger importers having a wide range of consumer products in their portfolio. DSB chaired the Prosafe JA 2011 on Lawn mowers.

Reactive controls constitute however the bulk of controls in the Machinery area. These controls are mainly based on national incidents, national notifications regarding voluntary measures from economic operators, RAPEX notifications from other EEA States and concerns or complaints the authority receives from the consumers.

DSB makes frequently use of seasoned based information campaigns on the safety of Machinery for non – professional use. In 2014 we have carried out campaigns on lawn mowers and car jacks. These campaigns are distributed via social medium as Twitter and Facebook. Information on the safety of Machinery is also to be found on [www.sikkerhverdag.no](http://www.sikkerhverdag.no).

For 2015 we plan to focus on Machinery (proactive), however the detailed planning remains.

#### *2.22.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

In 2014, we carried out five proactive controls (lawnmowers), as part of Prosafe JA 2011. One robot lawn mower was withdrawn from the Norwegian market, for two other lawn mowers corrective actions were taken by the economic operators. Furthermore, three reactive controls on inter alia car jacks and chain saws were carried out the same year. The reactive controls are mainly follow up of RAPEX notifications from other EEA States. In most of these cases, DSB concluded after having assessed the cases, that corrective measures taken by the economic operators were sufficient and no further follow up from the authorities were needed.

### **2.23. Marine equipment**

#### *2.23.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

The Norwegian Maritime Authority (NMA)

PO Box 2222, N-5509 Haugesund, Norway

e-mail: [post@sjofartsdir.no](mailto:post@sjofartsdir.no)

Phone: + 47 52 74 50 00, Fax: + 47 52 74 50 01

In Norway certification of Marine equipment is done by Technical Control Body (TKO) Producers of Marine equipment contact the TKO in order to get the Marine equipment approved. The NMA is responsible to observe and audit that TKO performs its duty in accordance with the regulations and standards. In addition the NMA is responsible for participate during test of Marine equipment. In addition The NMA has a responsibility to follow-up if a complaint or concern has been reported.

The NMA has an Audit department responsible to follow up the TKO. All inspectors in NMA has a responsibility in connection with test of Marine Equipment.

The Norwegian Communications Authority (Nkom) has a limited responsibility within the area of marine equipment. Nkom regulates trade and implements regulations only for radio equipment that falls under the Marine equipment directive. Nkom's contact details and budget can be found in chapter 2.32.

#### *2.23.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

The Norwegian Maritime Authority (NMA) has procedures established in order to specify NMA's responsibility related to Marine equipment. The procedures are divided in three:

- Procedures related to observe the job done by TKO. The main objective of the observation is to verify that the TKO has a quality system in accordance with NS-EN ISO 9001.
- Procedures related to observe tests of Marine equipment on new buildings and re-buildings.
- The NMA has procedures in order to handle complaints/concerns. Reported cases will be followed up.

The Norwegian Communications Authority (Nkom) regulates trade and implements regulations for radio equipment on the Norwegian market that falls under the Marine equipment directive (MED). Nkom ensures that products placed on the market comply with basic requirements to electrical safety, electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and effective frequency use, and that the equipment is safe to use. This includes performing market surveillance where equipment is collected from the market and administrative and technical checks are done. Nkom coordinates its market surveillance work with the Norwegian Maritime Authority ([www.sjofartsdir.no](http://www.sjofartsdir.no)).

Nkom also participate in relevant international groups such as and in standardisation on national, European and international level. The goal with the participation is to keep updated on relevant standards and to influence the development of standards within areas of special interest for Norway.

#### *2.23.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning*

The NMA has an Audit department that is responsible to follow up the TKO. Plans are made every year. Reports with findings are documented in the Control Database.

During newbuilding and re-building inspections procedures state that Marine equipment must be observed tested by the NMA. Findings are reported in the Control Database.

In addition the NMA has several competence forums. The forums receives reports/complaints and advice follow-up.

Nkom participated in CEPT, ITU, IMO and in international standardization meetings.

No radio equipment that falls under MED was checked during this period in accordance with Nkoms risk based plan for marked surveillance.

#### **2.24. Measuring instruments, Non-automatic weighing instruments and Pre-packaged products**

##### *2.24.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

Norwegian Metrology Service

Postboks 170

2027 Kjeller

Norway

e-mail: [postmottak@justervesenet.no](mailto:postmottak@justervesenet.no)

Contact person:

Eli Mogstad Ranger

Head of section,

Development and regulations,

Norwegian Metrology Service

Direct e-mail: [emr@justervesenet.no](mailto:emr@justervesenet.no)

The marked surveillance is organized as projects, carried out by specialists in the department for inspection in legal metrology. The activity is incorporated in the working plans for each year.

##### *2.24.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

General plans/strategy and procedures for marked surveillance will be developed during 2015.

##### *2.24.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning*

Norwegian Metrology Service have performed marked surveillance in the area of heat meters, exhaust gas analyses and taximeters in previous periods, and have in the area of heat meters found non-conformities that will be followed up during 2015.



## 2.25. Medical devices

### 2.25.1. Responsible authority and contact details

The Directorate of Health is responsible for medical devices, *except* electrical medical devices

Norwegian Directorate of Health

Department of Medical Devices and Medicinal Products

Universitetsgata 2

P.O. Box 7000 St. Olavsplass

NO-0130 Oslo

Norway

[medisinsk.utstyr@helsedir.no](mailto:medisinsk.utstyr@helsedir.no)

The staff resources allocated to market surveillance activities consists of a total of seven full time staff positions.

The Directorate for Civil Protection is responsible for electrical medical devices, systems and accessories.

Directorate for Civil Protection

Rambergveien 9

3115 Tønsberg

Norway

[postmottak@dsb.no](mailto:postmottak@dsb.no)

Resources are limited to a small group working with safety of electrical medical devices in hospitals. No in-house laboratories.

### 2.25.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy

The procedures for market surveillance activities within the medical device sector are based on the EU guidance available from the EU Commission, known as MEDDEVs.

Procedures for registration and follow-up of complaints include electronic registration and procedures to review and identify appropriate actions.

The Norwegian Directorate of Health participates in all the relevant EU Commission Working Groups for medical devices, specifically the Compliance and Enforcement Group (COEN) for market surveillance and the Vigilance Working Group for adverse event/incident reporting.

The European system for the notification and evaluation of incidents and Field Safety Corrective Actions (FSCA) involving medical devices, known as the Medical Device Vigilance System, is implemented into national procedures for monitoring of incidents.

An EU Guidance document for market surveillance activities is under development by COEN, outlining guidance for a risk based approach accompanied by procedures and criteria for priorities and activities.

The strategy to be followed for 2015 is based on same mentioned principles.

For 2015, the Norwegian Directorate of Health will also participate in the project Joint Action 5 (Medical Devices).

The Norwegian Directorate of Health participates in a Nordic cooperation group where meetings are held annually.

In addition, the Norwegian Directorate of Health cooperates with the national customs authorities on a case-by-case basis.

The Directorate for Civil Protection's markets surveillance activities are performed mainly reactive, based on reports from accidents through national reporting system and reports from economical operators or other national authorities through the Vigilance system for medical devices. Proactive activity is performed by system auditing of economical operators.

Cooperation between the Directorate for Health and the Directorate for Civil Protection.

#### *2.25.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

Activities were carried out in all areas described in the previous sectoral national market surveillance programme. The areas covered were medical device sold over-the-counter, self-test IVD medical devices sold over-the-counter, importers/distributors, medical device sample testing, IVD medical devices. Several products were monitored based on complaints and/or incidents.

The Directorate for Civil Protection has no report available for 2014.

### **2.26. Motor vehicles**

#### *2.26.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

Norwegian Public Roads Administration

Postal address: Statens vegvesen Vegdirektoratet, Postboks 8142 Dep, 0033 Oslo

Office address: Brynsengfaret 6A, Oslo

Telephone: +47 91502030

E-mail: [firmapost@vegvesen.no](mailto:firmapost@vegvesen.no)

#### *2.26.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

Market surveillance of motor vehicles and equipment mainly take place in a reactive way, bases on incoming complaints. When it is detected that unsafe or non-compliant

products are sold from a Norwegian retailer, this retailer will be contacted. Unsafe products will be reported to the Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB) for further reporting through the RAPEX-system. Unsafe product sold online from abroad will as far as possible be treated in the same way. Usually the economic operators take voluntary measures to secure safety of their product, but we also ensure corrective actions if needed.

