

**[Template for the] review and assessment of the functioning of  
market surveillance activities pursuant to Article 8(6) of Regulation  
(EC) No 765/2008 — 2010—2013**

**[Bulgaria]**

**SCOPE OF THE REPORT**

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

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

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

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

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

In the period 2010-2013, **the State Agency for Metrological and Technical Surveillance (DAMTN)** implemented Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008, with a view to ensuring the effective functioning of the European single market and fulfilling its obligation to guarantee the free movement of goods.

During the same period, through the implementation of the sectoral programme and the requirements of the said Regulation, the Agency demonstrated a high level of competence as a market surveillance authority.

By Decree No 180/2005, the Council of Ministers established a Council for coordination and exchange of information between market surveillance authorities in Bulgaria in order to allow them to communicate effectively.

In keeping with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, the State Agency for Metrological and Technical Surveillance cooperates with the Customs Agency on the basis of an 'instruction for cooperation' which the two institutions signed in 2009. During the reporting period, a number of working meetings were held and a good level of coordination between the two institutions was achieved as a result of their continuous interaction. Thus, they were able to carry out quick and efficient joint inspections and make sure that any unsafe or non-compliant products imported were not released for free circulation on the EU market. This is how DAMTN contributes to the protection of the external border of the European Union and fulfils the requirement for a high level of protection of the EU consumer market and environment.

#### **Ministry of the Environment and Water**

With a view to ensuring the effective functioning of the single European market and safeguarding the free movement of goods, in 2010 Bulgaria started to apply Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93.

Bulgaria has implemented the legislative framework and supporting organisation relating to free movement of goods in order to guarantee the smooth and efficient operation of the internal market. A national market surveillance programme has been drawn up on the basis of the Regulation and subject to Article 18(5) thereof; it comprises sectoral programmes which are implemented in compliance with the common goals formulated.

General and sectoral legislation in the area of free movement of goods is implemented through various Bulgarian laws and regulations, which set out requirements to manufacturers, importers, downstream users, distributors and retailers, so as to ensure the production and marketing of products which are safe and compliant with the harmonised criteria.

A system of bodies carrying out supervisory activities across the country ensures strict compliance with the applicable legal requirements. These are the "market surveillance authorities" within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008; they use various procedures and methods for supervision and control (preventive, documentary and physical checks, withdrawal from the market, etc.) in order to prevent any unsafe or non-compliant products from entering the market.

In Bulgaria there is no single body designated to carry out market surveillance, nor a special legislative instrument defining how market surveillance should be carried out. Different institutions have been designated, on the basis of different legal instruments, to supervise specific product

groups. Bulgaria is one of Member States which have chosen to carry out market surveillance primarily at sectoral level. Market surveillance authorities within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 are the following institutions: the Consumer Protection Commission (KZP), the State Agency for Metrological and Technical Supervision (DAMTN), the Regional Health Inspectorates (RZI), the Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BABH), the Executive Agency for Medicines (IAL), the Technical Control Inspectorate (KTI) and the Regional Inspectorates for the Environment and Water (RIOSV). The market surveillance authorities function according to the distribution of competences between four ministries, namely the Ministry of the Economy and Energy (MIE), the Ministry of Health (MZ), the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MZH) and the Ministry of the Environment and Water (MOSV). A review and assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities for the period 2010-2013 was carried out in compliance with Article 18(6) of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 relating to the marketing of products and, since Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 started to apply in Bulgaria on 1 January 2010, the results must be communicated to the other Member States and to European Commission in 2014.

The national Law on Protection against the harmful impact of chemical substances and mixtures (ZZVVHVS) has implemented Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 as follows: the measures concerning persistent organic pollutants (POPs) are dealt with in Article 1(3)(e), Article 22 and Article 22(f), paragraphs 1 and 2; while the implementing measures of Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 on detergents are dealt with in Article 1(3)(d), Article 8, Article 9, paragraphs 1-6, and Article 10, paragraphs 1 and 2. The competent authority for the implementation of both Regulations is the Ministry of the Environment and Water.

'National action plan for the management of persistent organic pollutants in Bulgaria', updated version 2012-2020 (A-NPDUUOZ), was prepared in accordance with Article 22f(1) of ZZVVHVS and adopted by decision of the Council of Ministers of 5 September 2012.

The **Technical Control Inspectorate (KTI)** of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food is a national authority, which operates under the Law on the registration and control of agricultural and forestry machinery (ZRKZGT).

Control of the placing on the market of all new agricultural and forestry machinery is carried out by the KTI principally at three levels:

**First level controls: Collaboration with the Customs Agency**

At this level, activities of importers relating to type-approval requirements for equipment imported from third countries are assessed. The 'Instruction for cooperation' with the Customs Agency, which has been in force since July 2010, concerns new third-country goods declared for release for free circulation with regard to which requirements for EC type-approval apply under the Law on registration and control of agricultural and forestry machinery (ZRKZGT). The border control in place aims to:

- prevent the placing on the EU market of goods from third countries not meeting the requirements set by the ZRKZGT;
- obtain information on the number of machinery units imported in the country.

**Second level controls: Placing on the market**

The rights and duties of KTI staff in monitoring machinery placed on the market are set out in the ZRKZGT and include:

1. carrying out checks in warehouses, commercial premises and exhibition areas, farm buildings, private holdings, and where work relating to agriculture and forestry is performed;
2. requesting and checking the requisite documents;
3. checking the existence of the requisite markings and labels on machinery components, systems or separate technical units;
4. issuing notices on the basis of reports on findings;
5. drawing up penalty notices for any infringements established.

**Third level controls: Registration of new machinery**

This is the final level of control applicable to new equipment. The controls relate to: new agricultural and forestry machinery, excavating machinery, and engines for non-road machinery. The KTI experts refuse registration and disallow use of equipment that does not meet the requirements of ZRKZGT.

**Information on total resources available for market surveillance activities (subject to availability)****State Agency for Metrological and Technical Supervision (DAMTN)**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	2 345 967	2 328 963	2 362 407	2 209 964
	Market surveillance	653 072	649 252	650 465	608 490
	Metrological Supervision	431 858	429 331	430 132	402 377
	Liquid Fuels Quality Control	423 220	420 744	421 530	394 330
	Technical Inspection	837 817	829 636	860 280	804 767
1.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
2	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	271	273	274	274
	Market surveillance	75	75	75	75
	Metrological Supervision	50	50	50	50
	Liquid Fuels Quality Control	49	49	49	49
	Technical Inspection	97	99	100	100
3	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	154	156	156	156
	Market surveillance	60	60	60	60
	Metrological Supervision	40	40	40	40
	Liquid Fuels Quality Control	20	21	21	21
	Technical Inspection	34	35	35	35

## CONSUMER PROTECTION COMMISSION (KZP)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	1 052 655	871 232	735 823	733 555
1.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)	61.81	49.02	38.40	39.55
2	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	131	129	131	129
3	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	110	108	110	108

## CONTROL AND TECHNICAL INSPECTORATE

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	-	-	-	-
1.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)	-	-	-	-
2	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	28	28	28	28
3	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	28	28	28	28

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

The main difficulties that the State Agency for Metrological and Technical Supervision (DAMTN) faces in its work involve tracing products back along the distribution chain to the producer or the responsible economic operator; lack of cooperation by certain economic operators; e-commerce challenges; the high cost of tests in some sectors; unavailability of expert staff to carry out assessment of compliance in Bulgaria of some products in certain sectors, etc.

Despite the difficulties experienced in market surveillance, the results achieved by the DAMTN (as reflected in Section A, by sector) show that in the period 2010-2013 the Agency succeeded in achieving the general objectives laid down in the sectoral programmes by applying the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008.

Despite the good results achieved by the **Commission for Consumer Protection (KZP)**, it encounters difficulties in performing its duties because of the insufficient number of staff having to deal with an increasing volume of activities. The same inspectors carry out market surveillance activities in all sectors falling within the competence of the KZP. A lack of material and financial resources hamper work relating to the outsourcing of laboratory analyses establishing product compliance with safety requirements or the conformity and reliability of information provided by economic operators in labels or advertising messages.

The Law on Protection against the harmful impact of chemical substances and mixtures (ZZVVHVS) has implemented Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 and Regulation (EC) No 648/2004. Pursuant to Article 25, paragraphs 14, 15, 17, 18 and 19 of ZZVVHVS, implementation of the following must be monitored: prohibitions and restrictions relating to manufacturing, placing on the market and use of POPs under Regulation (EC) No 850/2004; biodegradability of surfactants and detergents containing surfactants under Regulation (EC) No 648/2004.

**The Regional Environmental and Water Inspectorates (RIOSV) of the Ministry of the Environment and Water** monitor the implementation of the requirements for biodegradability of surfactants and detergents containing surfactants and the prohibitions and restrictions concerning production, placing on the market and use of POPs. RIOSV's functions include implementing current and ex-post control on the application of Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 and Regulation (EC) No 850/2004.

Current control consists in carrying out inspections scheduled on the basis of an annual inspection plan; inspections in response to complaints and information submitted by natural or legal persons; and checks in cases of suspicion.

Ex post control consists in following up on the implementation of recommendations given to persons at the time of inspection, as well as on coercive administrative measures imposed pursuant to the law. It is implemented mainly through desk checks and on-the-spot checks.

The control bodies are authorised to impose financial penalties/fines for non-compliance with legal requirements, including the enforcement of administrative measures such as suspension of production processes or restriction of the placing of products on the market.

Under Article 15 of the Law on registration and control of agricultural and forestry machinery, the Technical Control Inspectorate performs regular checks of new tractors through its regional offices (ROs of KTI).

