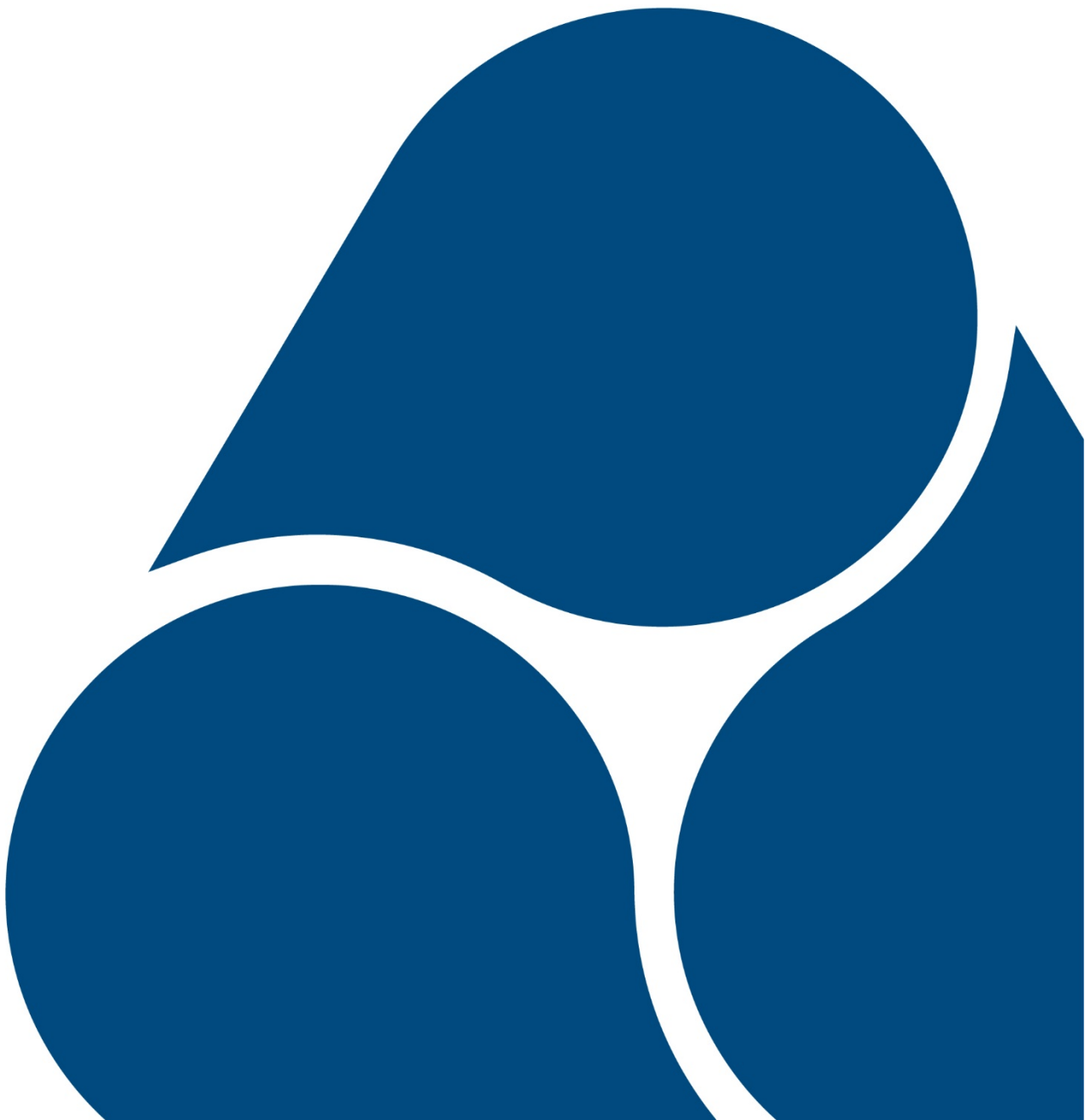




Office for Product
Safety & Standards

National Market Surveillance Programme 2021/22

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Introduction

In the UK, market surveillance refers to the suite of activities that help protect consumers from non-compliant and unsafe non-food products. It supports the free circulation of safe and compliant products and helps protect consumers by establishing mechanisms for intervention where products are unsafe or non-compliant. Market surveillance forms part of the UK's approach to regulation and enforcement, designed to provide high levels of consumer and environmental protection, promote consumer choice and support business growth.

This national plan sets out the UK's approach to market surveillance for 2021-22. The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) has responsibility for market surveillance policy and this annual national market surveillance plan sets out how it will organise, co-ordinate and implement its market surveillance activities. This plan is prepared and published by the Office for Product Safety and Standards (OPSS), a Departmental Office within BEIS, as UK Government policy lead for market surveillance.