In order to secure proper labelling on tyres we supervise tyre and vehicle suppliers in Norway (proactive) to ensure that they fulfil their responsibilities due to regulation (EC) No 1222/2009. To ensure that the regulation on tyre labelling are complied with we can impose coercive fines and violation charges. The same sanctions can be used to ensure proper energy labelling of new passenger cars.

### *2.26.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning*

In 2014 Norwegian Public Roads Administration carried out 124 proactive and reactive supervisions on tyre labelling and 129 proactive supervisions on energy labelling of new passenger cars. We treated 158 notifications concerning motor vehicles and equipment for such vehicles through the RAPEX-system, and approximately 30 business applications in 2014. There have been several voluntary actions by the economic operators based on complaints concerning vehicles and equipment.

## **2.27. Packaging (Regulation (EC) 94/62)**

### *2.27.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

The Norwegian Environment Agency

Postboks 5672 Sluppen, 7485 Trondheim

Telephone: (+47) 03400 / (+47) 73 58 05 00 - Fax: (+47) 73 58 05 01

E-mail: [post@miljodir.no](mailto:post@miljodir.no)

The Norwegian Environment Agency is responsible for carrying out market surveillance on heavy metals in packaging. Less than one person in the Norwegian Environment Agency is working full time with this.

### *2.27.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

The Norwegian Environment Agency performs spot checks of packaging placed on the market, proactively based on risk assessment. We use an XRF to screen the packaging for heavy metals.

If there are detected any non-compliant packaging, the Norwegian Environment Agency will consider if there are any unacceptable risks with the packaging that will cause health or environmental hazards. Depending on the outcome, we may impose measures to ensure that risk is reduced, by for instance decide that the packaging shall be withdrawn from the market, or render the product harmless in accordance with article 6a of the Product Control Act.

To ensure that packaging are compliant with this regulation, the Norwegian Environment Agency may impose a coercive fine (article 22 of the regulation and article 13 of the Product Control Act).

*2.27.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

Spot checks performed by the Norwegian Environment Agency has not shown any deviations from the regulation.

**2.28. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) (Regulation (EC) 850/2004)**

*2.28.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

The Norwegian Environment Agency

Postboks 5672 Sluppen, 7485 Trondheim

Telephone: (+47) 03400 / (+47) 73 58 05 00 - Fax: (+47) 73 58 05 01

E-mail: [post@miljodir.no](mailto:post@miljodir.no)

The Norwegian Environment Agency is responsible for carrying out market surveillance of POPs. We have an XRF instrument for screening/detection of halogen-containing substances in articles, but will always confirm results by sending samples of articles to an external accredited laboratory, since we do not have an in-house laboratory.

Approximately one person in the Norwegian Environment Agency is working full time with market surveillance of POPs.

*2.28.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

The Norwegian Environment Agency inspects importers and suppliers/distributors of mainly articles that may contain POPs. We perform spot checks of articles placed on the market, proactively based on risk assessment. We also register and follow up complaints (reactive), and ensure corrective actions if needed.

If there is detected any POPs in articles placed on the Norwegian market, The Norwegian Environment Agency will issue a sales ban. If there is an unacceptable risk that a product will cause health or environmental hazards, the Norwegian Environment Agency can impose measures to ensure that this risk is reduced, by for instance decide that the articles shall be withdrawn from the market, or render the article harmless in accordance with article 6a of the Product Control Act.

We may also impose the offender to send out a public warning. Depending on the circumstances, we may report the offence to the Police.

To ensure that the POPs regulation or decisions made pursuant to this regulation are complied with, the Norwegian Environment Agency can impose coercive fines (article 22 of the regulation and article 13 of the Product Control Act).

*2.28.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

Most of the checked articles comply with the POPs regulation. Approximately five percent of contained short-chained chlorinated paraffin's (SCCP) above the limits in the regulation. Inspections of importers/producers of articles show that almost 90 % have

few mechanisms/lack of documentation to ensure that the articles they import/produce do not contain any POPs.

## 2.29. Personal protective equipment (for non-professional use)

### 2.29.1. Responsible authority and contact details

Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB)  
P.O Box 2014  
N-3103 Tønsberg  
Norway

Phone: +4733412500  
email: [postmottak@dsb.no](mailto:postmottak@dsb.no)

DSB is the national public authority for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for non-professional use. Resources at our disposal is a half-time equivalent. DSB has no budget for e.g. testing. We have no in-house laboratories.

### 2.29.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy

Our approach to market surveillance of PPE is risk based, and we focus on preventive measures to ensure that PPEs on the market are safe and that the economic operators recognise their responsibilities when placing products on the market. DSB cooperates to an great extent with the Norwegian Labour Inspection Authority, as they are responsible for PPEs for professional use and for use in a place of work.

DSB usually plan for one annual control of PPE (proactive), based on risk assessments and experience with possible dangerous PPEs on the market. This control may be part of so-called multi importer audits, i.e. controls of larger importers having a wide range of consumer products in their portfolio. As DSB is also responsible for the safety of consumer services, PPEs (e.g. climbing equipment, and helmets) may be part of our surveillance of consumer services. DSB has attended Prosafe Joint Actions for PPEs.

Reactive controls constitute however the bulk of controls in the PPE area. These controls are mainly based on national incidents, national notifications regarding voluntary measures from economic operators, RAPEX notifications from other EEA States and concerns or complaints the authority receives from the consumers.

DSB makes frequently use of seasoned based information campaigns on the safety of PPEs for non-professional use, e.g. for safety vests during summer. These campaigns are distributed via social medium as Twitter and Facebook. Information on the safety of PPEs is also to be found on [www.sikkerhverdag.no](http://www.sikkerhverdag.no).

DSB takes part in a Nordic cooperation which meets twice a year to discuss issues concerning PPE. The group exchange experiences on market surveillance and legal issues and discuss action points from the EU PPE Working group and Adco meetings.

For 2015 we plan to focus on PPE (proactive), however the detailed planning remains.

### *2.29.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

In 2014, we carried out approximately 10 reactive controls on PPE for non-professional use, covering products such as bicycle helmets, sunglasses, goggles and mountaineering equipment. For most of the controls, DSB concluded after having assessed the cases, that corrective measures taken by the economic operators were sufficient and no further follow up from the authorities were needed.

As a follow up to decisions made by the customs to suspend the release of products checked at the border, DSB has decided to prohibit inter alia some batches of sunglasses and goggles to be placed on the market, on the reason that it did not comply with the legislation.

Some of the controls of PPEs are still ongoing and the results are not ready yet.

## **2.30. Personal protective equipment (for professional use)**

### *2.30.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

Norwegian Labour Inspection Authority

P.O. Box 4720 Sluppen

N-7486 Trondheim

Phone: +47 81548 222

Email: [post@arbeidstilsynet.no](mailto:post@arbeidstilsynet.no)

Salary and travelling costs, included in the total budget for Labour Inspection Authority

Available Human resources: max three man years.

### *2.30.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

The Labour Inspection Authority cooperates to a great extent with the Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB). DSB is the national public authority for Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for non-professional use.

### *2.30.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning*

- Market surveillance campaign on “bumper caps” by checking documentation. Risk assessment based campaign.
- Participating in ADCO PPE and in “Nordic PPE” meetings twice a year.
- Guiding of interest organisations

## **2.31. Pyrotechnics**

### *2.31.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB)

P.O Box 2014

N-3103 Tønsberg

Norway

Phone: +47 33 41 25 00  
email: postmottak@dsb.no

DSB is the national public authority for the handling of explosives substances and pyrotechnics. DSB works in several arenas and with a broad range of preventive measures to ensure that the handling of explosives and pyrotechnics takes place without accidents, and has a half-time equivalent dedicated to marked surveillance activities for pyrotechnics. DSB has no in-house laboratories, but has an agreement with SP Fire Research. SP Fire Research carries out function tests on fireworks on behalf for DSB.

### *2.31.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

DSB has an overview of all the importers and distributors of pyrotechnic articles to Norway. In October / November when the importers and distributors have filled up their storages, SP Fire Research visits them, every year, and pick out a representative sample of firework and inspect the documentation, carry out a visual inspection of the product and carry out function tests on the fireworks.

Fireworks may only be sold to private individuals between 27 and 31 of December. During this period the fire brigade inspect the sales outlets and they also carry out an visual inspection and check of the labelling of the fireworks.

DSB is monitoring accidents in connection with use of fireworks, to see if the product caused any of them.

DSB has an annual meeting with the importers/distributors of fireworks to, among other things, discuss the result of the function tests and accidents with fireworks.

