



#### REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENERGY LABELLING

22 October 2025 Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Market surveillance of Energy labelling regulations

Linda Rinkule Expert in Energy Labelling, SECCA











- General EU regulatory framework for market surveillance Regulation 2019/1020
- Specificities for energy labelling area Energy Labelling Regulation 2017/1369
- Example from Latvia

















General EU regulatory framework for market surveillance – Regulation 2019/1020













#### **Regulation Overview**

Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 targets market surveillance and product compliance within the European Union to improve safety and fairness

#### Challenges in E-commerce

The regulation addresses challenges from e-commerce and cross-border trade requiring stronger enforcement and cooperation among member states

#### Objectives of the Regulation

The regulation aims to enhance product safety and ensure fair competition across the EU internal market through robust enforcement















#### Aim of Regulation 2019/1020

#### **Enhancing Internal Market**

The regulation improves the internal market functionality by reducing competitive distortions among economic operators

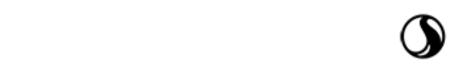
#### **Ensuring Product Safety**

It promotes product safety by establishing rules ensuring only compliant products reach consumers

#### **Protecting Public Interests**

The regulation safeguards public health, safety, and the environment through effective market surveillance















#### Scope and subject matter

#### Strengthened Market Surveillance

The regulation enhances monitoring to ensure harmonized products comply with safety standards across the EU market

#### **EU-Based Economic Operator Requirement**

Certain products require an economic operator based in the EU to ensure regulatory compliance and accountability

#### Wide Range of Products Covered

The regulation applies to diverse goods including toys, machinery, chemicals, vehicles, electronics, and construction products

#### **Ensuring Safety and Compliance**

Products entering the EU market must meet established safety and compliance standards to protect consumers















#### **Product Categories Defined**

Over 70 directives specify product categories subject to market surveillance to ensure compliance with regulations

#### Market Surveillance Scope

The regulation clarifies which products must comply with EU standards and be monitored by authorities













#### **Economic Operator**

Economic Operator includes parties involved in manufacturing, importing, distributing, or representing products

#### **Manufacturer Definition**

Manufacturer produces or markets products under its own name, ensuring product responsibility

#### **Importer Responsibilities**

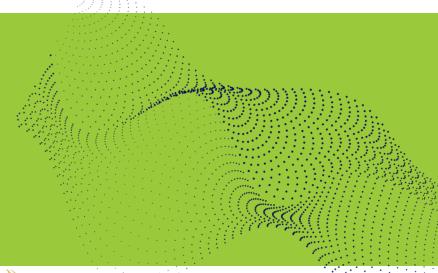
Importer brings products from third countries into the EU market to ensure compliance

#### Distributor and Fulfillment

Distributor makes products available within the supply chain; fulfillment providers handle warehousing and dispatching



#### Key definitions I















#### Information Society Service Provider

Refers to online service providers offering digital services through the internet

#### Placing on the market

making available of the product on the EU market first time

#### Making Available on the Market

Supplying a product for distribution or use within the European Union market

#### Market Surveillance

Authorities conduct activities ensuring product compliance and consumer safety

#### **Online Interface**

Websites and applications used to offer products and services to end users



#### **Key definitions II**















## Tasks of economic operators

#### Responsible EU Entity

Economic operators must designate a responsible entity based within the EU for product accountability and traceability

#### **Technical Documentation**

Operators are required to maintain comprehensive technical documentation to demonstrate product conformity with regulations

#### **Product Contact Details**

Providing clear contact information on products or packaging supports traceability and communication with authorities

#### **Cooperation with Authorities**

Economic operators must collaborate with market surveillance authorities and address requests for corrective actions promptly













## Distance Sales & Online Marketplaces

#### **EU Market Availability**

Products sold online to EU consumers are regarded as made available within the EU regardless of the seller's location

#### **Seller Compliance Requirement**

Online sellers must comply with EU regulations, including appointing an economic operator based in the EU

#### **Consumer Safety Assurance**

These rules ensure consumers buying online from marketplaces receive safe and compliant products within the EU















### Information exchange

#### **Operator Cooperation**

Economic operators must provide required documents and promptly respond to market authorities' inquiries for compliance

#### **Authority Collaboration**

Market surveillance and customs authorities share information and coordinate to effectively monitor product compliance

#### **Ensuring Market Compliance**

Effective cooperation helps prevent non-compliant products from entering the market, ensuring safety and standards

ICSMS – information exchange system for MSAs















# Powers of Market surveillance authorities

#### **Designation of Authorities**

Member States appoint Market Surveillance Authorities and a Single Liaison Office to ensure effective oversight

#### **Independent Operation**

MSAs must operate independently and have sufficient resources to carry out their duties effectively

#### **Enforcement Powers**

MSAs can request documents, inspect products, enforce corrective actions, and remove unsafe products online

#### **Cost Recovery**

MSAs have the authority to recover costs from non-compliant economic operators to support regulatory enforcement