This document provides:

- an overview of the UK's market surveillance arrangements,
- an outline of new features to UK market surveillance and how the UK has responded to new opportunities and challenges,
- details on how the UK operates its communication and co-ordination arrangements between the bodies involved in market surveillance; and
- information on new market surveillance information sharing systems that are used to report unsafe and non-compliant products in addition to sharing information between authorities.

1 General Market Surveillance

1.1 UK market surveillance arrangements and new features to market surveillance

The UK's comprehensive market surveillance arrangements are underpinned by primary and secondary legislation. This is generally organised by product sector, and there is some legislation that provides cross-cutting regulatory powers and sanctions, for example the Consumer Rights Act 2015, Consumer Protection Act 1987, Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and General Product Safety Regulations 2005. Further powers for relevant authorities are also provided within specific pieces of product legislation.

Following the UK's exit from the European Union (EU), the Regulation on Accreditation and Market Surveillance No 765/2008 ("RAMS") was incorporated into UK law and applies in Great Britain by virtue of the EU (Withdrawal) Act 2018. Relevant guidance can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulation-7652008-on-accreditation-and-market-surveillance>.

Northern Ireland (NI) remains within the EU regulatory system for goods as an outcome of the negotiation of the Withdrawal Agreement and the Northern Ireland Protocol (NIP) to avoid a hard border for goods on the island of Ireland. From 16 July 2021, the EU Regulation on Market Surveillance and Compliance of Products (MSC) applies in Northern Ireland. MSC amends and replaces the market surveillance provisions in RAMS (Articles 15-29). RAMS, as it applies in NI, became the Regulation for Accreditation and its provisions for accreditation and CE marking continue to apply.

MSC is primarily focused on enhancing the consistency and coordination of market surveillance. It also contains provisions to improve traceability requirements for businesses placing goods on the EU and NI market. Implementation of MSC in NI is being supported with a comprehensive engagement and business support plan. Compliance and enforcement of EU MSC will be proportionate, in accordance with the UK's regulatory approach that prioritises supporting businesses to understand any new obligations and how to meet them and avoids disruption to businesses as they adapt. The UK will continue to take an intelligence led and risk-based approach to checks, with the same proportionate and pragmatic approach that has guided the implementation of the Protocol to date.

This means the UK will operate a "dual regime" for market surveillance as Great Britain (GB) works to the obligations established by RAMS and in NI the obligations established by MSC will apply.

OPSS is the national regulator for product safety and has responsibility for UK market surveillance policy and co-ordination, it is also the market surveillance authority for a range of other product regulation issues such as weights and measures, eco-design and RoHS.

Market surveillance is delivered by a range of national and local bodies, including Local Authorities, the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), HSE Northern Ireland (HSENI), the Medicines and Healthcare Regulatory Agency (MHRA), Ofcom, the Marine and Coastguards Agency (MCA), the Driver and Vehicles Standards Agency (DVSA).

Each MSA has their own budget, and they are individually responsible for setting risk-based priorities and reporting outcomes. National MSAs are accountable to their policy department within government, while local authority regulatory services undertaking market surveillance activities are accountable to local democratic structures.

New features of UK market surveillance

Following the end of the transition period (TP), OPSS was appointed to carry out the Single Liaison Office (SLO) function for Northern Ireland. This involves coordinating the reporting of information from NI to the EU in accordance with MSC regulations and requirements. This role includes the coordination of EU oversight and the organization of visits where these may be required under Article 12 of the Protocol; coordination of cooperation between Northern Ireland authorities and member states in respect of product safety and noncompliance notifications; and collation and provision of information relating to product safety and noncompliance.

BEIS has agreed with the Commission that OPSS will act as the National Product Safety Contact Point and will undertake any required reporting on EU market surveillance systems on behalf of NI MSAs. In practice, NI MSAs notify unsafe and noncompliant products, and products which have been assessed but found to be safe and compliant, on the Product Safety Database (PSD) which meets domestic notification requirements, and OPSS subsequently notify the EU through the appropriate system: RAPEX for products presenting a serious risk, and ICSMS for all other notifications required to be made in respect of Northern Ireland.

OPSS leads the coordination of the “dual regime” for market surveillance in order to strengthen cooperation and collaboration between GB and NI to protect consumers in the whole of the UK.

To consolidate this, OPSS has entered a UK-wide Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) together with other government departments (OGDs) and MSAs in GB and NI to formalize arrangements for cooperation and collaboration to coordinate market surveillance across the UK. It sets out clear roles and responsibilities for the parties based on the appropriate powers of each, to provide a solid basis to carry out effective market surveillance activity and protect UK consumers.

In respect of GB, the MoU includes arrangements for sharing facilities for market surveillance purposes at existing points of entry and new types of location such as inland border facilities, covering multiple regulatory functions.

In Northern Ireland, the MoU sets out how the market surveillance obligations agreed under the Protocol are delivered, maintaining the capacity and capability for the relevant authorities to undertake market surveillance interventions.