DSB attended Prosafe Joint Actions 2011 for fireworks, and will attend the new Joint Action 2014 that most likely also will include fireworks.

DSB also cooperate regularly with the other Nordic authorities in questions relating to safe pyrotechnical articles and the handling of them

### *2.31.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

All the above-mentioned activities have been carried out in 2014. There are still fireworks approved according to former national legislation on the marked in Norway. About 10% of these failed the function tests and were withdrawn from the marked in 2013. In written time DSB has not received the results from the tests in 2014.

In connection with the Prosafe Joint Action 2011, DSB picked out eight CE marked product from two importers for testing in 2013. Two product failed the testes and were withdrawn from the marked in 2014.

## **2.32. Radio and telecom equipment under RTTE**

### *2.32.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

The Norwegian Communications Authority (Nkom) (formerly the Norwegian Post and Telecommunications Authority)

Postbox 93

4791 Lillesand

NORWAY

+47 22 82 46 00

[firmapost@nkom.no](mailto:firmapost@nkom.no)

[www.nkom.no](http://www.nkom.no)

Nkom allocates approximately 4 full-time equivalent resources for market surveillance tasks. The budget for performing measurements on equipment is 220 000 Euro for 2015. An external accredited laboratory is used for performing measurements on the equipment.

### *2.32.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

The Norwegian Communications Authority (Nkom) regulates trade and implements regulations for radio and telecommunications terminal equipment on the Norwegian market. Nkom ensures that products that are placed on the market comply with basic requirements to electrical safety, electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and effective frequency use, and that the equipment is safe to use. This includes performing market surveillance where equipment is collected from the market and administrative and technical checks are done.

Nkom coordinates its market surveillance work with the Directorate for Civil Protection ([www.dsb.no](http://www.dsb.no)).

Proactive market surveillance actions are based on a risk evaluation. Participation in European common campaigns is prioritized.

Nkom also participates in relevant international cooperation such as R&TTE ADCO, EMC ADCO, Nordic Market Surveillance Group and in standardisation on national, European and international level. The goal with the participation is to keep updated on relevant standards and to influence the development of standards within areas of special interest for Norway.

### *2.32.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

In 2014 the Norwegian Communications Authority (Nkom) participated in the R&TTE ADCO campaign on mobile telephone repeaters. The result of the campaign was that 17 mobile telephone repeater models were removed from the Norwegian market.

Other product types that was assessed in 2014 were 7 wireless smoke detector systems, 4 mobile phones, 2 types of PLT (Power Line Telecommunication) equipment, 2 types of Professional Mobile Radio (PMR), 2 types of wireless weather stations, 1 type of Personal Locator Beacon (PLB) and 1 type of wireless video equipment.

In 2014 Nkom participated in 3 R&TTE ADCO meetings, 2 EMC ADCO meetings and 1 meeting in the Nordic Market Surveillance Group.

Nkom did participate in standardization meetings in the areas of EMC, radio and safety on national, European and global level.



## 2.33. REACH, Substances in articles (Regulation (EC) 1907/2006)

### 2.33.1. *Responsible authority and contact details*

The Norwegian Environment Agency

Postboks 5672 Sluppen, 7485 Trondheim

Telephone: (+47) 03400 / (+47) 73 58 05 00 - Fax: (+47) 73 58 05 01

E-mail: [post@miljodir.no](mailto:post@miljodir.no)

The Norwegian Environment Agency is responsible authority for carrying out market surveillance of restricted substances in articles, mainly articles for consumer use. We have an XRF instrument for screening/detection of restricted substances in articles, but will always confirm result by sending samples of articles to an external accredited laboratory, since we do not have an in-house laboratory. Approximately three people in the Norwegian Environment Agency are working full time with market surveillance of substances in articles.

### 2.33.2. *Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

The Norwegian Environment Agency inspects importers and suppliers/distributors of articles, that may contain restricted and/or SVHC substances. We perform spot checks of products placed on the market, proactively based on risk assessment. We also register and follow up complaints (reactive), and ensure corrective actions if needed.

If there is detected any restricted or banned substances in articles placed on the Norwegian market, The Norwegian Environment Agency will issue a sales ban. If there is an unacceptable risk that an article will cause health or environmental hazards, the Norwegian Environment Agency can impose measures to ensure that this risk is reduced, by for instance decide that the article shall be withdrawn from the market, or render the article harmless in accordance with article 6a of the Product Control Act.

We may also impose the offender to send out a public warning. Depending on the circumstances, and we may report the offence to the Police.

To ensure that the REACH regulation or decisions made pursuant to this regulation are complied with, the Norwegian Environment Agency can impose coercive fines (article 22 of the regulation and article 13 of the Product Control Act). A coercive fine can be imposed on any kind of offences. Coercive fines are not considered a penalty or punishment, but are used as a measure to ensure that the regulations or decisions made pursuant to them are complied with.

### 2.33.3. *Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

Most of the articles controlled complies with the regulation, but approximately two percent contained restricted substances above the limits in the regulation. Inspection of companies show that approximately 80 % have few mechanisms/lack of documentation to ensure that the articles they import/produce do not contain any hazardous substances according to the regulation. We have also followed up notifications from RAPEX, national notifications from companies that detect illegal substances in articles, customer complaints, and tips from consumers/other inspectorates.

## 2.34. Recreational craft

### 2.34.1. Responsible authority and contact details

The Norwegian Maritime Authority (NMD)

PO Box 2222, N-5509 Haugesund, Norway

e-mail: [post@sjofartsdir.no](mailto:post@sjofartsdir.no)

Phone: + 47 52 74 50 00, Fax: + 47 52 74 50 01

The authority is responsible for the surveillance of recreational craft.

### 2.34.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy

The Norwegian Maritime Authority bases its market surveillance of recreational craft through general inspection. Apart from this, NMD base the inspections on tips from industry, consumers and the results of the market surveillance. Such inspections are based on a free professional judgment.

NMD has a close cooperation with customs authorities. If NMD suspect that a company imports wrong products this firm will be monitored specifically.

Norway has a very large proportion of pleasure craft. It is therefore a challenging task to find trends and individual cases. NMD has started on a three-phase inspection method. Phase 1 is intended to conduct large amounts of inspections on boat shows. Phase 2 is intended for cases where we find indications that something needs further investigation. Phase 3 is in reality a revision of an importer or manufacturer.

### 2.34.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period

NMD planned and conducted several marked inspections of recreational crafts in 2014. This control consisted of visits and inspections on the largest recreational craft fairs in the country. 35 boat models were examined closer. NMD also receives a large number of tips and reports of concern during the year. These are individually assessed and serve as the basis for further investigations. We have several cases where it has been adopted import bans and restrictions based on these cases.

## 2.35. Simple pressure vessels and pressure equipment

### 2.35.1. Responsible authority and contact details

Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB)

P.O Box 2014

N-3103 Tønsberg

Norway

Phone: +4733412500

email: [postmottak@dsb.no](mailto:postmottak@dsb.no)

The Petroleum Safety Authority Norway (PSA)

P. O. BOX 599, 4003 Stavanger

Norway

www.ptil.no

e-mail: postboks@ptil.no

Phone: +47 51873200

DSB and the Petroleum Safety Authority (PSA) are the national public authorities for the Pressure Equipment Directive (PED).

DSB is the national public authority for the Simple Pressure Vessels Directive (SPVD).

Resources at DSB's disposal is a full-time equivalent. DSB has no budget for e.g. testing or no in-house laboratories.

The PSA is the responsible market surveillance authority for the this sector within PSA's area of responsibility.

#### *2.35.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

DSB's approach to market surveillance of Pressure Equipment is risk based, and we focus on preventive measures to ensure that Pressure Equipment on the market are safe and that the economic operators recognise their responsibilities when placing products on the market. DSB cooperates to an great extent with the Petroleum Safety Authority, as they are responsible for Pressure Equipment Directive as well.

DSB usually plan annual control of Pressure Equipment (proactive), based on risk assessments and experience with possible dangerous Pressure Equipment on the market. This control may be part of so-called multi importers/producers controls, i.e. controls of larger importers and other economic operators.

Reactive controls constitute however the bulk of controls in the Pressure Equipment area. These controls are mainly based on national incidents, national notifications regarding voluntary measures from economic operators, RAPEX notifications from other EEA States and concerns or complaints the authority receives from the consumers/public.