The system of market surveillance functions well; the KTI staff carrying out checks under Article 15, ZRKZGT is authorised to:

1. carry out checks in warehouses, commercial premises and exhibition areas, farm buildings, private holdings, and where work relating to agriculture and forestry is performed;
2. ask holders of type-approval certificates to provide the technical documentation contained in the technical file for inspection;
3. request a valid certificate of compliance with the approved type.

The KTI staff are obliged to establish the facts accurately in the course of their inspections, not to disclose data from inspections prior to their completion, and not to use information obtained during inspections for any other purposes; to notify the Commission for Consumer Protection about infringements of requirements applicable to new systems, components or separate technical units for new motor vehicles; to use accredited laboratories in connection with establishing irregularities and carrying out tests on new systems, components or separate technical units of equipment under Article 9(2), points 1-4, in order to establish compliance with the approved type.

## Market surveillance activities in specific sectors

### Sector 1 Medical devices

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

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	14	5	5	17
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections <sup>1</sup> (total number)	90	111	149	134
3.1	number of reactive inspections <sup>2</sup>	9	13	7	10
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections <sup>3</sup>	81	98	142	124
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs <sup>4</sup>	18	16	43	25
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

<sup>1</sup> Inspections are regular or ad hoc visits, controls (including checks on the internet) or other forms of contacts (mail, telephone) undertaken by an inspector, with an enforcement focus (excluding pure information exchange) and aimed at verification of product safety and compliance. Where several products/models/regulations are checked during the same exercise, this should be counted as one inspection. In order to be considered an inspection, there must be an official report prepared following the action.

<sup>2</sup> Inspections prompted by specific complaints (from consumers/users, notified bodies, competing businesses, trade-unions, etc.), accidents or incidents, information from other Member State authorities (e.g. via RAPEX notifications), etc.

<sup>3</sup> This concerns 'proactive' inspections explicitly planned to target product categories/economic operator that may be found to be non-compliant on the basis of knowledge built and priorities set by authorities.

<sup>4</sup> These are inspections either initiated following customs' suspension of the release of products for free circulation or carried out directly by market surveillance authorities when they are responsible for the control of products at the border pursuant to Articles 27–29 of Regulation 765/2008.

4.2	physical checks of products <sup>5</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance <sup>6</sup>	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”) <sup>7</sup>	115 corrective action reports issued by manufacturers	106 corrective action reports issued by manufacturers	121 corrective action reports issued by manufacturers	167 corrective action reports issued by manufacturers
5.3	restrictive measures taken <sup>8</sup> by market surveillance authorities .	n.a.	17 orders were issued in order to block and withdraw products from the medical devices market due to non-compliance with the requirements for quality, efficiency and safety or because they were imported or manufactured in violation of the law.	15 orders were issued for the destruction of medical devices which did not comply with the requirements for quality, efficiency and safety or were imported or manufactured in violation of the law.	7 orders were issued for the destruction of medical devices which did not comply with the requirements for quality, efficiency and safety or were imported or manufactured in violation of the law.

<sup>5</sup> This refers to visual examination of the product in order to verify the existence of markings, warnings and information and determining obvious technical shortcomings product according to the requirements of the applicable Union legislation.

<sup>6</sup> This refers to any non-compliance (formal or substantial, minor as well as serious) of a product with safety and compliance legislation.

<sup>7</sup> Voluntary measures are defined as corrective action taken by manufacturers, importers or distributors either to bring the product into compliance or to limit its availability on the market (e.g. stopping of sales, informing consumers/users, withdrawals from the market, recall from consumers/users) on the business’ own initiative, possibly in consultation with the authority but without the measure being imposed by the latter.

<sup>8</sup> Compulsory measures to prohibit or restrict the product being made available on the national market, to withdraw it or to recall it. These measures are those taken when the economic operators did not follow up on previous request of market surveillance authorities to take corrective action or where authorities have to intervene urgently.



5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	1 penalty notice	18 penalty notices	8 penalty notices	4 penalty notices
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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

[free text]

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal <sup>9</sup> terms (€)				
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )				
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )				

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

[free text]

<sup>9</sup> The budget figure should cover all financial resources which are assigned by public authorities to market surveillance and enforcement activities as well as to projects and measures aimed at ensuring compliance of economic operators with product legislation. These measures range from communication activities (consumer/business information and education) to pure enforcement and market surveillance activities. They include the remuneration of staff, direct costs of inspections, laboratory tests, training and office equipment cost. Enforcement activities at regional/local level should also be reported. Other activities undertaken by these authorities not related to the enforcement of product legislation laws should be excluded from the calculation.

## Sector 3 Toys

### 3.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	20	15	19	13
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	1 106	1 939	2 296	1 614
3.1	number of reactive inspections	830	820	503	282
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	276	1 119	1 793	1 332
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	476	393	266	659
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	17	17	16	4
4.2	physical checks of products	1 106	1 939	2 296	1 614
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	474	820	1 224	282
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)	76	105	431	80
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	8	3	47	19
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	60	52	85	60
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

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

Six seminars with Bulgarian producers and importers of toys were organised in connection to the implementation of Directive 2009/48/EC (from 20 July 2011) - one in 2011 and one in 2012, while four seminars were organised in 2013 in connection with the implementation of the new chemical requirements (from 20 July 2013). Organisers of the seminars were the Bulgarian Institute for Standardisation and the Bulgarian association of producers and importers of toys. At the initiative and with the support of the European Commission, a seminar was organised in 2012 by the Bulgarian association of producers and importers of toys.

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	653 072	649 252	650 465	608 490
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	75	75	75	75
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	30	30	30	30

***3.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

The number of toys produced in Bulgaria is small – accounting for no more than 10 % of the market. These are mainly toys made of wood, plastic, soft stuffed toys and sand drawing sets. The bulk of toys placed on the Bulgarian market is imported from third countries and in particular from China. Given the great variety of products, despite the consistent and comprehensive monitoring of the market, there are still cases of toys marketed with wrong age restrictions for use by the manufacturer; missing compulsory warnings on the toy as required in Directive 2009/48/EC or imprecise specific warnings; Bulgarian instructions for use which do not match the size and content of the manufacturer's instructions.

## Chapter 4 Personal protective equipment

### 4.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	4	9	2	-
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	233	1.155	163	890
3.1	number of reactive inspections	19	797	37	94
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	214	358	126	796
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	86*	203*	144*	49
4	Number of inspections based on:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4.2	physical checks of products	233	1.155	163	890
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	85	658	117	141
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)	80	302	53	124
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	1	6	5	15
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	9	7	4	42
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

\* Total number of products in sectors 4, 7, 8, 9, 18 and 19 were reported cumulatively because there was no requirement to report them separately during the relevant period. For this reason, the above numbers were not added to the numbers listed in points 3 and 4.2 of the table.

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

The results of checks conducted on personal protective equipment during the reporting period were made available to the public through the media and information published on the website of the State Agency for Metrological and Technical Supervision (DAMTN).  
With a view to improving consumers' and economic operators' knowledge of personal protective equipment and facilitating the achievement of compliance, DAMTN has published all the materials relating to suspended products, photos and detailed descriptions of cases of non-compliance identified.

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	653 072	649 252	650 465	608 490
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	75	75	75	75
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	25	25	25	25

***4.B Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

Personal protective equipment (PPE) produced in Bulgaria accounts for no more than 15 % of the quantities placed on the market. This is mainly protective clothing, and only occasionally belongs to the third category. In Bulgaria there are no experts capable of assessing the conformity of these products, which is a significant problem for their manufacturers. The products are imported predominantly from China and only occasionally from other countries. The percentage of PPEs supplied by EU-based economic operators has been increasing. As a result of the ever greater cooperation with customs authorities, the number of PPEs without conformity marking has significantly decreased.

## Sector 5 Construction products

### 5.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	4	18	19	3
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	30	3	2	5
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	788	586	902	946
3.1	number of reactive inspections	236	180	173	16
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	552	406	729	930
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	141	122	114	110
4	Number of inspections based on:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	3	3	1	1
4.2	physical checks of products	788	586	902	946
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	204	255	411	463
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	199	252	406	460
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	8	6	22	6
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	56	76	93	80
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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

During the reporting period, the Directorate-General for Market Surveillance was in close contact with the professional associations in the sector of construction products. These included: the Bulgarian Association for the cement industry; the Bulgarian Association for construction insulations; the Association of Bulgarian manufacturers of doors and windows; the Association of dry mixture manufacturers, etc. This contact consisted primarily of joint training sessions, seminars and checks of thematic products, including sampling and testing.

Many seminars relating to EU projects were organised jointly with the Bulgarian Standardisation Institute and the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works.

A series of inspections on construction products was carried out; the results were made available to the public via the mass media.

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	653 072	649 252	650 465	608 490
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	75	75	75	75
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	25	25	25	25

***5.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

Construction products produced in Bulgaria account for approximately 60 % of the market. About 80% of these are cement, lime, concrete aggregates, concrete and concrete products and solutions, mixtures, road construction materials, products used in waste water installations, stacks or smoke exhausts. Cement imported from Turkey constitutes roughly 10 % of the total volume of materials used in construction works.

About 50 % of the products used in masonry or reinforcement, metal and gypsum products, ceramic tiles, roof coatings, water and heat insulators, floor coverings, doors, windows and heating devices are manufactured in Bulgaria; the remaining 20 % are manufactured in other Member States, and approximately 30 % are imported from third countries.

Sanitary installations, geomembranes and fire safety devices are primarily imported, mostly from China.

During the reporting period, checks were carried out on both Bulgarian products and products made in other EU countries, as well as on imports from third countries, mainly China and Turkey.