OPSS takes responsibility for the coordination of strategic and policy level arrangements between MSAs and Border Control Authorities (BCA), while supporting relevant authorities with the development of implementation plans to meet their obligations under the Protocol. Government departments who sponsor MSAs are in general responsible for ensuring that those authorities have the necessary powers, resources, and competence for the effective delivery of their obligations and processes.

It should be noted that the Government is seeking to find a new balance in operating the Protocol, in order to place it on a more sustainable footing. These proposals are set out in the Government’s July 2021 [Command Paper \(Northern Ireland Protocol: the way forward\)](#).

1.2 Co-ordination and co-operation mechanisms between national market surveillance authorities

Market surveillance in the UK is delivered across the products sphere by a range of both national and local authorities and through the Market Surveillance Governance Group (MSGG). The MSGG was created in 2020 and is led by OPSS. It supports cross-government delivery of readiness arrangements for goods entering the NI market from GB and has overseen a coordinated response to the COVID-19 outbreak.

The MSGG has a leading role in coordinating the delivery of market surveillance objectives and providing a pathway for feedback from MSAs to report enforcement concerns and trends to the network to inform future action. Its members are MSAs and government departments including NI departments. It meets every month to exchange information, share experiences and knowledge, and develop operational plans, including the development and agreement of the MoU. OPSS disseminates market surveillance developments through the network and fosters learning which continues outside the formal meetings.

MSGG has played a critical role in issues such as the implementation of MSC, ensuring supply of PPE into the UK following the outbreak of COVID-19, and tackling issues relating to online sales and other non-traditional routes of supply such as direct imports and fulfilment businesses. MSGG also plays a vital role in ensuring that MSAs are ready ahead of changes anticipated to import checks due to be implemented on EU goods entering the UK from 01 January 2022. It provides a forum for MSAs, to discuss trends in the market and highlight new risks, that can lead to greater cooperation to identify and stop non-compliant goods, protecting UK consumers.

Furthermore, the National Product Safety Group, established in 2012, co-ordinates the regulatory activity specifically on consumer product safety. It brings together local authority market surveillance representatives, relevant Government Departments, OPSS, the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), and the Chartered Trading Standards Institute (CTSI). They share best practice, review market surveillance issues and discuss regulatory challenges, enabling co-ordination where more than one regulator is responsible for market surveillance of a sector.

Co-ordination at points of entry

Market surveillance work at points of entry into UK is one of the regulatory tools used to detect, disrupt and deter unsafe goods from entering the market. OPSS has responsibility for developing national capacity for product safety in the UK, one of the ways it does this is to enhance capability to understand the data on imports and fund regulatory activity at UK ports and borders.

OPSS has consolidated and will continue to enhance the effective use of data and intelligence on unsafe goods and economic operators that have a track record of non-compliant activity. OPSS operates a Border Profiling Service for all UK MSA's working closely with HMRC. This has strengthened capacity to share efficient data and intelligence with MSA's operating at ports and key points of entry, to improve how they target their resources based on risk.

The Border Profiling Service has expertise in customs procedures and provides support to MSAs in relation to border controls, practices and processes. It makes referrals to MSA, so they can act in real time at ports and airports when consignments are identified that pose a risk. The benefits of this approach include the ability to identify national emerging trends and threats, identification of high-risk economic operators working across areas within the legislative competence of different MSAs, and to ensure consistency of approach at border points in line with best practice.

1.3 Co-operation between national market surveillance authorities and customs

In the UK, HMRC and Border Force are the relevant Border Control Authorities. They have a significant role to play in market surveillance, given the data and documentation they hold relating to imports. Following the end of the TP, they are the designated Border Control Authorities in NI for the purposes of the EU Market Surveillance Regulation (MSC). The information contained within customs declarations and supporting documents is profiled to target products and economic operators that present the greatest risk to users.

Most customs declarations are made through the Customs Handling of Import and Export Freight (CHIEF) system. Whilst CHIEF is a reliable and robust platform, HMRC will replace CHIEF with the Customs Declaration Service (CDS). CDS is a flexible declaration system that can handle anticipated future import and export growth. More information can be found on the GB Border Operating Model:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-border-operating-model>

The Border Profiling Service uses national risk profiles to assess information about imports in order to facilitate regulatory interventions at UK ports and borders. OPSS processes the information with data about the current capability of each authority engaged at ports and borders and transmits the import information to the appropriate MSA within the geographic area for the point of entry. That authority or OPSS itself can then make local arrangements to assess the products concerned.

The MoU described in 1.1 above strengthens cooperation between all of the organisations in the UK with market surveillance responsibilities, this includes facilitating data sharing between the parties and particularly sharing of data between HMRC and MSA's. This enables effective product safety interventions in NI and increases the ability of MSAs and customs officials to intercept unsafe goods. Specifically, the MoU covers provision of information from consignments that have been flagged by the Border Profiling Service on HMRC databases as meeting national risk profiles.