We also apply the initiating authority principle (whereby the MSA which identifies a problem with a product and is best placed to describe it attempts to resolve it during the voluntary phase across the European market, based on the spirit of cooperation among the MSAs involved).

Application of this model for cooperation among MSAs is founded on good practice within the ADCO machinery and pressure equipment sectors. This approach has proved to be efficient and effective at meeting the objectives and requirements of the legal framework for MS.

We cooperate closely with national and international MSAs. See point 1.2 regarding the national industrial product network.

For 2015 DSB plan to work with both proactive and reactive controls.

The PSA pursue both proactive and reactive market surveillance activities based on a risk assessment approach.

In the event of serious incidents, for example, we conduct investigations which might result in further MS activities and measures (voluntary/mandatory) within the legal framework and our risk-based approach criteria.

The PSA apply the initiating authority principle based on good practice within the machinery and PED sector. This approach has proved to be efficient and effective at meeting the objectives and requirements of the legal framework for MS.

For further explanation see point 2.21.2 – this explanation covers all the sectors within PSA's area of responsibility.

### *2.35.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

In 2014, DSB carried out one reactive control (complaint) on Pressure Equipment (heat pumps) which resulted in the withdrawal of several high-risk industrial assemblies.

DSB has also carried out several controls in order to determine compliance with PED for the pressure equipment used/owned by operators undergone DSBs consents regime.

Where the PSA has looked at products subject to the Machinery Directive which are also covered by PED, the PSA has checked compliance (documentation check) with that directive at the same time.

## **2.36. Textile labelling**

### *2.36.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

Responsible authority: The Norwegian Consumer Ombudsman (NCO)

Contact person: senior legal adviser Miriam Karlsen, email: [mfk@forbrukerombudet.no](mailto:mfk@forbrukerombudet.no), phone: +47 45 49 00 29

The NCO has one staff member working part time with textile labelling, investigating incoming complaints regarding misleading and/or insufficient labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products. The NCO has no in-house laboratory or similar technical means.

### *2.36.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

The NCO determines its enforcement priorities based on incoming complaints.

### *2.36.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

In the previous planning period the NCO addressed lack of marking of fibre composition of clothing in sales catalogues. As a result of our action the sales catalogues now contains the necessary information.

## **2.37. Toys (Regulation 2009/48/EC changed by 2012/7/EC)**

### *2.37.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

The Norwegian Environment Agency

Postboks 5672 Sluppen, 7485 Trondheim

Telephone: (+47) 03400 / (+47) 73 58 05 00 - Fax: (+47) 73 58 05 01

E-mail: [post@miljodir.no](mailto:post@miljodir.no)

The Norwegian Environment Agency is the responsible authority for chemical/environmental properties of toys. We have an XRF instrument for screening/detection of hazardous substances in toys, but will always confirm screening results by sending toys to an external accredited laboratory, since we do not have an in-house laboratory. Approximately three people in the Norwegian Environment Agency are working full time with market surveillance of toys.

### *2.37.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

The Norwegian Environment Agency inspects importers and suppliers/distributors of toys, and performs spot checks of products placed on the market, proactively based on risk assessment of the companies and the products they import. We also register and follow up complaints (reactive), and ensure corrective actions if needed. We collaborate with The Customs Authority, which stops goods regularly at the border due to formal non-compliance or suspicion of counterfeit products, to prevent non-compliant products being placed on the market.

The Norwegian Environment Agency also cooperates with the Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB), the responsible authority for physical/mechanical, thermal and flammable properties of toys. Together we have arranged seminars for importers of toys, with a focus on importer`s responsibilities when placing toys on the market. We also conduct some inspections together.

If there is detected any restricted or banned substances in toys placed on the Norwegian market, The Norwegian Environment Agency will issue a sales ban, and will consider withdrawal/recall of product(s) according to RAPEX guidelines. We may also impose the offender to send out a public warning. Depending on the circumstances, we may report the offence to the Police. If the proper documentation is not in order, we decide an import or sales ban until the documentation is in compliance.

To ensure that the Toy Safety regulation or decisions made pursuant to this regulation are complied with, the Norwegian Environment Agency may impose coercive fines (article 22 of the regulation and article 13 of the Product Control Act). A coercive fine can be imposed on any kind of offences. Coercive fines are not considered a penalty or

punishment but are used as a measure to ensure that the regulations or decisions made pursuant to them are complied with.

The Norwegian Environment Agency can decide to ban production, import, placing on the market and use of products in accordance with article 4 of the Product Control Act when this is necessary to prevent that the products cause health or environmental hazards. In addition, a temporary ban on production, import, placing on the market and use can be imposed in some special cases as stipulated in the Product Control Act, article 6.

If there is an unacceptable risk that a product will cause health or environmental hazards, the Norwegian Environment Agency can impose measures to ensure that this risk is reduced, by for instance decide that the products shall be withdrawn from the market, or render the product harmless in accordance with article 6a of the Product Control Act.

### *2.37.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

Spot checks of toys show that they mostly comply with the regulation. Approximately 15 % of the toys were lacking CE-marking, especially those detained by customs. Inspections indicate that larger companies with well-known brands have good control/management systems for ensuring safe toys being placed on the market. Smaller companies importing directly from Asia had few mechanisms and lack of documentation control to ensure that imported toys are safe, and do not contain hazardous substances.

The Norwegian Environment Agency participates in a Joint action project on Toys, which started in 2014 and is coordinated by Prosafe.

We also followed up RAPEX-notifications and national notifications from companies who have detected non-compliant toys.

## **2.38. Toys (physical/mechanical, thermal and flammable properties)**

### *2.38.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB)  
P.O Box 2014  
N-3103 Tønsberg  
Norway

Phone: +4733412500  
email: [postmottak@dsb.no](mailto:postmottak@dsb.no)

DSB is the national public authority for toys as concerns their physical/mechanical, thermal and flammable properties. Resources at our disposal is a full-time equivalent. DSB has no budget for e.g. testing. We have no in-house laboratories.

### *2.38.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

DSB works in several arenas and with a range of preventive measures to ensure that toys on the market are safe and that the economic operators recognise their responsibilities when placing products on the market. DSB cooperates to an great extent with the

Norwegian Environment Agency, as they are responsible for environmentally properties of toys.

DSB usually plan for one annual comprehensive control of toys (proactive), based on risk assessments and experience with possible dangerous toys on the market. Toys are also part of so-called multi importer audits, i.e. controls of larger importers having a wide range of consumer products in their portfolio. Furthermore, DSB has for several years attended Prosafe Joint Actions for toys.

Reactive controls constitute however the bulk of controls in the toys area. These controls are mainly based on national incidents, national notifications regarding voluntary measures from economic operators, RAPEX notifications from other EEA States and concerns or complaints the authority receives from the consumers.

DSB makes frequently use of information campaigns on the safety of toys. These may be seasoned based as e.g. Christmas campaigns and Halloween campaigns, and are distributed via social medium as Twitter and Facebook. Information on the safety of toys is also to be found on [www.sikkerhverdag.no](http://www.sikkerhverdag.no).

DSB has during the last decade, in cooperation with the Norwegian Environment Agency, arranged several seminars for the importers of toys, focusing on their responsibilities when placing toys on the market.

Toys are also on the agenda of a Nordic Product Safety Forum – a forum between the five Nordic States which meets annually to exchange inter alia plans for market surveillance.

For 2015 DSB plan to arrange a seminar for importers (importers of toys included) with focus on internal control and the obligations of importers when placing products on the market. DSB also plans to cover toys as part of our surveillance of so-called multi-importers.

### *2.38.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

In 2014, DSB carried out 1 proactive control and 14 reactive controls on toys. The reactive controls include in particular soft toys and electrical properties and small parts in toys. These controls are mainly performed as a follow up of RAPEX notifications and national notifications regarding voluntary measures from economic operators. Some controls are performed as a follow up to decisions made by the customs to suspend the release of products checked at the border. In some of the cases DSB decided to prohibit the toys be placed on the market, on the reason that it did not comply with the legislation.

## **2.39. Transportable pressure equipment**

### *2.39.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

The responsible authority is the Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB)

Street address: Rambergveien 9, N-3115, Tønsberg, Norway

Post address: Box 2014, N-3103, Tønsberg, Norway

Telephone: +47 33412500

E-mail: [postmottak@dsb.no](mailto:postmottak@dsb.no)

Supervision, including surveillance activity, on transportable pressure equipment is performed by the unit on industrial and transport safety, which consist of about 20 officers. No single officer is fully dedicated to this directive.