## Sector 6 Aerosol dispensers

### 6.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	0	0	0	0
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	186	152	241	367
3.1.	number of reactive inspections (relating to complaints)	0	0	0	0
3.2.	number of self-initiated inspections (scheduled)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.3.	number of inspections prompted by the customs	0	0	0	0
4.	Number of inspections based on:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4.1.	tests performed in laboratories	0	0	0	0
4.2.	physical checks of products	186	152	241	367
5.	Number of inspections resulting in:	0	0	0	0
5.1.	finding of non-compliance	0	0	0	0
5.2.	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)	0	0	0	0
5.3.	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	0	0	0	0
5.4.	application of sanctions/penalties	13	4	8	16
6.	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	0	0	0	0



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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	7 328	5 862	8 675	12 290
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)	0.43	0.33	0.49	0.66
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	131	129	131	129
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	110	108	110	108

**6.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector**

Reactive and proactive control was implemented on the basis of annual thematic programming. The inspections carried out concerned the labelling of aerosol dispensers. The checks established that aerosol dispensers were sold in compliance with the Regulation on the labelling of aerosol dispensers and the relevant requirements, and that pressure aerosol dispensers sold carried information on producers and brand names. The labels were printed in Bulgarian or in other languages and Bulgarian, and contained information about the content, indications for use, warnings about the risks relating to use, storage and disposal of the container, key and supplementary warnings. Where aerosol dispensers contained flammable substances, the labels were marked with corresponding symbols and danger signs, as well as with 'flammable', 'highly flammable' and 'flame' symbols and graphic images. Manufacturers indicated the batch numbers on the packaging (with an inverted epsilon character). Aerosol dispenser sprayers were protected with a cover. The information was provided by the importer or the manufacturer, and was printed or affixed on the container. No notifications from the Customs Agency or complaints from consumers were received.

## Sector 7 Pressure equipment

### 7.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	616	904	645	436
3.1	number of reactive inspections	-	4	66	68
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	616	901	645	358
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	86*	203*	144*	10
4	Number of inspections based on:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4.2	physical checks of products	616	904	645	436
5	Number of inspections resulting in:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
5.1	finding of non-compliance	51	90	8	101
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	7	4	1	-
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	n.a.	2	n.a.	n.a.
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

\* Total number of products in sectors 4, 7, 8, 9, 18 and 19 were reported cumulatively because there was no requirement to report them separately during the relevant period. For this reason, the above numbers were not added to the numbers listed in points 3 and 4.2 of the table.

### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)*	1 490 889	1 478 888	1 510 745	1 413 257
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	172	174	175	175
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	30	31	31	31

\* The value of the budget should cover all financial resources, which are set by the authorities for activities of market surveillance and enforcement, as well as projects and measures aimed at ensuring the compliance of the economic operator with product legislation. These measures range from communication activities (consumer / business information and education) to activities associated with the implementation and market surveillance. They include staff remuneration, direct costs of the inspections, the cost of laboratory tests, training and office equipment. Enforcement activities at regional / local level should also be reported. Other activities carried out by those authorities which are not related to the application of the laws of product legislation, should be excluded from the calculation.

### ***7.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

The results of checks carried out in the period 2010-2013 show that the number of infringements relating to the placing on the market of pressure equipment is decreasing. There are some individual cases concerning small producers or producers from third countries who are not familiar with the requirements applicable to the placing of goods on the EU market, or with the essential requirements of harmonised EU legislation in this area.

## Sector 8 Transportable pressure equipment

### 8.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	275	12	220	166
3.1	number of reactive inspections	59	3	10	3
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	218	2	210	163
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	86*	203*	144*	n.a.
4	Number of inspections based on:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
4.2	physical checks of products	275	15	220	166
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	54	2	74	73
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)	7	n.a.	7	13
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	3	2	8	n.a.
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	3	2	8	n.a.
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

\* Total number of products in sectors 4, 7, 8, 9, 18 and 19 were reported cumulatively because there was no requirement to report them separately during the relevant period. For this reason, the above numbers were not added to the numbers listed in points 3 and 4.2 of the table.

### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)*	1 490 889	1 478 888	1 510 745	1 413 257
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	172	174	175	175
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	30	31	31	31

\* The value of the budget should cover all financial resources, which are set by the authorities for activities of market surveillance and enforcement, as well as projects and measures aimed at ensuring the compliance of the economic operator with product legislation. These measures range from communication activities (consumer / business information and education) to activities associated with the implementation and market surveillance. They include staff remuneration, direct costs of the inspections, the cost of laboratory tests, training and office equipment. Enforcement activities at regional / local level should also be reported. Other activities carried out by those authorities which are not related to the application of the laws of product legislation, should be excluded from the calculation.

### ***8.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

The analysis of results from checks carried out on transportable pressure equipment in the period 2010-2013 shows that the number of infringements concerning placing on the market of such equipment has decreased because producers and traders have been provided with information about the requirements of EU law in this field.

## Sector 9 Machinery

### 9.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	6	5	6	3
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	450	874	1 382	1 098
3.1	number of reactive inspections	48	120	70	n.a.
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	395	754	1 382	1 075
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	86*	203*	144*	23
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	-	3	1	-
4.2	physical checks of products	293	328	410	556
		157	546	972	542
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	147	66	143	20
		3	20	45	71
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)	119	259	119	96
		-	-	5	12
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .			2	
				5	8
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	11	7	16	4
		3	20	42	48
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

\* Total number of products in sectors 4, 7, 8, 9, 18 and 19 were reported cumulatively because there was no requirement to report them separately during the relevant period. For this reason, the above numbers were not added to the numbers listed in points 3 and 4.2 of the table.

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

Meetings organised with economic operators – Bulgarian producers and importers.

### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)*	1 490 889	1 478 888	1 510 745	1 413 257
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	172	174	175	175
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	35	36	36	36

\*The value of the budget should cover all financial resources, which are set by the authorities for activities of market surveillance and enforcement, as well as projects and measures aimed at ensuring the compliance of the economic operator with product legislation. These measures range from communication activities (consumer / business information and education) to activities associated with the implementation and market surveillance. They include staff remuneration, direct costs of the inspections, the cost of laboratory tests, training and office equipment. Enforcement activities at regional / local level should also be reported. Other activities carried out by those authorities which are not related to the application of the laws of product legislation, should be excluded from the calculation.

### ***9.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

The focus of market surveillance carried out on machinery in the period 2010 – 2013 was on the enhanced interaction with economic operators with a view to removing any inconsistencies relating to residual risks, implementing corrective measures and carrying out follow-up checks on the implementation of corrective actions by the economic operators.

The results of checks on machinery put into operation in the period 2010 – 2013 showed that the number of infringements in the groups already checked was decreasing; however, the number of irregularities detected with reference to the new machinery groups was not. The latter was mainly due to small-scale producers' unawareness of their obligations regarding the placing on the market of their machinery. The infringements were mainly related to incomplete technical files, lack of conformity marking, and incomplete declarations of conformity (not consistent with the requirements of Directive 2006/42/EC). Some irregularities involved major cases of non-compliance with the essential requirements of harmonised EU legislation in the area; these were promptly addressed and corrected by the economic operators.

## Sector 10 Lifts

### 10.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	-	-	-	-
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	-	-	-	-
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	800	523	586	582
3.1	number of reactive inspections	1	-	-	-
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	799	523	586	582
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs				
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	-	-	-	-
4.2	physical checks of products	800	523	586	582
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	1	-	-	-
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	1	-	-	-
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	1	-	-	-
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	1	-	-	-
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	-	-	-	-

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	1 490 889	1 478 888	1 510 745	1 413 257
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	97**	99**	100**	100**
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent	9***	10***	10***	10***



	units )				
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\* The value of the budget should cover all financial resources, which are set by the authorities for activities of market surveillance and enforcement, as well as projects and measures aimed at ensuring the compliance of the economic operator with product legislation. These measures range from communication activities (consumer / business information and education) to activities associated with the implementation and market surveillance. They include staff remuneration, direct costs of the inspections, the cost of laboratory tests, training and office equipment. Enforcement activities at regional / local level should also be reported. Other activities carried out by those authorities which are not related to the application of the laws of product legislation, should be excluded from the calculation.

\*\* Total number of staff who, besides being engaged in market surveillance, are largely engaged in carrying out technical supervision of high-risk facilities.

\*\*\* Staff directly involved in carrying out market surveillance (excluding managerial staff and staff not involved directly in performing market surveillance, i.e. inspectors not engaged in the supervision of this type of equipment).

### ***10.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

<p>The results of checks carried out in the period 2010-2013 show a decreasing number of infringements relating to the placing on the market of lifts. The few cases identified concerned small-scale producers or producers from third countries who were less familiar with the requirements for placing of goods on the EU market and the essential requirements of harmonised EU legislation in this area.</p>
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## Sector 11 Cableways

### 11.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

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

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	1 490 889	1 478 888	1 510 745	1 413 257
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				

8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	97**	99**	100**	100**
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	9***	10***	10***	10***

\* The value of the budget should cover all financial resources, which are set by the authorities for activities of market surveillance and enforcement, as well as projects and measures aimed at ensuring the compliance of the economic operator with product legislation. These measures range from communication activities (consumer / business information and education) to activities associated with the implementation and market surveillance. They include staff remuneration, direct costs of the inspections, the cost of laboratory tests, training and office equipment. Enforcement activities at regional / local level should also be reported. Other activities carried out by those authorities which are not related to the application of the laws of product legislation, should be excluded from the calculation.

\*\* Total number of staff who, besides being engaged in market surveillance, are largely engaged in carrying out technical supervision of high-risk facilities.

\*\*\* Staff directly involved in carrying out market surveillance (excluding managerial staff and staff not involved directly in performing market surveillance, i.e. inspectors not engaged in the supervision of this type of equipment).