1.4 The Product Safety Database and UK Product Safety Contact Point

The UK Product Safety Contact Point (UKCP) is part of OPSS' Incident Management arrangements and coordinates market surveillance and product safety notifications submitted by all UK MSAs, ensuring compliance with domestic notification, publication and international reporting obligations.

Since the end of TP, all UK MSAs must report using the Product Safety Database (PSD) as part of requirements outlined in RAMS as applied in GB, General Product Safety Regulations 2005, and sector-specific legislation where this applies in GB and NI. MSAs must notify measures taken to mitigate the risk, or correct the non-compliance, of a product on the PSD.

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PSD can also be used to share information on product safety activity, such as outcomes of market surveillance projects. NI MSAs are required to report any investigations they undertake following implementation of the MSC regulations and will continue to do so using the PSD.

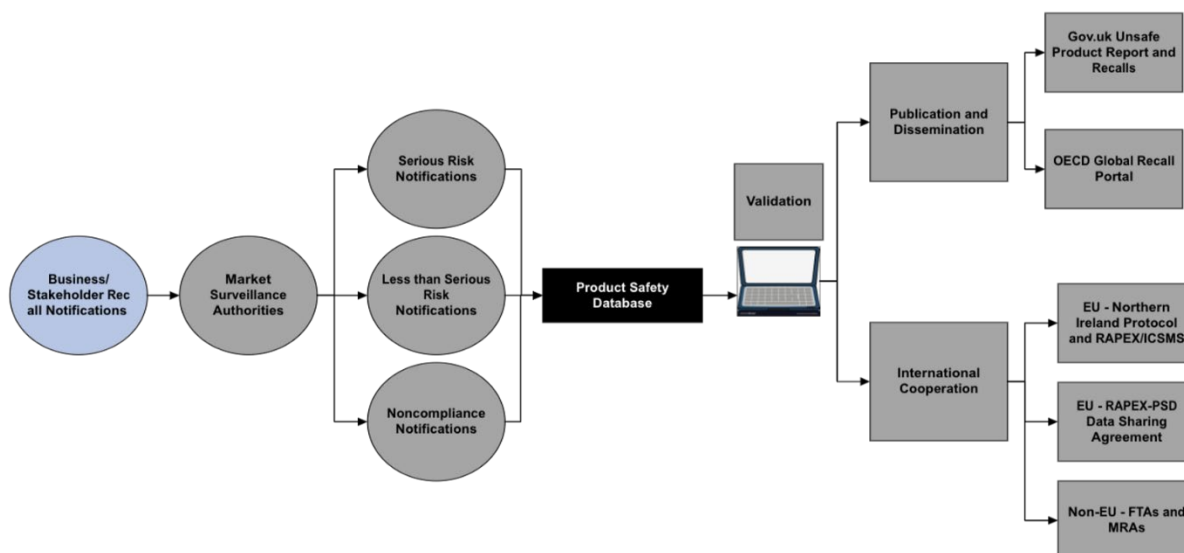
The UKCP monitors and actions required post-notification activity, including the validation and publication of alerts for unsafe consumer products (serious risk by routine and less than serious risk products where publication is requested by the MSA) on the unsafe products and recalls page:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/product-safety-database-unsafe-products>).

The PSD supports the sharing of information among and between MSAs. Reporting and searching on the PSD enables authorities to identify if a product or business has previously been investigated, preventing any potential duplication of effort and supporting a more efficient use of resources across all UK MSAs.

Guidance on product safety and non-compliance notification requirements and procedures applicable to all UK MSAs, which is regularly updated, can be found at the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/notification-of-unsafe-and-noncompliant-products>



Future priorities

Arrangements are in place to ensure the PSD continues to develop to enhance and improve the functionality and utility of the system, including associated off-system processes. Identified priorities for 2021 include the enhancement of reporting tools to support the identification of emerging trends and issues, and the implementation of the RAPEX-PSD Data Sharing Agreement as an Annex to the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement.

Further work is underway to explore data sharing opportunities with other relevant bodies, including the Fire Services.

PSD and the Northern Ireland Protocol

Northern Ireland remains within the EU regulatory framework for certain products covered by the legislation included in Annex 2 of the Protocol. The reporting requirements in that legislation remain in force, although the process is slightly amended as a result of the UK's exit from the EU.

NI authorities now submit notifications to the PSD instead of to RAPEX or ICSMS as previously, and OPSS notify the EU through the appropriate market surveillance communication systems on their behalf. OPSS also monitors the EU Safety Gate alerts. Should a Safety Gate alert affect the NI market, the UKCP make the relevant authority aware of this by using the referral system on the PSD and/or liaising via correspondence.