### *2.39.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

For the equipment covered by this directive, it is mandatory with a formal certification of each item before entering market or put into use. Larger items like tanks are most commonly built one by one according to each customer's specification and never enter a "market". All refillable transportable pressure equipment is required to be subject to periodic inspections. All equipment covered by the TPED directive shall be assessed or reassessed for conformity (with ADR/RID/ADN) and be marked with a Pi.

The bodies which is authorized to perform the inspections, certifications and conformity assessments is subject to a formal procedure of accreditation, notification and subsequent monitoring by the market surveillance authority. At present we have no such notified bodies in Norway, but at least two bodies is in the process of accreditation and may ask for notification in 2015. DSB will then have the task to notify the bodies to the European Commission and monitor their activity.

Supervision on safety issues regarding transportable pressure equipment takes place frequently in more general audits and checks on the subjects of store and handling of hazardous materials and the transport of dangerous goods as such subjects often includes transportable pressure equipment. The directorate also take attentions to all serious accident involving such equipment (DSB monitor all accidents and incident involving hazardous materials in Norway). This sometimes involves cooperation with the Police and the Labour Inspection Authority.

### *2.39.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning period*

As we have no appointed bodies, no certifications or inspections were performed by Norwegian bodies. At present, Norwegian transportable pressure equipment will have to be certified and checked by bodies notified by other member states. Transportable pressure equipment are subject to Norwegian supervision activity covering hazmat activity in general, such as when DSB performs audit on companies and when the Police or Public Road Authority performs roadside checks on the transport of goods. 600-800 such roadside checks is performed each year.

## **2.40. Tyre labelling**

### *2.40.1. Responsible authority and contact details*

Norwegian Public Roads Administration

Kristin Wold

Postal address: Statens vegvesen Vegdirektoratet, Postboks 8142 Dep, 0033 Oslo

Office address: Brynsengfaret 6A, Oslo

Telephone: +47 91502030/+47 22073741

E-mail: [firmapost@vegvesen.no](mailto:firmapost@vegvesen.no) / [kristin.wold@vegvesen.no](mailto:kristin.wold@vegvesen.no)



#### *2.40.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

In order to secure proper labelling on tyres Norwegian Public Roads Administration supervise tyre and vehicle suppliers in Norway (proactive) to ensure that they fulfill their responsibilities due to regulation (EC) No 1222/2009. To ensure that the regulation on tyre labelling are complied with we can impose coercive fines and violation charges.

#### *2.40.3. Report from activities carried out under the previous planning*

In 2014 Norwegian Public Roads Administration carried out 124 proactive and reactive supervisions on tyre labelling and 129 proactive supervisions on energy labelling of new passenger cars.

## Reference list of product sectors

Product sectors	Relevant legislation <sup>1 2</sup>
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
2. Cosmetics	Regulation (EC) 1223/2009
3. Toys	Directive 2009/48/EC
4. Personal protective equipment	Directive 89/686/EEC
5. Construction products	Regulation (EU) 305/2011
6. Aerosol dispensers	Directive 75/324/EEC,
7. Simple pressure vessels and Pressure equipment	Directives 2009/105/EC and 97/23/EC
8. Transportable pressure equipment	Directive 2010/35/EU
9. Machinery	Directive 2006/42/EC
10. Lifts	Directive 1995/16/EC
11. Cableways	Directive 2000/9/EC
12. Noise emissions for outdoor equipment	Directive 2000/14/EC
13. Equipment and Protective Systems Intended for use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres	Directive 1994/9/EC
14. Pyrotechnics	Directive 2007/23/EC
15. Explosives for civil uses	Directive 93/15/EEC
16. Appliances burning gaseous fuels	Directive 2009/142/EC
17. Measuring instruments, Non-automatic weighing instruments and Pre-packaged products	Directives 2004/22/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2007/45/EC
18. Electrical equipment under EMC	Directive 2004/108/EC
19. Radio and telecom equipment under RTTE	Directive 1999/5/EC
20. Electrical appliances and equipment under LVD	Directive 2006/95/EC
21. Electrical and electronic equipment under RoHS and WEEE and batteries	Directives 2011/65/EU, 2002/96/EC and 2006/66/EC
22./A Chemical substances under REACH and Classification and Labelling Regulations	Regulations (EC) 1907/2006 and 1272/2008/EC
22. /B Other chemicals (Detergents, Paints, Persistent Organic Pollutants, Fluorinated greenhouse gases, Ozone Depleting Substances, etc.)	Regulation (EC) 648/2004, Directive 2004/42/EC, Regulation (EC) 850/2004, Regulation (EC) 842/2006 and Regulation (EU) 517/2014, Regulation (EC) 1005/2009
23. Eco-design and Energy Labelling;	Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU;

<sup>1</sup> For ease of reference this table indicates established EU legislation. New legislation replacing that listed in the table should be also taken into account for the relevant period in which it is applicable.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

Efficiency requirements for hot-boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels	Directive 1992/42/EEC
24. Tyre labelling	Regulation (EC) 1222/2009
25. Recreational crafts	Directive 1994/25/EC
26. Marine equipment	Directive 96/98/EC
27. Motor vehicles	Directives 2002/24/EC and 2007/46/EC
28. Non-road mobile machinery	Directive 97/68/EC
29. Fertilisers	Regulation (EC) 2003/2003
30. Other consumer products under GPSD (optional)	Directive 2001/95/EC
31. Biocides	Regulation (EU) 2012/528
32. Textile labelling	Regulation (EC) 1007/2011
33. .... (Additional sectors – please specify)	

Sector specific activities planned by Norwegian market surveillance authorities in 2015.

Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB)  
P.O Box 2014  
N-3103 Tønsberg  
Norway

Phone: +4733412500  
email: [postmottak@dsb.no](mailto:postmottak@dsb.no)

Sector	Product category	Applicable EEA legislation	Type of monitoring (proactive, reactive, border controls)	Starting periode  (If already started, use "ongoing")	Contacts
Pyrotechnics		Directive 2007/23/EC	Proactiv Reactive	2015	Per Isdahl <a href="mailto:Per.Isdahl@dsb.no">Per.Isdahl@dsb.no</a>
Explosives for civil use		Directive 93/15/EEC	Proactive Reactive	2015	Per Isdahl <a href="mailto:Per.Isdahl@dsb.no">Per.Isdahl@dsb.no</a>
Toys		Directive 2009/48/EC	Proactive Reactive Border controls	2015	Berit Jaritz <a href="mailto:bertit.jaritz@dsb.no">bertit.jaritz@dsb.no</a>
Machinery		Directive 2006/42/EC	Proactive Reactive	2015	Jonny Pedersen <a href="mailto:Jonny.pedersen@dsb.no">Jonny.pedersen@dsb.no</a>

Sector	Product category	Applicable EEA legislation	Type of monitoring (proactive, reactive, border controls)	Starting periode  (If already started, use "ongoing")	Contacts
PPE		Directive 89/686/EEC	Proactive  Reactive  Border controls	2015	Jonny Pedersen <a href="mailto:Jonny.pedersen@dsb.no">Jonny.pedersen@dsb.no</a>
Gas Appliances		Directive 2009/142/EC	Proactive  Reactive	2015	Steinar Tegneby <a href="mailto:Steinar.tegneby@dsb.no">Steinar.tegneby@dsb.no</a>
PED	Heat pumps	PED 97/23/EC	Reactive (complaint)	January 2015	Anne-Elisabeth Arnulf <a href="mailto:Anne-Elisabeth.Arnulf@dsb.no">Anne-Elisabeth.Arnulf@dsb.no</a>
PED	Ammonia refrigeration equipment and assemblies in ice halls	PED 97/23/EC	Proactive	January 2015	Anne-Elisabeth Arnulf <a href="mailto:Anne-Elisabeth.Arnulf@dsb.no">Anne-Elisabeth.Arnulf@dsb.no</a>
Electrical safety		Directive 2006/95/EC	Proactive  Reactive  Border controls	2015	<a href="mailto:Bjorn.nyrud@dsb.no">Bjorn.nyrud@dsb.no</a>
Energy		Directive 2004/108/EC	Proactive  Reactive	2015	<a href="mailto:Per-kristian.nass@dsb.no">Per-kristian.nass@dsb.no</a>

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Product category</b>	<b>Applicable EEA legislation</b>	<b>Type of monitoring (proactive, reactive, border controls)</b>	<b>Starting periode  (If already started, use "ongoing")</b>	<b>Contacts</b>
Mechanical engineering		Directive 94/9/EC	Reactive	2015	<u><a href="mailto:Per-kristian.nass@dsb.no">Per-kristian.nass@dsb.no</a></u>
Electro-medical devices		Directive 93/42/EEC, 90/385/EEC, 98/79/EC	Most reactive, some proactive	2015	<u><a href="mailto:Per-kristian.nass@dsb.no">Per-kristian.nass@dsb.no</a></u>

Markedsovervåkingsprogram for Petroleumstilsynet – 2015

- ATEX
- Machinery
- Pressure equipment

Vedlegg 2

NORWAY - Annex to part 2 of the national market surveillance programme

Sector-specific activities planned by the Norwegian market surveillance authorities in 2015.