### ***11.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

The results of checks carried out in the period 2010-2013 show a small number of infringements relating to the placing on the market of this type of equipment. The few cases identified concerned small-scale producers or producers from third countries who were not familiar with the requirements for placing of goods on the EU market and the essential requirements of harmonised EU legislation in this area.

## Sector 12 Noise emissions for outdoor equipment

### 12.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints				
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	-			
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	48	266*		236*
3.1	number of reactive inspections				
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	48	266*		236*
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	-	-	-	-
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products	48	266*		236*
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	12	87		6
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")		79		
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	1	2		
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

\* The total number of inspected machines is reported, including with regard to noise.

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

Meetings were held with economic operators placing machinery on the EU market and importing from third countries in order to inform them of the product requirements set out in the new rules (Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, Decision 768/2008/EC and Directive 2006/42EO). Following the meetings, the economic operators took corrective measures and removed all cases of non-compliance.

Meetings were held with Bulgarian producers of tillers; as a result, all the non-conformities identified were rectified.

Measures were taken to remedy the cases of non-compliance, mainly regarding the indication of the guaranteed sound power level.

### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	653 072	649 252	650 465	608 490
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	75	75	75	75
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	10	10	10	10

### ***12.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

Market surveillance carried out in the period 2010-2013 established that the products in this group were mainly imported from third countries and only a limited quantity was offered by Bulgarian producers

Thanks to controls implemented and good interaction with Bulgarian producers, the tillers and cultivators placed on the market are compliant with the applicable essential requirements.

**Chapter 13 Equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres**

**13.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector**

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

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

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	653 072	649 252	650 465	608 490
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	75	75	75	75

9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	5	5	5	5
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***13.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

Due to the specific nature of these products and their application in a very specific sector, the market surveillance of products falling within the scope of Directive 94/9/EC identified only a few of them.

## Sector 14 Pyrotechnics

### 14.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	-	-	-	-
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	-	-	-	-
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	416	431	736	1.386
3.1	number of reactive inspections	-	3	34	12
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	416	428	405	528
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	-	-	463	846
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	-	-	-	8
4.2	physical checks of products	416	431	736	1.386
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	378	296	220	101
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)	378	296	218	82
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	-	-	7	19
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	-	18	21	7
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	-	-	-	-

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

Since the manufactures of pyrotechnic articles are five Bulgarian companies (outsourcing to China), EU law is implemented in a direct and efficient manner.



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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	653 072	649 252	650 465	608 490
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	75	75	75	75
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	25	25	25	25

***14.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

The bulk of pyrotechnic articles is placed on the market by Bulgarian producers and complies with the requirements, and as a result of successful cooperation established with the customs authorities and physical examination of the products imported.

Imports of pyrotechnic products from Member States or third countries are limited.

It should be noted that pyrotechnics production, transport, acquisition, sale and storage sites are controlled by the Police (i.e. the Ministry of Interior) - a fact that also contributes to the compliance of pyrotechnic articles placed on the market with the requirements of Directive 2007/23/EC.

## Sector 15 Explosives for civil uses

### 15.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	-	1	-	-
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	-	-	-	-
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	9	43	37	17
3.1	number of reactive inspections	9	43	37	17
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	-	-	-	-
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	-	-	-	-
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	-	-	-	-
4.2	physical checks of products	9	43	37	17
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	5	8	-	-
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)	5	8	-	-
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	-	-	-	-
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	-	-	-	-
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	-	-	-	-

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

Explosives used for civilian purposes in Bulgaria are mostly produced locally. Since only six companies manufacture such products, interaction with them with reference to the implementation of EU law in the field of explosives for civilian use is very easy.

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	653 072	649 252	650 465	608 490
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	75	75	75	75
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	5	5	5	5

***15.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

The explosives used for civilian purposes in Bulgaria are produced locally. The small number of producers (6) is of great benefit to the work of the supervisory authority.

It should be noted that pyrotechnics production, transport, acquisition, sale and storage sites are controlled by the Police (i.e. the Ministry of Interior) - a fact that also contributes to the compliance of pyrotechnic articles placed on the market with the requirements of Directive 93/15/EC.

## Sector 16 Appliances burning gaseous fuels

### 16.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	-	-	-	-
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	-	-	-	-
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	679	429	374	385
3.1	number of reactive inspections	137	9	110	12
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	423	304	180	276
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	119	116	84	97
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	-	-	-	8
4.2	physical checks of products	679	429	374	385
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	202	296	129	29
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	10	77	36	82
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	-	-	106	22
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	-	-	7	1
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	-	-	-	-

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	653 072	649 252	650 465	608 490
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	75	75	75	75
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	20	20	20	20

### ***16.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

The analysis of the results of checks of gas appliances carried out in the period 2010 – 2013 showed that the appliances burning gaseous fuels which were placed on the market were imported from third countries. The conformity of a significant part of these was assessed by notified Bulgarian bodies. No significant cases of non-compliance were established.

## Sector 17 Measuring instruments, non-automatic weighing instruments and pre-packaged products

### 17.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	3	11	3	7
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	0	1	2	0
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	1 405	1 678	846	1 430
3.1	number of reactive inspections	6	23	5	6
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	1 396	1 655	841	1.424
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	3	1	6	7
4	Number of inspections based on:	1 287	1 598	840	1 423
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	0	0	0	0
4.2	physical checks of products	1 287	1 598	840	1 423
5	Number of inspections resulting in:	127	175	75	72
5.1	finding of non-compliance	35	39	23	61
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)	70	118	2	7
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	11	9	25	2
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	11	9	1	2
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	0	0	0	0

**Note:** Up to now, activities have been reported according to the number of locations (place of production, storage, place of service) or the number of measuring devices; therefore, reporting of the number of inspections as defined above is not possible, except in the cases set out in subparagraph 3.3 — number of inspections prompted by the customs. The figures in paragraph 3 and 4 refer to locations (and, in the case of pre-packed products, to batches).

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	431 858	429 331	430 132	402 377
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	50	50	50	50
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	40	40	40	40

\* Subparagraph 8 includes 1/2 of the staff of the Directorate-General for Metrological Surveillance and 10 persons from Management and General Administration.

The amounts in subparagraph 7.1 were arrived at by multiplying the numbers in point 8 by the average amount per unit applicable to the year concerned.

***17.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

Due to the specifics of the products in this sector, market surveillance is carried out with respect to pre-packed quantities of products, commercial scales and water meters. Other types of measuring instruments are inspected after their installation (on the spot). Measuring instruments are predominantly imported from EU countries, except for commercial weighing scales manufactured in China. Some control issues arise in connection with the on-line sale of measuring instruments. Problems relating to product compliance are noted in respect of imports from third countries and Internet sales.

## Sector 18 Electrical appliances and equipment under EMC

### 18.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints			1	1
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition				
3.	Number of inspections <sup>10</sup> (total number)	-	100	1.481	913
3.1	number of reactive inspections <sup>11</sup>			1	1
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections <sup>12</sup>	-	100	1 480	626
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs <sup>13</sup>	-	60*	92*	286*
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories		5	5	5
4.2	physical checks of products <sup>14</sup>		100	1 481	913
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance <sup>15</sup>			17	8
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”) <sup>16</sup>			176	32
5.3	restrictive measures taken <sup>17</sup> by market surveillance authorities .		1	3	2
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties		2	22	33

\* The total number of products in sectors 18 and 20 has been reported, because they have been checked with reference to both Directives (EMC and LVD). This is why they have been also included in sector 20.

<sup>10</sup> **Number of products inspected** (and not of inspections) as annual reports are drawn up on the basis of the number of products checked. Inspections/annual scheduled campaigns of inspections of electrical equipment are usually carried out with regard to several applicable directives/regulations at the same time. Therefore, the **total number of inspected products** has been included, i.e. not only with reference to the **EMC** requirements, but also to the requirements of other applicable directives/regulations, as planned under the separate campaigns – **LVD, MD, ecodesign, WEE, RoHS**.

<sup>11</sup> Number of products inspected on the basis of complaints and information received regarding electrical equipment in respect of EMC only.

<sup>12</sup> Total number of products checked in inspections/annual scheduled campaigns of inspections not only with reference to the EMC requirements, but also to the requirements of other applicable directives/regulations, as planned under the separate campaigns.

<sup>13</sup> Number of products with reference to LVD and EMC requirements.

<sup>14</sup> Total number of products checked in inspections/annual scheduled campaigns of inspections not only with reference to the EMC requirements, but also to the requirements of other applicable directives/regulations, as planned under the separate campaigns.

<sup>15</sup> Number of products which are not compliant with EMC, as established in inspections, and not brought into compliance after the inspection for various reasons (cases of non-compliance cannot be rectified, the responsible economic operator cannot be established or refuses to take action, etc).

<sup>16</sup> Number of products with regard to which corrective action has been taken with reference to the EMC requirements.

<sup>17</sup> Number of products with regard to which restrictive measures have been taken following negative EMC tests.



6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				
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**Information on communication activities carried out in the 2010 – 2013 period (optional)**

In the course of every inspection, the market surveillance authority informs the economic operators concerned in detail about the applicable regulations and their obligations regarding product conformity and helps them by providing clarifications regarding requirements applicable to the products. Market surveillance officials participate in the training of company staff or seminars organised by stakeholders.

Information on ongoing campaigns is published on the State Agency for Metrological and Technical Surveillance's web-site with a view to notifying the public. The information includes requirements applicable to the particular product group, the meaning of markings, as well as details of products with regard to which restrictive measures have been taken. Answers to frequently asked questions are also included.