Mutual assistance and cooepration

#### **Cross-Border Cooperation**

Market surveillance authorities collaborate across countries to investigate and enforce compliance effectively

#### **Product Release Suspension**

Procedures allow suspension or refusal of non-compliant products at customs to protect consumers

#### **Consistent Enforcement**

Mutual assistance ensures consistent enforcement across the EU to prevent unsafe products from entering the market















### Union Product Compliance Network

#### **Coordination Platform**

The network connects Market Surveillance Authorities, customs, and the European Commission for better collaboration

#### **Sharing Best Practices**

It enables sharing of best practices, joint actions, and training initiatives across Member States

#### **Enhancing Market Surveillance**

The network improves market surveillance effectiveness and promotes uniform enforcement throughout the EU















### Enforcement and penalties

#### **Effective Penalties**

Penalties must be effective in deterring infringements and ensuring compliance with regulations

#### **Proportionate Sanctions**

Sanctions should be proportionate and fair, balancing punishment with the nature of the infringement

#### **Consistent Enforcement Framework**

A harmonized enforcement framework ensures uniform application of safety standards across member states

















Specificities for energy labelling area – Energy Labelling Regulation 2017/1369







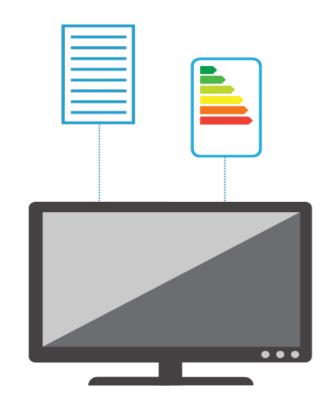








#### Aim of market surveillance in energy labelling and ecodesign



Ensure that information on the energy efficiency of goods is correctly indicated

- Energy label
- Data sheet

Ensure that the product complies with the ecodesign requirements

- Conformity assessment
- Generic and specific ecodesign requirments
- Information to consumers















#### General Obligations of Suppliers



#### **Correct Energy Labelling**

Suppliers must ensure energy-related products display accurate, visible, and legible energy labels for consumers

#### **Product Registration in EPREL**

Suppliers are required to register products in the EPREL database before selling within the EU to ensure transparency

#### **Maintaining Label Integrity**

Suppliers must maintain and update label information to reflect any changes in product performance or classification

#### **Supporting Energy Efficiency Goals**

Obligations uphold the credibility of energy labelling, supporting EU energy efficiency and consumer protection goals







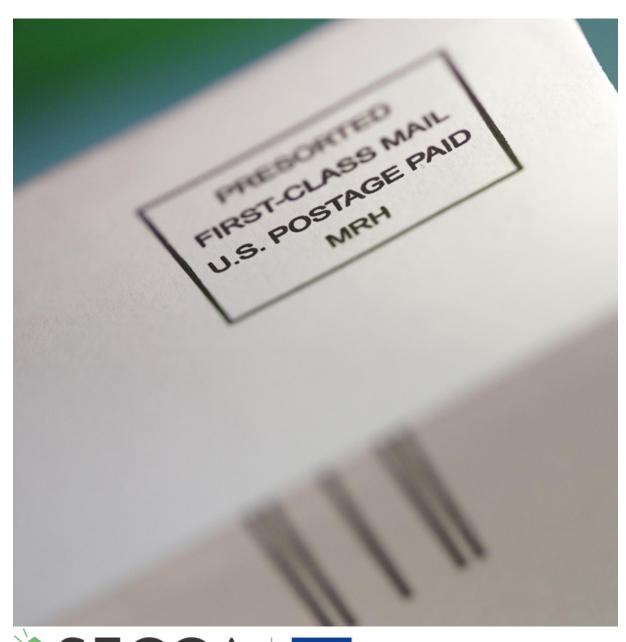








#### Obligations of Suppliers in Relation to Product Information



#### **Provision of Product Information**

Suppliers must provide a detailed product information sheet with every product to assist dealers and consumers

#### **Technical Documentation Maintenance**

Suppliers are required to maintain technical documentation including test reports and performance data to support label accuracy

#### Transparency and Accountability

Regulations emphasize transparency and accountability by ensuring all product data is accurate and accessible to authorities

#### Support for Energy Labelling System

Suppliers' obligations help create a trustworthy energy labelling system benefiting consumers and environmental goals







#### **Obligations of Dealers**



#### **Clear Label Display**

Dealers must ensure energy labels are visible at all points of sale, both physical and online, to aid consumer choice

#### **Provision of Product Information**

Dealers are required to provide product information sheets upon request and obtain missing data from suppliers

#### **Cooperation with Authorities**

Dealers must cooperate with market surveillance authorities and avoid misleading label imitations to maintain transparency















#### Obligations of Member States



#### Market Surveillance Programs

Member States must establish programs to monitor compliance with energy labelling regulations effectively

#### **Enforcement and Penalties**

Member States are responsible for enforcing penalties and corrective actions for non-compliance with labelling rules

#### **Coordination Across EU**

Coordination with other Member States and the European Commission ensures a harmonized EU-wide approach to energy labelling