Activities at the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway:

Sector	Product category	Applicable EEA legislation	Type of monitoring (proactive, reactive, border controls)	Starting periode (If already started, use “ongoing”)	Contacts
<u>ATEX</u> (Equipment and Protective Systems Intended for use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres)	Selected products in the drilling package	Directive 1994/9/EC	Proactive compliance assessment  When looking at products covered by the Machinery Directive which are also covered by ATEX, we will check compliance with ATEX at same time.	January 2015	Petroleum Safety Authority Norway  Linda Halvorsen <a href="mailto:Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no">Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no</a>  +47 90897704
ATEX	Assemblies of products that make up all or part of the drilling package	Directive 1994/9/EC	Proactive compliance assessment  When looking at assemblies covered by the Machinery	January 2015	Petroleum Safety Authority Norway  Linda Halvorsen

Markedsovervåkningsprogram for Petroleurstilsynet – 2015

- ATEX
- Machinery
- Pressure equipment

			Directive which are also covered by ATEX, we will check compliance with ATEX at same time		<a href="mailto:Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no">Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no</a> +47 90897704
ATEX	Lifting accessories in the drilling package, such as elevators	Directive 1994/9/EC	Proactive compliance assessment  When looking at lifting accessories covered by the Machinery Directive which are also covered by ATEX, we will check compliance with ATEX at same time	January 2015	Petroleum Safety Authority Norway  Linda Halvorsen <a href="mailto:Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no">Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no</a> +47 90897704
ATEX	All	Directive 1994/9/EC	Reactive <sup>1</sup> where incidents/ activities indicate substantial non-compliance		Petroleum Safety Authority Norway  Linda Halvorsen <a href="mailto:Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no">Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no</a> +47 90897704
<b>Machinery</b>	Selected	Directive	Proactive compliance	January 2015	

<sup>1</sup> Unplanned market surveillance activities which arise from incidents, complaints, supervisory activities and so forth.



Markedsovervåkningsprogram for Petroleumstilsynet – 2015

- ATEX
- Machinery
- Pressure equipment

	machines in the drilling package	2006/42 EC (MD)	assessment		Petroleum Safety Authority Norway  Linda Halvorsen <a href="mailto:Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no">Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no</a>  +4790897704
Machinery	Assemblies of machines that make up all or part of the drilling package	Directive 2006/42 EC (MD)	Proactive compliance assessment	January 2015	Petroleum Safety Authority Norway  Linda Halvorsen <a href="mailto:Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no">Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no</a>  +4790897704
Machinery	Lifting accessories in the drilling package, such as elevators	Directive 2006/42 EC (MD)	Proactive compliance assessment	January 2015	Petroleum Safety Authority Norway  Linda Halvorsen <a href="mailto:Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no">Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no</a>  +4790897704

Markedsovervåkningsprogram for Petroleumstilsynet – 2015

- ATEX
- Machinery
- Pressure equipment

Machinery	All	Directive 2006/42 EC (MD)	Reactive <sup>2</sup> where incidents/ activities indicate substantial non-compliance	January 2015	Petroleum Safety Authority Norway  Linda Halvorsen  <a href="mailto:Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no">Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no</a>  +4790897704
<b><u>Pressure equipment</u></b>	Products in the drilling package	PED 97/23/EC	Proactive compliance assessment  When looking at products covered by the Machinery Directive which are also covered by the PED, we will check compliance with the PED at same time.	January 2015	Petroleum Safety Authority Norway  Linda Halvorsen <a href="mailto:Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no">Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no</a>  +47 90897704
Pressure equipment	Assemblies of products that make up all or part of the drilling package	PED 97/23/EC	Proactive compliance assessment  When looking at assemblies covered by the Machinery	January 2015	Petroleum Safety Authority Norway

<sup>2</sup> Unplanned market surveillance activities which arise from incidents, complaints, supervisory activities and so forth.

Markedsovervåkningsprogram for Petroleumstilsynet – 2015

- ATEX
- Machinery
- Pressure equipment

			Directive which are also covered by the PED, we will check compliance with the PED at same time		Linda Halvorsen Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no  +47 90897704
Pressure equipment	All	PED 97/23/EC	Reactive <sup>3</sup> where incidents/ activities indicate substantial non-compliance		Petroleum Safety Authority Norway  Linda Halvorsen Linda.halvorsen@ptil.no  +47 90897704

<sup>3</sup> Unplanned market surveillance activities which arise from incidents, complaints, supervisory activities and so forth.

Markedsovervåkningsprogram for Arbeidstilsynet 2015

- Personlig verneutstyr
- Maskiner
- Kjemikalier

NORWAY - Annex to Part 2 of National market surveillance programme

Sector specific activities planned by Norwegian market surveillance authorities in 2015.

Activities at the Labour Inspection Authority:

Sector	Product category	Applicable EEA legislation	Type of monitoring (proactive, reactive, border controls)	Starting periode (If already started, use "ongoing")	Contacts
<u>Machinery</u>	All	Directive 2006/42/EEC	Reactive by incidents/accidents/tips	January 2015	Norwegian labour inspection authority  E-mail: <a href="mailto:bjorn.lerstad@arbeidstilsynet.no">bjorn.lerstad@arbeidstilsynet.no</a> Tel: 91596624
Machinery	Universal hydraulic line car	Directive 2006/42/EEC	Reactive by accident	Ongoing	Norwegian labour inspection authority  E-mail: <a href="mailto:bjorn.lerstad@arbeidstilsynet.no">bjorn.lerstad@arbeidstilsynet.no</a> Tel: 91596624
Machinery	Log splitter	Directive 2006/42/EEC	Reactive by complaint	Ongoing	Norwegian labour inspection authority  E-mail: <a href="mailto:bjorn.lerstad@arbeidstilsynet.no">bjorn.lerstad@arbeidstilsynet.no</a> Tel: 91596624

Markedsovervåkningsprogram for Arbeidstilsynet 2015

- Personlig verneutstyr
- Maskiner
- Kjemikalier

<b><u>Personal protective equipment</u></b>	Protective footwear	Directive 89/686/EEC	Proactive	January 2015	Norwegian labour inspection authority  E-mail: <a href="mailto:tore.sorhaug@arbeidstilsynet.no">tore.sorhaug@arbeidstilsynet.no</a> Tel. no: 91596624
Personal protective equipment	Working gloves	Directive 89/686/EEC	Proactive	January 2015	Norwegian labour inspection authority  E-mail: <a href="mailto:tore.sorhaug@arbeidstilsynet.no">tore.sorhaug@arbeidstilsynet.no</a> Tel. no: 91596624
<b><u>Chemicals</u></b>	Industrial and professional chemicals	REACH regulation (EC) 1907/2006 CLP regulation 1272/2008	Proactive Reactive	Ongoing	Norwegian Labour Inspection Authority Tore Alfheim <a href="mailto:tore.alfheim@arbeidstilsynet.no">tore.alfheim@arbeidstilsynet.no</a>  tel+47 45391070

NORWAY - Annex to Part 2 of National market surveillance programme

Sector specific activities planned by Norwegian market surveillance authorities in 2015.

**Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate**

Energy	Non-directional household lamps	244/2009	Proactive	Ongoing	Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate  knk@nve.no
Energy	TV monitors	2009/642/EF	Proactive	Ongoing	Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate  knk@nve.no
Energy	LED lamps	1194/2012	Proactive	Planned	Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate  knk@nve.no
Energy	Non-directional household lamps	244/2009	Reactive	Planned	Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate  knk@nve.no

NORWAY - Annex to Part 2 of National market surveillance programme

Sector specific activities planned by Norwegian market surveillance authorities in 2015.