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	653 072	649 252	650 465	608 490
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	75	75	75	75
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	25	25	25	25

### ***18.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

The results of checks show that the electrical equipment placed on the market originates predominantly from China. Only a small part originates from Member States or third countries (Turkey, USA, Japan, etc.). Some electrical items are manufactured in China and placed on the market by Bulgarian economic operators, bearing their own trademark. A relatively small number of electrical items is manufactured in Bulgaria.

The checks show that the number of products without CE conformity marking has been decreasing. The most common administrative non-compliance: consumer information/instructions for use in Bulgarian are incomplete or missing. In some cases the authenticity of the technical documentation provided (usually of products produced in China) is doubtful. In some cases the technical documentation of the equipment concerned points to positive compliance assessment, but the tests carried out on samples indicate non-compliance with some of the indicators. Tests carried out on samples of certain groups established non-compliance in the range 15 - 40 % . Restrictive measures are taken with regard to equipment that fails the tests establishing compliance with essential requirements – withdrawal from the market, ban on distribution, etc.

## Sector 19 Radio and telecom equipment under RTTE

### 19.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints		0/2	0/12	0/7
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition				
3.	Number of inspections <sup>18</sup> (total number)	185	313	258	213
3.1	number of reactive inspections <sup>19</sup>	19	17	12	7
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections <sup>20</sup>	166	296	246	202
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	86*	203*	144*	4
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
1.2	physical checks of products		100	250	213
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance <sup>21</sup>	48	8	36	20
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures") <sup>22</sup>	33	91	124	30
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	16	46	12	18
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

\* Total number of products in sectors 4, 7, 8, 9, 18 and 19 were reported cumulatively because there was no requirement to report them separately during the relevant period. For this reason, the above numbers were not added to the numbers listed in points 3 and 4.2 of the table.

<sup>18</sup> Number of products inspected (and not inspections) as annual reports are drawn up on the basis of the number of products checked – products with regard to which no or some non-compliances have been identified; non-compliant products with regard to which measures have been taken by economic operators and/or by the market surveillance authority.

<sup>19</sup> Number of products checked following complaints and tip-offs.

<sup>20</sup> Total number of products checked in inspections/annual scheduled inspection campaigns

<sup>21</sup> Number of products which are not compliant with EMC, as established in inspections, and not brought into compliance after the inspection for various reasons (cases of non-compliance cannot be rectified, the responsible economic operator cannot be established or refuses to take action, etc).

<sup>22</sup> Number of products with regard to which corrective actions have been taken.

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

In the course of every inspection, the market surveillance authority informs the economic operators concerned in detail about the applicable regulations and their obligations regarding product conformity and helps them by providing clarifications regarding requirements applicable to the products. Market surveillance officials participate in the training of company staff or seminars organised by stakeholders. Information on ongoing campaigns is published on the State Agency for Metrological and Technical Surveillance's web-site with a view to notifying the public. The information includes requirements applicable to the particular product group, the meaning of markings, as well as details of products with regard to which restrictive measures have been taken. Answers to frequently asked questions are also published.

### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	653 072	649 252	650 465	608 490
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	75	75	75	75
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	15	15	15	25

### ***19.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

The results of checks show that radio equipment placed on the market originates predominantly from China. Some of the products are imported directly from China, others are placed on the market by economic operators established in the EU territory and released in Bulgaria by distributors. A significant proportion of product non-compliances is of formal character and can be fixed. The number of radio equipment items without conformity marking or other specific marking is negligible. Other non-compliances: absence of information in Bulgarian regarding the geographical area and/or national restrictions on use; irregularities concerning the declaration of conformity. The most common non-compliance (concerning about 80 % of cases) is the incomplete instruction for use in Bulgarian language; for example, economic operators provide in Bulgarian only the part of the instructions concerning the 'quick installation of the device'. The variety of radio equipment available in shops is getting narrower, while online sales are increasing, thus making it difficult to trace products and carry out physical checks, etc.

## Electrical appliances and equipment under LVD

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

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	40	31	44	37
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	-	-	-	-
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	890*	920*	2140*	3149*
3.1	number of reactive inspections	41	115	68	65
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	849*	745*	1 980*	2 798*
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	-	60**	92**	286**
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	11	8	25	16
4.2	physical checks of products	890*	920*	2 140*	3 149*
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	61	139	147	326
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	-	-	-	-
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	9	48	25	51
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	52	91	122	275
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	-	-	-	1

\* products inspected by product sector (20 and 18) to which Directives 2006/95/EC and 2004/108/EU apply, respectively.

\*\* Total number of products of sectors 18 and 20, as the check was carried out pursuant to both Directives (EMC and LVD). This is why they have also been included in sector 18.

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

The State Agency for Metrological and Technical Surveillance has provided the opportunity for everyone to ask questions and receive answers promptly on its website. This is how the institution has 'opened up' to consumers and economic operators and improved their access to information. The Agency uses the same website to duly notify withdrawal from the market of non-compliant products by economic operators.

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	653 072	649 252	650 465	608 490

7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	75	75	75	75
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	40	40	40	40

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

Market surveillance on electrical equipment in the reporting period shows that, despite the great variety of products on the market, manufacturers and importers are well aware of the legal requirements for placing on the market. Nevertheless, the number of electrical products checked and tested for conformity is increasing. Participation in cross-border projects of the European Commission contributes significantly to the implementation of a uniform approach to market surveillance within the European Union and to ensuring equal business opportunities for economic operators and protection for consumers.

## Sector 21 Electrical and electronic equipment under RoHS, WEEE and batteries

### 21.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints				
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	387*	100*	367*	157*
3.1	number of reactive inspections				
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	387	100	367	157
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs				
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products	387	100	367	157
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	112	16	57	3
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	112	16	57	3
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	-	-	-	-
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	-	-	-	-
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	-	-	-	

\* Checks carried out under the two Directives (WEEE and RoHS)

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

Answers to questions, mainly relating to conditions applying to the declaration of conformity, are published on the State Agency for Metrological and Technical Surveillance's web-site with a view to increasing economic operators' and consumers' awareness.

### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	653 072	649 252	650 465	608 490

7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	75	75	75	75
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	20	20	20	20

***21.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

Market surveillance activities were carried out in the sector in the period 2010 – 2013 according to a schedule and in connection with physical non-compliances.  
At the beginning of the period the proportion of non-compliant products was significant (despite the fact that they could be remedied), whereas at the end of period there were hardly any non-compliant products.



## Sector 22 Chemicals (paints, varnishes and vehicle refinishing products)

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

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	3	0	0	0
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	0	0	0	0
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	562	616	685	494
3.1	number of reactive inspections	11	6	3	2
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	551	610	678	492
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	0	0	4	0
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	1	3	1	1
4.2	physical checks of products	561	615	684	493
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	35	67	56	22
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	22	43	44	11
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	13	24	12	11
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	0	0	0	2
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

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

Representatives of the Ministry of the Environment and Water (MOSV) and the Regional Environmental and Water Inspectorates (RIOSV) regularly participate, with a view to being proactive, in training seminars (4 for the period) organised by the business and addressed to persons who place products on the market under Directive 2004/42/EC.

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	*	*	*	*

\* Sixteen (16) inspectors (experts from the Regional Environmental and Water Inspectorates) are involved in carrying out checks on persons who place products on the market under Directive 2004/42/EC. Their involvement however is not equivalent in terms of working time to 16 full-time expert positions, as they are also engaged in surveys relating to other EU directives and regulations.

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

There are over 2 100 persons (producers, importers, wholesalers and retailers, etc.) who place products (paints, varnishes and vehicle refinishing products) on the market pursuant to Annex 1 of Directive 2004/42/EC. The Regional Environmental and Water Inspectorates (RIOSVs) carry out priority control of manufacturers, importers and wholesalers.

**Sector 22 Chemicals (Detergents, Paints, Persistent organic pollutants)**

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

**Information on enforcement activities carried out with regard to Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 on detergents in the 2010 – 2013 period**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints				
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	55	35	58	41
3.1	number of reactive inspections				
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	55	35	58	41
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs				
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	53	24	25	8
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	53	24	25	8
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

**Information on enforcement activities carried out with regard to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants in the 2010 – 2013 period**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints				
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	14	8	104	97
3.1	number of reactive inspections				
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	14	8	104	97

		2010	2011	2012	2013
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs				
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	3	5	35	43
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	3	5	35	43
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

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

Four seminars attended by RIOSV and MOSV experts were organised in the period 2010-2013 (one per year) in connection with the implementation of legislative requirements concerning chemicals management and reporting of controls over the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 (detergents) and Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 (POPs). The aim of the seminars was to inform the RIOSV experts on chemicals about the new developments in international, European and national law and forthcoming changes, report on control activities relating to management of dangerous chemicals, identify priority actions and recommendations for the following year, and included practical workshops on specific cases.

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)				
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	33	32	28	25
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	33	32	28	25

\* The administrative and financial support of control activities relating to chemicals placed on the market under Regulations (EC) No 648/2004 (detergents) and No 850/2004 (POPs) are limited to the number of staff employed in the specialised units “Dangerous substances and control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances” in the RIOSVs to the MOSV and their annual budgets.

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

### **Implementation of Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 on detergents in the 2010-2013 period**

In connection with the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 648/2004, a total of 189 regular inspections (55 in 2010; 35 in 2011; 58 in 2012 and 41 in 2013) of manufacturers of washing and cleaning products (detergents) were carried out regarding the biodegradability of surfactants in the period 2010-2013, in accordance with the Manual for the implementation of the Regulation.