The UKCP works closely with NI MSAs in validation, publication and dissemination of product safety alerts and recalls; updating of recall sites; and international reporting and cooperation with other countries including EU member states, as outlined in OPSS' product safety and market surveillance notification guidance:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/notification-of-unsafe-and-noncompliant-products>

In respect of Northern Ireland, OPSS coordinates requests in relation to EU oversight and any visits taking place under Article 12 of the Protocol; facilitates cooperation between Northern Ireland and member states in respect of product safety and noncompliance notifications; and collates and shares information relating to product safety and noncompliance, including through its function as SLO for the purposes of MSC.

Other UKCP functions – international reporting and surveillance

The UKCP ensures UK MSAs meet their requirements to share information relating to unsafe and non-compliant products with other countries where the product has a cross-border supply chain. The UKCP monitors the PSD, identifying cases subject to international data sharing agreements such as those usually included in free trade agreements or mutual recognition agreements, in addition to data sharing requirements with the EU under any outstanding arrangements at the end of the transition period. The UKCP also manages the UK's input into the OECD Global Recall Portal (<https://globalrecalls.oecd.org/#/>) and provides a coordination function with overseas regulators where liaison will support domestic regulatory outcomes.

The UKCP also undertakes a surveillance function, monitoring domestic and international sources for emerging issues, incidents and recalls, or market surveillance outcomes to identify product safety issues relating to products or economic operators of relevance to the UK market. Where applicable, the UKCP will add this information to the PSD and refer it to the relevant MSA in NI or in Great Britain for their attention.

1.5 Engagement with business and relevant market surveillance procedures

This section details how businesses are engaged to promote compliance with product safety requirements. Business engagement builds partnerships between the government and private sector to strengthen trade, business, and consumer safety. This section covers the types of market surveillance activities and checks undertaken by MSAs and where to find information on unsafe goods.

Ensuring that regulators and policy departments better understand the views of the business community in relation to regulatory policy and delivery is a key goal for OPSS and BEIS more widely.

Better Business for All

Better Business for All (BBfA) brings together businesses and regulators in local partnerships to identify the issues facing local businesses and provide support to them. BBfA was initially developed in 2011-2012 and is co-ordinated by OPSS. Most local authorities are involved with the programme, preparing and implementing action plans and sharing good practice on product safety.

OPSS also manages the BBfA toolkit, drawing on good practice and materials developed by Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) and regulators. Its resources can be adapted for local use and are associated with the 10 steps taken by effective local partnerships. BBfA Groups exist across England to help coordination and collaboration. OPSS has facilitated these BBfA groups access to strategic sector funded projects where their ambitions have supported local and national priorities. For example, BBfA Groups have created [Covid-19 toolkits](#) to help businesses restart safely. More information can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/better-business-for-all>

Primary Authority support

OPSS exercises the statutory responsibility for the operation of Primary Authority (PA) on behalf of the Secretary of State, nominating partnerships, issuing guidance and resolving determinations. Primary Authority gives businesses the opportunity to form a legally recognised partnership with one local authority, which then provides robust and reliable advice to the business on matters of regulatory compliance. Businesses receive assured and tailored advice on meeting product safety, environmental health, trading standards or fire safety regulations through a single point of contact.

Primary Authority enables businesses to take an innovative approach to compliance and it also promotes national conversations in areas of regulation that are either contentious or require clarification. For further information about Primary Authority and cases studies, please see:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/primary-authority-overview

Supporting businesses in Northern Ireland

OPSS works closely with Environmental Health Northern Ireland (EHNI) who are the market surveillance authorities for product safety legislation. EHNI officers are located within the 11 district councils in Northern Ireland.

OPSS provides training and support to the Environmental Health Officers in NI to support their advisory and regulatory activities with NI businesses. This includes providing advice to manufacturers about placing goods on the NI and GB market and to distributors that have become importers following the end of the transition period. It has signposted guidance on marking and labelling of goods to ensure NI businesses can supply both NI and GB markets as well as continue to export to the rest of the world. It has also helped to build a good working relationship with Competition and Consumer Protection Commission in Ireland to support a a coherent system approach across the island of Ireland.

Relevant market surveillance procedures

Reactive interventions

Complaints about alleged non-compliant products are received by MSAs through a variety of routes including from consumers, consumer bodies, trade associations, other regulators and direct reports through their websites or other communication tools.

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MSAs also receive product safety and compliance alerts through the PSD and intelligence databases such as IDB. Complaints are assessed as they are received and considered against each MSA's operating model to identify the risks and to prioritise the response. The MSA will determine a proportionate approach to assessing and mitigating the risk, whether that is checking labelling and instructions, reviewing documents, assessing technical files or undertaking product testing.

Proactive interventions

The proactive work of MSAs is undertaken on the basis of risk, it utilises this is informed by data and intelligence from a range of sources, including other MSAs. This information is used to establish priorities for action and to identify specific products, businesses, or supply chains to target for market surveillance activities. These activities may include checking products, technical files and incident data, but can also involve raising awareness to help consumers make informed choices and to ensure businesses are aware of their obligations.