Sector	Product category	Applicable EEA legislation	Type of monitoring  (proactive, reactive, border controls)	Starting periode  (If already started, use "ongoing")	Contacts
Radio and telecom equipment under RTTE/ Marine equipment	International cooperation on enforcement of regulation e.g participation in R&TTE ADCO, EMC ADCO and Nordic Market Surveillance Group	1999/5/EC, 2004/108/EC 2006/95/EC 96/98/EC	Proactive	All year	Norwegian Communications Authority <a href="mailto:firmapost@nkom.no">firmapost@nkom.no</a> +47 22824600
Radio and telecom equipment under RTTE/ Marine equipment	Participate in standardization meetings in the areas of EMC, radio and safety on national, European and international level.	1999/5/EC, 2004/108/EC 2006/95/EC 96/98/EC	Proactive	All year	Norwegian Communications Authority <a href="mailto:firmapost@nkom.no">firmapost@nkom.no</a> +47 22824600
Radio and telecom equipment under RTTE/ Marine equipment	Follow up on RAPEX notifications	1999/5/EC, 2004/108/EC 2006/95/EC 96/98/EC	Reactive	All year	Norwegian Communications Authority <a href="mailto:firmapost@nkom.no">firmapost@nkom.no</a> +47 22824600
Radio and	Follow up on complaints	1999/5/EC, 2004/108/EC	Reactive	All year	Norwegian Communications

telecom equipment under RTTE/ Marine equipment		C 2006/95/EC 96/98/EC			Authority <a href="mailto:firmapost@nkom.no">firmapost@nkom.no</a> +47 22824600
Radio and telecom equipment under RTTE/ Marine equipment	Customs support	1999/5/EC, 2004/108/EC 2006/95/EC 96/98/EC 765/2008/EC	Border controls/Legal support	All year	Norwegian Communications Authority <a href="mailto:firmapost@nkom.no">firmapost@nkom.no</a> +47 22824600
Radio and telecom equipment under RTTE/ Marine equipment	Improve the cooperation with customs	1999/5/EC, 2004/108/EC 2006/95/EC 96/98/EC 765/2008/EC	Border controls/Information exchange	All year	Norwegian Communications Authority <a href="mailto:firmapost@nkom.no">firmapost@nkom.no</a> +47 22824600
Radio and telecom equipment under RTTE/ Marine equipment	Utilize the use of ICSMS to react on non-compliant products found on the Norwegian market	1999/5/EC, 2004/108/EC 2006/95/EC 96/98/EC	Proactive/reactive	All year	Norwegian Communications Authority <a href="mailto:firmapost@nkom.no">firmapost@nkom.no</a> +47 22824600
Radio and telecom equipment under RTTE/ Marine equipment	R&TTE ADCO campaign on radio controlled drones (quadcopter)	1999/5/EC, 2004/108/EC 2006/95/EC 96/98/EC	Proactive	Q1-Q2	Norwegian Communications Authority <a href="mailto:firmapost@nkom.no">firmapost@nkom.no</a> +47 22824600
Radio and telecom equipment under RTTE/ Marine	Administrative and technical check of smoke detectors	1999/5/EC, 2004/108/EC 2006/95/EC 96/98/EC	Proactive	Q1	Norwegian Communications Authority <a href="mailto:firmapost@nkom.no">firmapost@nkom.no</a> +47 22824600







NORWAY - Annex to Part 2 of National market surveillance programme

Surveillance Authority: Justervesenet (Norwegian Metrology Service)

Sector specific activities planned by Norwegian market surveillance authorities in 2015.

Til bruk for NFD: sett en stjerne dersom informasjon er å betrakte som konfidensiell.

Sector	Product category	Applicable EEA legislation	Type of monitoring  (proactive, reactive, border controls)	Starting periode  (If already started, use "ongoing")	Contacts
Measuring instruments	Exhaust gas analysers	Directive 2004/22/EC	proactive	Ongoing	The Norwegian Metrology Service Bjørn Fjeldstad <a href="mailto:bif@justervesenet.no">bif@justervesenet.no</a> 0047 648 48 484
Measuring instruments	Flow meters for measuring milk	Directive 2004/22/EC	reactive	Ongoing	The Norwegian Metrology Service Bjørn Fjeldstad <a href="mailto:bif@justervesenet.no">bif@justervesenet.no</a> 0047 648 48 484
Measuring instruments	Flow meters for measuring deicing liquid at airports	Directive 2004/22/EC	proactive	March 2015	The Norwegian Metrology Service Bjørn Fjeldstad <a href="mailto:bif@justervesenet.no">bif@justervesenet.no</a> 0047 648 48 484
Measuring instruments	Measuring instruments in general	Directive 2004/22/EC and 2009/23/EF	Ad hoc, proactive/reactive	Ongoing	The Norwegian Metrology Service Nils Magnar Thomassen <a href="mailto:nmt@justervesenet.no">nmt@justervesenet.no</a> 0047 648 48 484



NORWAY - Annex to Part 2 of National market surveillance programme

Sector-specific activities planned by Norwegian market surveillance authorities in 2015.

Sector	Product category	Applicable EEA legislation	Type of monitoring (proactive, reactive, border controls)	Starting period	Contacts
Construction products	All product categories	Regulation (EU) 305/2011 and Norwegian Regulation on the sales and documentation of products for construction works	Following-up of both proactive and reactive surveillance from 2014	Until June 2015	Norwegian Building Authority <a href="mailto:post@dibk.no">post@dibk.no</a>
Construction products	Prefabricated bathroom modules	Regulation (EU) 305/2011 and Norwegian Regulation on the sales and documentation of products for construction works	Proactive Documentation control	2015	Norwegian Building Authority <a href="mailto:Martin.strand@dibk.no">Martin.strand@dibk.no</a>
Construction products	Prefabricated steel construction (EN 1090-1)	Regulation (EU) 305/2011	Proactive Documentation control	2015	Norwegian Building Authority <a href="mailto:Mathieu.veulemans@dibk.no">Mathieu.veulemans@dibk.no</a> E-mail Tel. no
Construction products	Radon membrane	Regulation (EU) 305/2011 and Norwegian Regulation on the sales and documentation	Proactive Documentation control	2015	Norwegian Building Authority <a href="mailto:Hanne.prestmo@dibk.no">Hanne.prestmo@dibk.no</a>

		on of products for construction works			
Constructi on products	Sealants for non-structural use in joints in buildings and pedestrian walkways - Part 4: Sealants for pedestrian walkways (EN 15651:2012)	Regulation 305/2011 (EU)	Proactive Documentati on control and testing		Norwegian Building Authority <a href="mailto:Hanne.prestmo@dibk.no">Hanne.prestmo@dibk.no</a>
Constructi on products	All product categories	Regulation (EU) 305/2011 and Norwegian Regulation on the sales and documentati on of products for construction works	Reactive	2015	Norwegian Building Authority <a href="mailto:post@dibk.no">post@dibk.no</a>
Lifts	Lifts, safety component s, and lifting platforms	Lifts directive 95/16 Machine directive 2006/42	Proactive Documentati on control	2015	Norwegian Building Authority <a href="mailto:Olav.berge@dibk.no">Olav.berge@dibk.no</a>
Lifts	Lifts, safety component s, and lifting platforms	Lifts directive 95/16 Machine directive 2006/42	Reactive Documentati on control and where necessary physical test	2015	Norwegian Building Authority <a href="mailto:Olav.berge@dibk.no">Olav.berge@dibk.no</a>



NORWAY - Annex to Part 2 of National market surveillance program

Sector specific activities planned by The Norwegian Environment Agency on market surveillance in 2015.