A total of 110 notifications were issued as a result (53 in 2010; 24 in 2011; 25 in 2012 and 8 in 2013), mainly in connection with the requirements to update safety data sheets (ILB) and report the presence or absence of POPs in the products. The manufacturers of detergents containing surfactants complied with the instructions within the stipulated time limit and provided safety data sheets reflecting the rate of biodegradability and method of analysis. No infringements of the Regulation setting out the requirements for ultimate biodegradability of surfactants in detergents were established.

Company files were created for the manufacturers, including data on chemicals covered by the Regulation, so as to provide for the carrying out of systematic inspection and evaluation of the database.

The checks on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 during the reporting period established that manufacturers of detergents and/or of surfactants complied with the regulatory requirements regarding the biodegradability of surfactants in detergents and the provision of information to the control authorities.

### **Implementation of Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on POP in the 2010-2013 period**

In connection with the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 648/2004, a total of 223 regular inspections (14 in 2010; 8 in 2011; 104 in 2012 and 97 in 2013) of manufacturers were carried out to check their compliance with the prohibition on the import, production, placing on the market and use of POPs in products and mixtures.

A total of 86 notifications were issued as a result (3 in 2010; 5 in 2011; 35 in 2012 and 43 in 2013), mainly in connection with the requirements to update safety data sheets (ILB) and report the presence or absence of POPs in the composition of mixtures/products. The manufacturers/importers complied with all the instructions within the stipulated time limit and provided safety data sheets containing data on the POP content in mixtures/products; the manufacturers also provided statements that the products did not contain POPs. No POPs banned from production or subject to restriction under the Regulation were detected.

In 2012, MOSV and RIOSV conducted a study of the use of PBDE (polybrominated diphenyl ethers, penta-, octa- and deca-BDE), and Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its sulphonates (PFOS) in various applications in Bulgaria. For this purpose, detailed questionnaires were prepared and sent to 185 companies dealing with PBDE and 202 companies dealing with PFOS, including producers, importers and downstream users and organisations for recovery and recycling of plastic waste. A criterion for the selection of the companies was the different use by economic sector. The analysis of study results showed that PBDEs were not imported, placed on the market or used on their own, in mixtures or in products, by any of the companies inspected. The focus of the study was on the following applications: manufacture of rubber and plastics, rubber and plastic products, elastic polyurethane foams (PUR), soft

polyurethane foam blocks, expanded polystyrene (EPS), leather and upholstered furniture, mattresses, work wear and protective clothing, textiles (fabrics used for furniture, curtains, tarpaulins, tents, parachutes, trampolines, umbrellas, sun blinds, canopies), rubberised or impregnated fabrics, ship coatings and varnishes, rubber and textile conveyor belts, carpets, fitted carpets, vinyl flooring (linoleum floor coverings), water-insulation films, leather and leather goods, electrical cables, adhesives, sealants, putty, detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, electronic and electrical parts for EEE, printed circuit boards, photographic items, domestic electric appliances, cardboard and plastic packaging. No use of PBDE or PFOS was detected in the products inspected.

The organisations for recovery and recycling of plastic waste, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and end of life vehicles (ELV) reported that no waste containing PBDE had been detected.

In 2012 and 2013, the Directorate-General for Fire Safety and Protection of the Population (GDPBZN) and the district Regional Fire Safety and Civil Protection Services (OSPBZN) were inspected with a view to establishing whether they used or stored fire-fighting foam containing perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS). The use of fire-fighting foams containing PFOS was permitted in Bulgaria and in the European Union up to 27 June 2011. The inspection discovered a quantity of 4 480 kg unused fire-fighting foams containing PFOS, which was duly stored at the GDPBZN and OSPBZN before it was collected by a registered company for disposal .

In 2013, a documentary PFOS check was carried out on articles placed on the market (artificial carpets and floor coverings, furnishing fabrics, composition leather, child car seats) as imports from China and Turkey. The data concerning imports from China and Turkey in the period 2010-2012 was provided by the Customs Agency, the National Statistical Institute and the National Revenue Agency; accordingly, a documentary check of any PFOS content in the products was carried out. According to the 97 regular inspections and the documentary check, the products did not contain POPs.

In 2013 an inspection was carried out at the automotive plant in the village of Bahovitsa in order to identify any potential PBDE content in the Chinese-made jeeps assembled there. Test reports were requested and obtained from the Chinese company which had manufactured the car parts used in the assembly of SUVs, in order to identify a possible PBDE content therein. According to the test analysis reports, the PBDE content (relating mainly to permitted commercial mixtures containing deca-BDE) of the Chinese car parts was significantly lower than the permitted concentration of 0.1 w/w%.

In connection with the listing in 2013 of hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) in Annex A to the Stockholm Convention with a specific exemption for production and use in expanded polystyrene (EPS) and extruded polystyrene (XPS) in buildings, Bulgaria conducted a flash survey of producers and professional users of EPS and XPS. According to the analysis of information received from the RIOSV, nineteen (19) companies in the country used XPS or EPS; eleven (11) of these stated that the EPS and XPS used by them contained HBCDD.

No imports of banned POP pesticides in the period 2010-2013 were identified.

Equipment containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) (transformers and capacitors) identified in inspections was withdrawn from operation, dismantled and disposed of outside the country between 2007 and 2012. Out of 202 companies listed as owners of PCB equipment, 199 had dismantled and disposed of their PCB transformers and capacitors before December 2013. Only 3 companies had not yet disposed of 240 PCB capacitors, which had been already decommissioned and duly stored, pending export for final disposal.

## Sector 23 Ecodesign

### 23.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints				
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	310	1 185	268	1 107
3.1	number of reactive inspections			7	
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	310	1 185	268	1 093
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs				14
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories		3		
4.2	physical checks of products	310	1 185	268	1 107
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	133	212	24	191
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)			1	19
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .		3	2	6
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties			1	8
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

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

Meetings with economic operators are held with a view to improving companies’ awareness of ecodesign requirements and supporting conformity, in accordance with Article 19(2), second paragraph, of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

Information relating to tested products and requirements set out in relevant ecodesign regulations are published on the State Agency for Metrological and Technical Supervision’ website.

Answers to questions regarding ecodesign are published in the ‘frequently asked questions’ section of the Agency’s website with a view to enhancing consumers’ knowledge on the matter.

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	653 072	649 252	650 465	608 490
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	75	75	75	75
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	25	25	25	25

### ***23.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

Market surveillance of products which come under the scope of Directive 2009/125/EC is carried out throughout the country. Checks are carried out in big supermarket chains, warehouses and small shops.

It has been established, in connection with the review of implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1015/2010 and No 1275/2008 that the number of products not in conformity with the requirements for manufacturer information has been decreasing.

A large percentage of non-compliant products were identified in the 2013 inspection of compact fluorescent lamps in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 245/2009. Non-conformities have been established mostly with respect to the product information requirements for lamps. The number of voluntary measures taken by economic operators with reference to the same period has increased.

Collaboration with the customs authorities has been improving. Notifications were received in 2013 regarding compact fluorescent lamps, halogen lamps and incandescent lamps. As a result of checks relating to these notifications, 14 models of lamps (or more than 6 000 items) were suspended from free circulation in the EU territory.



## Sector 25 Recreational craft

### 25.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints				
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	86	10	0	0
3.1	number of reactive inspections				
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	86	10	0	0
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	-	-	-	-
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products	86	10		
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	16	8		
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)	16	8		
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

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

Measures were taken during the reporting period with a view to ensuring that safe products were made available on the market, and enhancing stakeholders’ awareness of legal requirements applicable to the placing on the market of recreational craft, the importance of the CE conformity marking, the correct use and risks associated with the use of those products.

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	653 072	649 252	650 465	608 490
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	75	75	75	75
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	5	5	5	5

***25.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

Recreational craft are primarily imported from China, Canada, etc., or delivered within the Union.

Generally, the manufacturing of vessels in Bulgaria is very limited, mostly to boats.

The current Bulgarian market for recreational craft is limited.

Most popular are dinghies, which may be carried on yachts, used as fishing, water-ski or diving boats, for rescue purposes or family entertainment.

This type of products is sold in specialised shops or ordered from catalogues and online.

## Sector 27 Motor vehicles and tyres

### 27.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	165	192	175	168
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	507	401	740	617
3.1	number of reactive inspections	165	192	175	168
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	315	189	538	411
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	27	20	27	38
4	Number of inspections based on:	507	401	740	617
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	52	71	101	98
4.2	physical checks of products	455	310	612	481
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	0	0	0	0
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	71	73	39	68
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	0	0	0	0
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	28	3.	77	26
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	0	0	0	0

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	19 975	15 465	26 635	20 661
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)	1.17	0.87	1.50	1.11

8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	131	129	131	129
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	110	108	110	108

***27.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

Reactive, proactive and border control carried out on the basis of annual thematic programming or prompted by user complaints, regarding new passenger vehicles, systems, components and separate technical units intended for motor vehicles, their trailers and tyres. The checks were implemented with a view to establishing compliance with the regulatory requirements for labelling of new passenger cars; providing information on fuel consumption and carbon dioxide emissions; establishing compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1222/2009 on the labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other essential parameters and the marking for the type approval of tyres; as well as the marking for type approval of components and separate technical units intended for vehicles and their trailers. 166 614 components and separate technical units intended for vehicles and tyres were subject of border controls during the period concerned.

## Sector 28 Non-road mobile machinery engines

### 28.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	-	-	-	-
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	-	-	-	-
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	72	76	56	68
3.1	number of reactive inspections				
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	72	76	56	68
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	-	-	-	-
4	Number of inspections based on:	-	-	-	-
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in:	-	-	-	-
5.1	finding of non-compliance				
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")				
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	-	-	-	-

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

No training sessions were held in the reporting period.