Where to find alerts on unsafe products

Consumers can access information about unsafe consumer products, which may have been recalled, through the Unsafe Product Reports published on GOV.UK:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/product-safety-database-unsafe-products>.

This includes summaries of notifications submitted on the PSD by local authorities where the publication of an alert is requested, in addition to recalls for consumer products. This page also includes OPSS Safety Alerts which are published where it is necessary to alert other stakeholders to the risks of serious injury or fatality relating to use of consumer products available on the UK market and where immediate action is required.

For professional products, including equipment, process, procedures and substances used in the workplace, the Health and Safety Executive publishes safety alerts for major faults that would result in a serious or fatal injury and where immediate remedial action is required. HSE safety alerts can be found at the following link:

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/safetybulletins/>

For domestic appliances, consumers can register their appliance with the manufacturer to receive alerts:

<https://www.registermyappliance.org.uk>

Powers and sanctions

UK MSAs have an appropriate range of statutory powers to investigate and deal with contraventions, set out in UK legislation.

If MSAs find a product to be non-compliant, they will usually engage with business and encourage compliance and corrective action from the business, providing support, guidance and advice to help them become compliant. If a business does not take the steps necessary to bring the product into compliance, MSAs have the powers to issue a range of statutory notices that require businesses to take appropriate corrective action. Where it is considered proportionate to take punitive action, MSAs have a range of proportionate sanctions available to them. For example, this might involve imposing a monetary penalty determined by the MSA, or potentially prosecution in court. The enforcement options are dependent on the product, including whether it is subject to product-specific enforcement regime, or regulated as a consumer good.

Regulation on Market Surveillance and Compliance of Products (MSC) in NI

MSC aims to reduce the number of non-compliant goods on the market by strengthening the powers and responsibilities of MSAs, deterring non-compliant economic operators, and increasing cooperation between member states and Northern Ireland.

The overall framework and principles build upon the previous EU regulation (RAMS), but there are new requirements that implement a uniform set of enforcement powers. These include the power to conduct inspections without warning, use cover identities to obtain evidence, and require economic operators to remove products from online marketplaces in the case of serious risk.

Member states must establish a single liaison office to represent the coordinated position of national MSAs and border authorities on behalf of the relevant State. This role has been taken up by OPSS from the 1 January 2021. MSC also clarifies the rights, obligations and procedures which must be considered in respect of mutual assistance requests between MSAs in different member States [and Northern Ireland].

2. Market surveillance in specific sectors

This section will outline the MSAs and government departments that are responsible for market surveillance in specific sectors.

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

DEFRA has responsibility for policy and for coordinating Local Authorities and NI District Councils in reporting and monitoring for market surveillance on products such as Volatile Organic Compounds in Paints, Varnishes and Vehicle Refinishing Product (VOC Regulations) and Fertilisers.

Volatile Organic Compounds in Paints, Varnishes and Vehicle Refinishing Products Regulations (VOC in Paints Regulations)

The competent authorities for the enforcement functions set out in the Regulations are local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) for any point of use or productive process already regulated by SEPA under the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2000. In Northern Ireland, district councils are the enforcement authority.

The approach to market surveillance is risk based and intelligence-led for appropriate checks on products placed on the market. The DEFRA Secretary of State has policy responsibility for the VOC Paints Regulations and responsibility for maintaining and reporting on a monitoring programme.

Fertilisers

Market surveillance is risk based and intelligence-led with proactive and reactive market surveillance for appropriate checks on products placed on the market. Proactive market surveillance is limited for fertilisers due to the low-risk safety profile of most fertilisers, but reactive market surveillance is carried out by local authority trading standards teams.

In NI, Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) conducts market surveillance and they check fertilisers for compliance with both EU and domestic standards, undertaking checks on a risk basis. Surveillance samples are analysed by the Agri-food and Biosciences Institute in NI.

However, Ammonium Nitrate fertilisers are actively monitored in the UK, and all products must have a detonation resistance certificate to demonstrate stability. DEFRA operates a robust system of market surveillance in accordance with general good practice standards to protect UK consumers and regularly review market surveillance practice to demonstrate compliance with RAMS, MSC (NI only) and other domestic controls.

Furthermore, DEFRA works with various stakeholders and business associations in the Fertiliser Industry Accreditation Scheme, who undertake industry assurance and ensure the traceability of products in GB. The vast majority of fertiliser businesses are members which encourages and promotes high standards for the market.

Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) and OPSS

Market surveillance for construction products is currently under transition from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) to OPSS as the National Regulator for Construction Products. DLUHC will continue to lead on policy for construction products regulations. However, market surveillance activities will be delivered by Local Authorities and OPSS on behalf of the Secretary of State for DLUHC. OPSS is already an MSA for consumer products, weights and measures, Ecodesign and Restriction of Hazardous Substances (ROHS). It will be expanded and receive funding to establish and support this new function in respect of construction products.