Sector	Product category	Applicable EEA legislation	Type of monitoring (proactive, reactive, border control)	Starting period	contacts
Toys	Toys in general	Directive 2009/48/EC	Proactive, reactive (complaints) and external border controls	All year	Norwegian Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400
Substances in articles	Child care articles;	Regulation (EC) 1907/2006	Proactive, reactive (complaints)	All year	Norwegian Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400
Substances in articles	DIY Building materials (module based bathroom- and kitchen	Regulation (EC) 1907/2006	Proactive	Period of approx. two weeks	Norwegian Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a>





	interior)				+ 47 03400
Substances in articles	Insulation material used in construction	Regulation (EC) 1907/2006	Proactive	Period of approx. two weeks	Norwegian Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400
Substances in articles	Flooring (vinyl and carpets)	Regulation (EC) 1907/2006	Proactive	Period of approx. two weeks	Norwegian Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400
Substances in articles	School articles (pen, rubber, felt pens, crayons, pencil case)	Regulation (EC) 1907/2006	Proactive, reactive (complaints)	All year	Norwegian Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400
Substances in articles	PAH in tyres	Regulation (EC) 1907/2006	Proactive	A smaller activity in 2015	Norwegian Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400
Substances in articles	Jewelry (Ni, Cd & Pb)	Regulation (EC) 1907/2006	Proactive, reactive (complaints)	All year	Norwegian Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400
Substances in articles	Shoes	Regulation (EC) 1907/2006	Proactive	Project	Norwegian Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400
Substances	Sports	Regulation	Proactive,	All year	Norwegian

in articles	equipment and clothing	(EC) 1907/2006	reactive (complaints)		Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400
Electrical and electronic (EE-) products, RoHS II	EE-products in general	Directive 2011/65/EC	Proactive, reactive (complaints) and external border controls	All year	Norwegian Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400
Electrical and electronic products	EE-products in general	Directive 2012/19/EC (WEEE)	Proactive, reactive (complaints) and external border controls	All year	Norwegian Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400
Packaging	Heavy metals in packaging	(Direktiv 94/62/EC)	Proactive,	A smaller activity in 2015	Norwegian Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400
Fluorinated greenhouse gases	Installation contractors and owners of cooling and heating devices	Regulation (EC) 842/2006	Proactive	An activity during few weeks in 2015	Norwegian Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	BFR, SCCP, PFOS in articles	Regulation (EC) 850/2004	Proactive	All year	Norwegian Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400
Substances and Mixtures	Manufacturers, importers,	Regulation (EC) 1907/2006	Proactive, reactive (complaints)	All year	Norwegian Environment Agency



under REACH	distributors and downstream users				<a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400
Substances and Mixtures under CLP	Manufacturers, importers, distributors and downstream users	Regulation (EC) 1272/2008	Proactive, reactive (complaints)	All year	Norwegian Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400
Detergents	Importers, formulators	Regulation (EC) 648/2004	Proactive, reactive (complaints)	All year	Norwegian Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400
Biocides	Treated articles	Regulation (EU) 2012/528	Proactive, reactive (complaints)	All year	Norwegian Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400
Biocides	Hygiene products	Regulation (EU) 2012/528	Proactive, reactive (complaints)	All year	Norwegian Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400
Biocides	Mosquito Repellents	Regulation (EU) 2012/528	Proactive, reactive (complaints)	All year	Norwegian Environment Agency <a href="mailto:post@miljodir.no">post@miljodir.no</a> + 47 03400

NORWAY - Annex to Part 2 of National market surveillance programme

Sector specific activities planned by Norwegian market surveillance authorities in 2015.

Sector	Product category	Applicable EEA legislation	Type of monitoring (proactive, reactive, border controls)	Starting periode (If already started, use "ongoing")	Contacts
Textile labelling	Clothing	Regulation (EC) no 1007/2011	Reactive	1st quarter	Miriam Karlsen, mfk@forbrukerombudet.no

NORWAY - Annex to Part 2 of National market surveillance programme

Sector specific activities planned by Norwegian market surveillance authorities in 2015.

Norwegian Public Roads Administration

Sector	Product category	Applicable EEA legislation	Type of monitoring  (proactive, reactive, border controls)	Starting periode  (If already started, use "ongoing")	Contacts
Vehicles	Motor vehicles and trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles.	Directive (EC) 2007/46	Reactive	Ongoing	<p>Norwegian Public Roads Administration</p> <p>Tor-Ove Sætren Telephone: +47 22073453 Mobile: +47 90624073 e-mail/Lync: <a href="mailto:tor-ove.satren@vegvesen.no">tor-ove.satren@vegvesen.no</a></p> <p>Kristin Wold Telephone: +47 22073741 Mobile: +47 40856571 e-mail/Lync: <a href="mailto:kristin.wold@vegvesen.no">kristin.wold@vegvesen.no</a></p>
Vehicles	Two or three-wheel motor vehicles	<p>Directive (EC) 2002/24</p> <p>*Regulation (EU) no. 2013/168</p>	Reactive	Ongoing	<p>Norwegian Public Roads Administration</p> <p>Tor-Ove Sætren Telephone: +47 22073453 Mobile: +47 90624073 e-mail/Lync: <a href="mailto:tor-ove.satren@vegvesen.no">tor-ove.satren@vegvesen.no</a></p> <p>Kristin Wold Telephone: +47 22073741 Mobile: +47 40856571 e-mail/Lync: <a href="mailto:kristin.wold@vegvesen.no">kristin.wold@vegvesen.no</a></p>
Vehicles	Agricultural or forestry tractors, their trailers and interchangeable towed machinery, together with their systems, components and separate technical units	<p>Directive (EC) 2003/37</p> <p>*Regulation (EU) no. 2013/167</p>	Reactive	Ongoing	<p>Norwegian Public Roads Administration</p> <p>Tor-Ove Sætren Telephone: +47 22073453 Mobile: +47 90624073 e-mail/Lync: <a href="mailto:tor-ove.satren@vegvesen.no">tor-ove.satren@vegvesen.no</a></p> <p>Kristin Wold Telephone: +47 22073741 Mobile: +47 40856571 e-mail/Lync: <a href="mailto:kristin.wold@vegvesen.no">kristin.wold@vegvesen.no</a></p>
Equipment	Motorcycle helmets	UNECE Regulation no. 22	Reactive	Ongoing	<p>Norwegian Public Roads Administration</p> <p>Tor-Ove Sætren</p>

					<b>Telephone:</b> +47 22073453 <b>Mobile:</b> +47 90624073 <b>e-mail/Lync:</b> <a href="mailto:tor-ove.satren@vegvesen.no">tor-ove.satren@vegvesen.no</a>  <b>Kristin Wold</b> <b>Telephone:</b> +47 22073741 <b>Mobile:</b> +47 40856571 <b>e-mail/Lync:</b> <a href="mailto:kristin.wold@vegvesen.no">kristin.wold@vegvesen.no</a>
Tyres	Tyre labelling	Regulation (EC) 2009/1222	Proactive /Reactive	Ongoing	<b>Norwegian Public Roads Administration</b>  <b>Tor-Ove Sætren</b> <b>Telephone:</b> +47 22073453 <b>Mobile:</b> +47 90624073 <b>e-mail/Lync:</b> <a href="mailto:tor-ove.satren@vegvesen.no">tor-ove.satren@vegvesen.no</a>  <b>Kristin Wold</b> <b>Telephone:</b> +47 22073741 <b>Mobile:</b> +47 40856571 <b>e-mail/Lync:</b> <a href="mailto:kristin.wold@vegvesen.no">kristin.wold@vegvesen.no</a>
Vehicles	Energy labelling of new passenger cars	Directive (EC) 1999/94	Proactive /Reactive	Ongoing	<b>Norwegian Public Roads Administration</b>  <b>Tor-Ove Sætren</b> <b>Telephone:</b> +47 22073453 <b>Mobile:</b> +47 90624073 <b>e-mail/Lync:</b> <a href="mailto:tor-ove.satren@vegvesen.no">tor-ove.satren@vegvesen.no</a>  <b>Kristin Wold</b> <b>Telephone:</b> +47 22073741 <b>Mobile:</b> +47 40856571 <b>e-mail/Lync:</b> <a href="mailto:kristin.wold@vegvesen.no">kristin.wold@vegvesen.no</a>

\*REGULATION (EU) No 168/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 January 2013 on the approval and market surveillance of two- or three-wheel vehicles and quadricycles. The regulation will repeal directive (EC) 2002/24.

\*REGULATION (EU) No 167/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 5 February 2013 on the approval and market surveillance of agricultural and forestry vehicles. The regulation will repeal directive (EC) 2003/37.

NORWAY - Annex to Part 2 of National market surveillance programme

Sector specific activities planned by Norwegian market surveillance authorities in 2015.

Sector	Product category	Applicable EEA legislation	Type of monitoring  (proactive, reactive, border controls)	Starting periode  (If already started, use "ongoing")	Contacts
Fertilizers	EF fertilizers	Regulation (EC) 2003/2003	<p>Registration of all new products marketed in Norway</p> <p>Revision of quality assurance system for producers and distributors of mineral fertilizers (incl. EF fertilizers) to agricultural sector</p> <p>Control of Cd content in mineral fertilizers (incl. EF fertilizers) marketed for agricultural and private sector</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Jan-Dec 2015</p> <p>Jan-Dec 2015</p>	<p>Norwegian Food Safety Authority</p> <p>Anne Bøen  <a href="mailto:anne.boen@mattilsynet.no">anne.boen@mattilsynet.no</a>                      Ph. 22 77 78 69</p>