### 28.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

Under Article 15 of the Law on registration and control of agricultural and forestry machinery, the Technical Control Inspectorate performs regular checks of new tractors through its regional offices (ROs of KTI).

The KTI regional offices send monthly reports describing in detail the engines inspected to the central

administration for synthesis and analysis.

Market monitoring functions well, whereas KTI staff is authorised under Article 15, ZRKZGT to:

1. carrying out checks in warehouses, commercial premises and exhibition areas, farm buildings, private holdings, and where work relating to agriculture and forestry is performed;
2. ask holders of type-approval certificates to provide for inspection the technical documentation contained within the technical file;

The KTI staff are obliged to establish the facts accurately in the course of their inspections, not to disclose data from the inspections prior to their completion, and not to use information obtained during the inspections for any other purposes.

## Sector 29 Fertilisers

### 29.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints				
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	381	409	428	773
3.1	number of reactive inspections				
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	381	409	428	773
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs				
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	188	179	195	142
4.2	physical checks of products	1905	895	2 140	3 865
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	64	56	58	37
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)	38	38	61	92
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	38	38	61	92
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	1	1	4	7
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

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

As regards fertiliser control, the Bulgarian Food Safety Agency (BABH) carries out checks at the places of production, packing and repacking, storage, placing on the market, trade and marketing of fertilisers, soil improvers, biologically active substances and growing substrates. The aim is to establish conformity of fertilisers marked “EC fertiliser” (content, packaging, labelling) to Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 and to the requirements applicable to fertilisers, soil improvers, biologically active substances and growing substrates registered with the BABH, in accordance with the Plant Protection Act.

The number of inspections carried out in different regions is determined according to the number and type of establishments in the area concerned. Samples intended for analysis are taken by

specialty trained officials, pursuant to the Regional Annual Plan for control of fertilisers, soil improvers, biologically active substances and growing substrates that each Regional Food Safety Directorate has to prepare along with a timetable of planned inspections and sampling schedule. Samples intended for analysis of the quality and composition of fertilisers are taken in accordance with the methods described in Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 relating to fertilisers and are tested in a laboratory notified as per Article 30 of Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003.



## Sector 30 Consumer products

### 30.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	43	21	24	18
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	8 485	8 082	6 894	5 835
3.1	number of reactive inspections	43	21	24	18
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	8 370	7 896	6 694	5 675
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	72	165	176	142
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	1 670	1 579	1 338	1 135
4.2	physical checks of products	6 815	6 503	5 556	4 700
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	194	273	374	243
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	52	29	50	13
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	308	326	476	265
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	427	580	430	312
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	178	205	310	179

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	334 298	311 686	248 142	195 394
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)	19.63	17.54	13.97	10.53

8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )				
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	131	129	131	129

### ***30.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

Reactive, proactive and border control was carried out with regard to the 'Consumer goods' sector during the period concerned on the basis of annual thematic programming and in response to consumer complaints concerning the following product groups: children's goods (pushchairs, baby walkers, cribs, baths, skateboards, children's clothing and footwear, etc.); camping and holiday equipment; laser products; portable ladders; cigarettes; playground equipment; bicycles; electrical equipment under 50V.

It should be noted that most of the complaints about this product sector were made in connection with product returns. Safety requirements were also checked in the process of settlement of claims.

The number of non-conformities established with regard to this product sector shows the number of types of dangerous products identified.

The number of inspections in which other Member States are invited to cooperate indicates the number of notifications sent to RAPEX to allow other Member States take corresponding action.

## Sector 31 Lighters

### 31.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	0	0	0	0
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	452	280	248	298
3.1	number of reactive inspections	0	0	0	0
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	391	200	181	230
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	61	80	67	68
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	63	49	40	44
4.2	physical checks of products	389	231	208	254
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	14	9	19	11
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	3	4	6	2
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	21	15	23	11
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	11	9	8	9
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	14	5	12	4

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	17 808	10 798	8 926	9 979
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)	1.05	0.61	0.50	0.54

8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	131	129	131	129
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	110	108	110	108

### ***31.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

Reactive, proactive and border control was carried out on the basis of annual thematic programming. Unusually large lighters (16 cm and 11 cm) with an unusual appearance were the main finding. The key problem with implementation of controls in this product group had to do with tracing back the product origin, since no documents of origin were provided or, where provided, they proved to be related to other type of lighters. No user complaints were received in connection with lighters; consequently, no inspections were carried out on lighters.

The number of non-conformities established with reference to this product sector indicates the number of types of risky products identified.

The number of inspections in which other Member States are invited to cooperate indicates the number of notifications sent to RAPEX to allow other Member States take corresponding actions.

## Sector 32 Textile (Directive 96/74/EC; Directive 73/44/EEC; Decision 2009/251/EC, Regulation (EC) No 1007/2011)

### 32.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	104	293	193	186
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	1 843	896	1 058	1 916
3.1	number of reactive inspections	104	293	193	186
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	1 263	239	432	1 331
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	476	364	433	399
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	283	59	84	426
4.2	physical checks of products	1 560	837	974	1 490
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	0	0	1	1
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)	0	0	0	0
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	0	0	1	1
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	39	18	49	102
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	0	0	1	1

### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	72 612	34 555	38 082	64 160
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total)	4.26	1.94	2.14	3.46

	national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	131	129	131	129
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	110	108	110	108

### ***32.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

Reactive, proactive and border control was carried out on the basis of annual thematic programming and in response to user complaints. The checks covered a variety of textile products: women's and men's clothing, underwear, textile floor coverings, curtains and fabrics, yarns, fabrics, etc. The checks were carried out in connection with the labelling of these products and the availability of information on the names, descriptions and content of textile fibres, producer, importer and other essential characteristics, use and maintenance marked with internationally recognised symbols.

It should be noted that most of the complaints in this product sector were related to product returns. Safety requirements were also checked in the process of settlement of claims.

The number of non-conformities established in this product sector shows the number of types of dangerous products identified.

The number of inspections in which other Member States are invited to cooperate indicates the number of notifications sent to RAPEX to allow other Member States take corresponding actions.

## Sector 33 Leather (Directive 94/11/EC) Decision 2009/251/EC

### 33.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	268	286	193	186
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	2 098	825	1 183	1 537
3.1	number of reactive inspections	268	286	193	186
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	1 263	239	432	1 331
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	567	300	558	20
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	507	236	201	304
4.2	physical checks of products	1 591	589	982	1 233
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	0	0	1	0
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	0	0	0	0
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	0	0	1	0
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	22	54	26	34
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	0	0	1	0

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	82 659	31 816	42 581	51 469
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)	4.85	1.79	2.40	2.77

8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	131	129	131	129
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	110	108	110	108

### ***33.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

Reactive, proactive and border control was carried out on the basis of annual thematic programming and in response to user complaints. Most users complained about footwear and leather goods. It should be noted that the goods were sold with readily available prices, labels in Bulgarian providing information on the producer, importer (of imported goods), type of goods, essential characteristics/type of the materials used in the main components of footwear — vamp, lining and sock, outer soles, generally indicated by commonly used symbols and logos, pictograms, instructions for use and maintenance.

It should be noted that most of the complaints in this product sector were in connection with product returns. Safety requirements were also checked in the process of settlement of claims. The number of non-conformities established in this product sector shows the number of types of risky products identified.

The number of inspections in which other Member States are invited to cooperate indicates the number of notifications sent to RAPEX to allow other Member States take corresponding actions.



## Sector 34 Crystal glass (Directive 69/493/EEC)

### 34.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	353	92	386	552
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	521	243	493	749
3.1	number of reactive inspections	353	92	386	552
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	157	143	103	195
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	11	8	4	2
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	34	29	39	41
4.2	physical checks of products	487	214	454	708
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	0	0	0	0
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	0	0	0	0
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	0	0	0	0
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	4	3	4	7
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	0	0	0	0

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	20 527	9 371	17 745	25 081
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)	1.21	0.53	1.00	1.35

8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	131	129	131	129
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	110	108	110	108

***34.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

Reactive, proactive and border control was carried out on the basis of annual thematic programming or in response to user complaints. Checks were carried out on sites selling crystal, kitchenware, souvenirs and other household goods. It was established that various crystal products were placed on the market – crystal sets, lead crystal bowls, vases, ashtrays, etc. The products were labelled in accordance with the labelling applicable to crystal glass. Every crystalline product was labelled appropriately and identified the lead crystal, manufacturer, importer. The information on the labels in Bulgarian was affixed by manufacturers and importers and therefore did not raise doubts as to its accuracy.

## Sector 35 Imitations of foodstuffs (Directive 87/357/EEC)

### 35.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	145	151	156	178
3.1	number of reactive inspections	0	0	0	0
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	144	150	153	178
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	1	1	3	0
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	37	29	31	47
4.2	physical checks of products	108	122	125	131
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	25	47	19	16
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	2	0	3	1
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	27	52	22	19
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	10	6	7	9
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	16	14	15	13

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	5 713	5 823	5 615	5 961
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.32

8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	131	129	131	129
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	110	108	110	108

### ***35.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

Reactive, proactive and border control was carried out on the basis of annual thematic programming. The inspections were carried out with regard to the availability of consumer information and its correctness, the existence of documents proving the product's compliance with safety requirements. Documents of origin were requested in order to trace the chain back to the importer/producer. Notices were issued with regard to infringements established. The checks were carried out at various commercial premises: shops selling household chemicals, souvenir shops, bookshops, hypermarkets, shops for industrial products, shops for household goods, souvenirs, decorations and flowers. During the inspections, samples were taken from goods replicating foodstuffs: items resembling fruits intended for decoration, soaps resembling fruits in appearance, shape and smell, Naphthalene resembling sweets in shape and colour, eco soil (jelly granules) and other products that could be mistaken for food and thus threaten the health of risk group consumers. These goods were to be further checked, assessed and traced back to their origin.