The new function OPSS will have for construction products will be established to strengthen the oversight and enforcement of the existing construction products regime. Following from the early findings of the Grenfell Inquiry where a need was identified for improved regulation of construction products, and how they are installed. Further information can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-regulator-established-to-ensure-construction-materials-are-safe>

Subject to the passage through Parliament of the Building Safety Bill and subsequent Statutory Instruments, OPSS is expected to have the power to remove any construction product from the market that presents a significant safety risk. It will also have the ability to conduct product-testing when investigating concerns. This expanded role and suite of powers are a part of the government 's aim at protecting those who live and work in, and use buildings in the UK, as well as ensuring good practice for businesses to comply with construction products regulation.

DLUHC and OPSS are working closely to plan the transition of roles and consolidate responsibilities during 2021 and OPSS will continue to collaborate with DLUHC to ensure coordination and efficacy in market surveillance activities as this process continues. Regulatory activity for this sector is undertaken under a mixture of both reactive and proactive procedures to ensure compliance of products under the Construction Product Regulations. More information can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/construction-products-regulation-in-great-britain>

During this transition OPSS aims to build capability by enhancing the sharing of data and intelligence to support the various notification and intelligence transfers between regulators. It will also consolidate operational plans and procedures to deliver effective and agile proactive and reactive market surveillance. OPSS will expand its capacity by recruiting specialist teams to assess notifications from economic operators and MSAs and disseminate information to other regulators, or for action as required which will build greater coordination for market surveillance.

OPSS will also work closely with Local Authority Trading Standards and District Councils in Northern Ireland to provide training and support to strengthen coordination and the ability to respond to emerging issues as well as other MSAs via the MSGG.

The transition of market surveillance responsibilities powers to OPSS will enable it to use its expertise as the UK's product safety regulator to modernise data and intelligence transfers that bolster agile, efficient and evidence-based market surveillance for construction products. It will seek to extend its network of stakeholders such as manufacturers and trade bodies, gain access to technical support on construction products and build on intelligence for stronger datasets which will inform market surveillance activity for construction products.

Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and OPSS

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) has responsibility for the market surveillance legislation and policy framework in the UK. BEIS is responsible for the identification and resolution of cross cutting policy issues in relation to the development and implementation of the UK Market Surveillance framework. It also leads on the coordination of strategic and policy level arrangements between MSAs and Border Control Authorities.

At the operational level BEIS, through OPSS, is also responsible for operational functions to support market surveillance. These functions include coordinating MSAs, referring consignments to local and national MSAs including Local Authorities via tactical risk assessments using HMRC data and by managing PSD and fulfilling the responsibilities of the Single Liaison Office. OPSS also works to maximise the strengths of local enforcement whilst providing additional capacity to tackle national threats and address novel, contentious and complex cases. It is also the MSA for product safety on consumer products, legal metrology, Ecodesign and ROHS.

OPSS Enforcement

OPSS is responsible for the market surveillance and enforcement of a range of product regulation areas on behalf of government departments such as BEIS, DEFRA and DfT across the UK to ensure that products placed on the market are safe and compliant.

Market surveillance activities are conducted proactively through planned annual project work, product testing, intelligence led investigations, auditing technical documentation, working with stakeholders such as UK Approved Bodies and local authorities and targeting products placed on the UK market.

OPSS plans and delivers a Portfolio of product safety projects across the UK. For example, in NI it is undertaking research of online marketplaces to identify non-automatic weighing instruments (NAWI) that have not undergone required conformity assessment.

For Ecodesign of Energy-related Products and Energy Information, six projects have been identified and planned focused on contributing towards Net Zero across the UK. These projects will cover the following product types: heat pumps, gas space heaters, ventilation, electric showers, smart washing machines, and professional refrigeration. Work is also planned on assess compliance of automotive and Industrial batteries.

Work is planned on compliance and enforcement on online platforms and fulfilment houses by bolstering capability to adapt to the changing marketplace. In NI, work will continue relevant NI departments and the Utility Regulator NI (UREGNI) responsible for all metering in NI.

Local Authority and District Council Regulatory Services

Local authority regulatory services (Trading Standards teams in GB and District Council Environmental Health teams in NI) have frontline enforcement responsibility for consumer product safety at the local level. These authorities are supported by OPSS as the UK national regulator for product safety and metrology. They use data and intelligence to inform their risk-based approach to identifying priorities and planning interventions. OPSS supports local authorities in their market surveillance work by providing learning and development opportunities within a training programme, developed and delivered in partnership with the trading standards professional body, the Chartered Trading Standards Institute. In 2020 this included building local authority knowledge of legislative changes arising from the end of the TP, so that they could better advise businesses in their area.