#### **Support for EPREL Database**

Member States must support and contribute to the maintenance of the EPREL database to ensure reliable energy label data













#### Database for Energy Labelling

### **EPREL**



#### Central Energy Labelling Database

EPREL serves as the central platform where suppliers register all energy-labelled products before market placement

#### **Public and Compliance Access**

The database includes a public section for consumers and a compliance section for regulators to ensure transparency and oversight

#### Market Surveillance Support

Authorities use EPREL to verify product claims and detect noncompliance, supporting effective market surveillance

#### Data Accuracy and Integrity

The regulation requires accurate and complete data to maintain trust and support energy efficiency goals







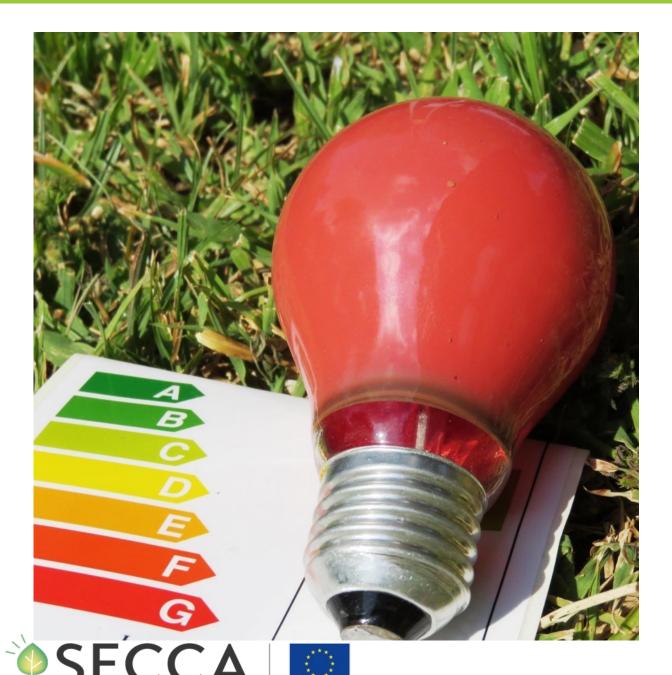








#### Market Surveillance and Enforcement



#### **Inspection and Testing**

Member States conduct inspections and tests to verify energy label accuracy and product information compliance

#### Targeted Surveillance Using Data

Surveillance authorities use EPREL data to identify and target high-risk products and suppliers for enforcement

#### **Penalties and Notifications**

Penalties are applied for non-compliance, and unsafe products are reported via Safety Gate to EU authorities

#### **Coordinated Enforcement**

Consistent enforcement across Member States ensures consumer trust and effective energy labelling framework





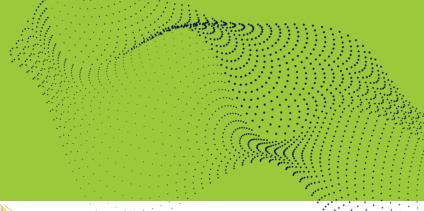








#### **Example from Latvia**

















Proactive market surveillance

Product screening (quality and source; legal requirements) Market surveillance program

**Product sampling** 

Inspection and testing

Visual checks

Administrative controls

Screen testing

Testing in labs

**Evaluation of results** 

**Enforcement actions** 

Voluntary actions

**Product bans** 

Correction of

information

Sanctions

Report of results

Public

Stakeholders

Ministry of Economy



Signals from the market;

Complaints Information

from other countries

Customs

FLORENCE SCHOOL OF









## Market surveillance methods



#### **Administrative checks**

- Examination of the documents of conformity of the goods
  - Declarations of conformity, technical documentation
- Checks on marking, e.g. CE marking



#### **Screen testing**

- Playground tests
- Tests of children's goods and toys
- Electrical goods tests



#### Product testing in laboratories

- Selection of accredited testing laboratories
- Development of testing programs
- Evaluation of test results















#### Where the controls are carried out?

Distributors, importers

Manufacturers and construction sites

Service providers

On-line

At the border















#### Legal framework in market surveillance in Latvia

#### Legal framework:

- Regulation 2019/1020 on market surveillance and product compliance
- Regulation on 2023/988 on general product safety
- Law on Products and Services Surveillance Law
- Law on Conformity Assessment
- Cabinet Regulations on Product Sampling















#### Internal procedures of Consumer Rights Protection Centre

- CRPC has Quality Management System according to ISO 9001 since 2005
- Market surveillance procedures
- Internal regulations on market surveillance:
  - Planning
  - Controls
  - Case handling
  - Risk assessment
  - Sampling
  - Test purchases
  - Reporting etc.















#### Cooperation with other EU countries

Active cooperation with other EU countries:

- EU ADCO framework for Energy Labelling and Ecodesign
- Cooperation projects EEPLIANT3 and EEPLIANT4

#### EEPLIANT4 project

i**gn** legislation is a ol to drive energy nd energy



The Energy Labe supports co conscious environment a

Market surveillance authorities are essential to ensure that Economic Operators comply with the Union legislation.