The number of non-conformities established in this product sector shows the number of types of dangerous products identified.

The number of inspections in which other Member States are invited to cooperate indicates the number of notifications sent to RAPEX to allow other Member States take corresponding actions.

## Sector 36 Packaging (Directive 94/62/EC)

### 36.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	0	0	0	0
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	11 329	9 938	8 248	9 216
3.1	number of reactive inspections	0	0	0	0
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	11 329	9 938	8 248	9 216
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	0	0	0	0
4	Number of inspections based on:	0	0	0	0
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	0	0	0	0
4.2	physical checks of products	11 329	9 938	8 248	9 216
5	Number of inspections resulting in:	0	0	0	0
5.1	finding of non-compliance	0	0	0	0
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	0	0	0	0
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	0	0	0	0
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	0	0	0	0
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	0	0	0	0

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	446 348	383 263	296 878	308 612
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)	26.21	21.57	16.71	16.64

8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	131	129	131	129
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	110	108	110	108

***36.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

Current checks are carried out also on packaging of all products in connection with which the Consumer Protection Commission is authorised and required to act under the national sectoral market surveillance programme. There are no plans for carrying out thematic controls of packaging, but packaging is inspected when checks are carried out on each product group in respect of the required marking for type and composition, handling after use and separate collection. This type of control has proved to be effective.

## Sector 37 Electrical equipment

**(Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012; Delegated Regulation (EC) No 392/2012; Delegated Regulation (EC) No 626/2011; Delegated Regulation (EC) No 1062/2010; Delegated Regulation (EC) No 1059/2010; Regulation (EC) No 1060/2010; Delegated Regulation (EC) No 1061/2010)**

### ***37.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector***

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	1 016	1 385	1 041	959
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	1 152	1 623	1.182	1 193
3.1	number of reactive inspections	1 016	1 385	1 041	959
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	136	238	141	234
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	0	0	0	0
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	109	199	104	179
4.2	physical checks of products	1 043	1 424	1 078	1 014
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	0	0	6	7
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)	0	0	8	5
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	5	7	8	7
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	0	0	7	3

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	45 387	62 592	42 545	39 949
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)	2.67	3.52	2.39	2.15
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	131	129	131	129
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	110	108	110	108

***37.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector***

Reactive, proactive and border control was carried out on the basis of annual thematic programming for energy-related products and in response to user complaints relating to claims in this product group. It was established that energy-related products were sold in accordance with the applicable requirements, with labels indicating the energy class and accompanying product notes. The information on the label and in the product note matched in all products inspected.



## Sector 38 Liquid fuels

### 38.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	27	25	28	21
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	484	509	511	504
3.1	number of reactive inspections	27	25	28	21
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	401	432	456	478
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	56	52	27	5
4	Number of inspections based on:				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	1 915	2 070	2 230	2 284
4.2	physical checks of products	484	509	511	504
5	Number of inspections resulting in:				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	182	108	121	111
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)			8	10
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .	264	81	65	88
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	162	135	108	89
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	423 220	420 744	421 530	394 330
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	49	49	49	49
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	20	21	21	21

### **38.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector**

The key activities in the sector are carried out by the Directorate-General for control of the quality of liquid fuels as part of the specialised DAMTN administration, so as to fulfil the requirements of the Clean Air Act (ZChAV) and the Act on energy from renewable sources (ZEVI) and supervise the quality requirements for liquid fuels applicable to their placing on the market, distribution, transport and use in accordance with the quality requirements set out in the Regulation on the requirements for liquid fuel quality, as well as the conditions, order and method of their control and the quality control of biofuels and their blends with petroleum-derived liquid fuels and bioliquids in accordance with the Act (ZEVI).

Samples were taken from the 3 815 oils in the period 2010 – 2013, as follows:

- Motor (petrol) fuels – 1 830
- Diesel engine fuels – 1 955
- Fuel oil – 15
- Gas oil for utilities and industries – 12
- Biodiesel – 3

Checks were carried out on:

- 74 petrol stations;
- 825 chain petrol stations;
- 1 105 small petrol stations;
- 3 fuel trucks;
- 1 industrial plant.

Number of non-compliances with quality requirements identified:

- in 2013 – 7.9 %;
- in 2012 – 8 %;
- in 2011 – 8 %;
- in 2010 – 12.3 %;

## Sector 39 New wheeled tractors

### 39.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product related accidents / user complaints	-	-	-	-
2.	Number of substantiated complaints by industry concerning unfair competition	-	-	-	-
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	499	573	478	303
3.1	number of reactive inspections				
3.2	number of self-initiated inspections	355	388	348	235
3.3	number of inspections prompted by the customs	144	185	130	68
4	Number of inspections based on:	-	-	-	-
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in:	-	-	-	-
5.1	finding of non-compliance				
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")				
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities .				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	-	-	-	-

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

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

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (€)	-	-	-	-
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)	-	-	-	-
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	-	-	-	-
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units )	-	-	-	-

**39.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector**

Under Article 15 of the Law on registration and control of agricultural and forestry machinery, the Technical Control Inspectorate performs regular checks of new tractors through its regional offices (ROs of KTI).

The KTI regional offices send monthly reports describing in detail the tractors checked to the central administration for synthesis and analysis

As regards imports from third countries, the KTI and the Customs Agency have established very good long-lasting contacts. They interact on the basis of a joint instruction for interaction in implementation of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products. The instruction applies to new third-country goods declared for release for free circulation, for which requirements have been identified for EC type-approvals. Where a territorial customs office provides information to the KTI, the regional offices of the KTI carry out checks of new tractors with a view to establishing the availability of the requisite documents.

In accordance with Article 12 of the joint instruction, the KTI has received, since October 2010, notifications relating to the monthly interaction between territorial customs offices and regional offices of the KTI. The data shows that to date, the regional KTI offices have responded to all notifications of regional customs units and have reacted within the legal deadlines with checks and follow-up notification.

## Annex 1: Reference list of sectors

Product sectors	Applicable Law	Included in this report? (Y/N)
1. Medical devices (including In vitro diagnostic medical devices and Active implantable medical devices)	Directives 93/42/EEC, 98/79/EC and 90/385/EEC	Y
2. Cosmetics	Regulation No 1223/2009	N
3. Toys	Directive 2009/48/EC	Y
4. Individual protective equipment	Directive 89/686/EEC	Y
5. Construction products	Regulation No 305/2011	Y
6. Aerosol dispensers	Directive 75/324/EEC,	Y
7. Simple pressure vessels and Pressure equipment	Directives 2009/105/EC and 97/23/EC	Y
8. Transportable pressure equipment	Directive 2010/35/EC	Y
9. Machinery	Directive 2006/42/EC	Y
10. Lifts	Directive 95/16/EC	Y
11. Cableways	Directive 2000/9/EC	Y
12. Noise emissions for outdoor equipment	Directive 2000/14/EC	Y
13. Equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres	Directive 1994/9/EC	Y
14. Pyrotechnics	Directive 2007/23/EC	Y
15. Explosives for civil uses	Directive 93/15/EEC,	Y
16. Appliances burning gaseous fuels	Directive 2009/142/EC	Y
17. Measuring instruments, non-automatic weighing instruments and pre-packaged products	Directives 2004/22/EU, 2009/23/EU and 2007/45/EC	Y
18. Radio and telecom equipment under EMC	Directive 2004/108/EC	Y
19. Radio and telecom equipment under RTTE	Directive 1999/5/EC	Y
20. Electrical appliances and equipment under LVD	Directive 2006/95/EC	Y
21. Electrical and electronic equipment under RoHS, WEEE and batteries	Directives 2011/65/EU, 2002/96/EU and 2006/66/EC	Y

<b>Product sectors</b>	<b>Applicable Law</b>	<b>Included in this report? (Y/N)</b>
22. Chemicals (Detergents, Paints, Persistent organic pollutants)	Regulation No 648/2004 Directive 2004/42/EC Regulation No 850/2004	Y
23. Ecodesign and Energy labelling	Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU	Y
24. Efficiency requirements for hot-boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels	Directive 1992/42/EEC,	N
25. Recreational craft	Directive 1994/25/EC	Y
26. Marine equipment	Directive 96/98/EC	N
27. Motor vehicles and tyres	Directives 2002/24/EC and 2007/46/EC, and Regulation (EC) No 1222/2009	Y
28. Non-road mobile machinery	Directive 97/68/EC	Y
29. Fertilisers	Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003;	Y
30. Consumer Goods Children's goods (including children's clothing); camping and holiday equipment; laser products; portable stairs; bicycles; electrical equipment under 50V.	Directive 2001/95/EC	Y
31. Cigarette lighters	Directive 2001/95/EC; Decision 2006/502/EC	Y
32. Textiles	Directive 96/74/EC; Directive 73/44/EEC; Decision 2009/251/EC, Regulation (EC) No 1007/2011	Y
33. Leather	Directive 94/11/EC; Decision 2009/251/EC	Y
34. Crystal glass	Directive 69/493/EEC;	Y
35. Products imitating foodstuffs	Directive 87/357/EEC	Y
36. Packaging	Directive 94/62/EC;	Y
37. Electrical equipment	Delegated Regulation (EC) No 874/2012; Delegated Regulation (EC) No 392/2012; Delegated Regulation (EC) No 626/2011; Delegated Regulation (EC) No 1062/2010; Delegated Regulation (EC) No 1059/2010; Regulation (EC) No 1060/2010; Delegated Regulation (EC) No 1061/2010;	Y
38. Liquid fuels		Y
39. Wheeled tractors		Y