In NI, OPSS provided a package of support in 2019-20 to District Council Environmental Health services (EHNI) including: a programme of training to increase competency of front-line officers; funding to enable testing for products manufactured or imported by NI businesses; and provision for additional screen-testing equipment. This support package was extended prior to the end of the TP to enable all the district councils to enhance their provision to implement the Protocol. This has helped ensure a coordinated and cohesive approach to market surveillance that recognises the particular requirements in NI, as part of a UK wide approach to protecting consumers from unsafe and non-compliant goods. It has also supported the use by EHNI of the PSD to report, track and share product safety information to meet EU reporting requirements.

In 2021-22, OPSS will continue to support Local Authorities across the UK at their ports and borders to enhance their capacity and capability to take action to detect, deter and disrupt trade in unsafe and non-compliant goods. The aim is to improve consumer product safety through the supply chain, build on the best practice developed in this programme to optimise the effectiveness of interventions to build compliance at importers and address the national risk picture. It will also continue to support the Legal Metrology Expert Panel's project on packaged products via training and fieldwork, this study focuses on the compliance of packers and importers of packaged products with the duties specified in the packaged goods regulations.

OPSS will also continue to coordinate the UK wide test-purchasing and sampling programme that was set up in 2019. Local Authority Trading Standards teams throughout the UK participate in purchasing items for testing, providing a comprehensive assessment of the safety of certain products. Samples are taken from businesses that have producer responsibility, which ensures that any corrective action can be taken throughout the supply chain should any non-compliance be found. Unsatisfactory test results are logged on the PSD, with information on enforcement action taken where appropriate.

Trading Standards Northern Ireland (TSSNI)

TSSNI delivers market surveillance in NI for legal metrology. It has been vital in contributing to projects such as the medical weighing project and the Non- Automatic Weighing Instruments (NAWI) supermarket project, it conducts market surveillance on a risk-based approach which is intelligence led with both reactive and proactive investigations. TSSNI also conducts smaller metrology projects focusing on testing equipment for accuracy and certificates of conformity and markings. The projects have included testing liquid fuel measuring instruments, weighbridges, NAWIs and bulk fuel meter measuring systems.

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In 2021, TSSNI will focus on bolstering capability via training and resourcing of staff to consolidate its role in delivering the Protocol and EU oversight provisions. It is also strengthening its partnership with OPSS and the legal metrology expert panel. It aims to expand its activities by carrying out inspections at premises of economic operators before supply and also at the place of use of the instrument.

It will also bolster collaboration with various partners such as OPSS on reporting on non-compliance and of non-approved instruments placed on the market. It will continue to contribute at the Legal Metrology Expert Panel in order to share specialist knowledge and expertise on relevant issues and will continue to work closely with National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) to coordinate market surveillance activities in the future.

Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA)

MHRA is responsible for regulating medicines, medical devices and blood components for transfusions. In the UK, the Devices division of MHRA carries out market surveillance activities to ensure medical devices placed on the market or put into service in the UK conform to the applicable regulations, perform as the manufacturer has intended and are acceptably safe.

Market surveillance is a risk-based activity that has both proactive and reactive aspects. MHRA takes a five-pronged approach to ensure that only safe and compliant devices are placed on, or put into service on, the UK market:

- Investigating allegations of non-compliance or counterfeiting of medical devices using a risk-based approach.
- Focusing on areas that are presenting issues regarding safety, non-compliance, and counterfeiting, and proactively targeting the devices and/or manufacturers identified.
- Monitoring the activity of those UK Approved Bodies which have been designated by the MHRA to assess the compliance of manufacturers.
- Ongoing operational activity and education focusing on points of entry to the UK, including air freight, fast parcel and maritime.
- Undertaking proactive investigations informed by signal detection from a variety of sources indicating a potential problem.

Proactive market surveillance includes direct audits of manufacturers; technical documentation review of medical devices; regulatory checks at point of registration with MHRA; monitoring of reported adverse incidents; publication of Patient Safety Alerts and targeted letters; responding to regulatory enquiries; scrutiny of devices on the market in the UK under an exemption from the regulations such as Exceptional Use Authorisation.

During the COVID-19 outbreak MHRA has been in regular communication with other departments such as OPSS in BEIS and Department for Health and Social Care (DHSC) to ensure new products being placed on, or put into service in, the UK market were following the correct regulatory route to compliance. MHRA also works closely with global regulators such as the FDA in the USA and TGA in Australia and intends to co-operate with other applicable bodies outside the UK.

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MHRA is always looking to expand its activities as appropriate to innovate. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic there has been an increase in new medical devices and manufacturers in the UK market as well as an increase in exceptional use authorisations and regulatory flexibilities. This is especially the case with the emergence of new COVID-19 assays and tests which has highlighted the need to increase scrutiny of self-certified In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices. In addition to this, MHRA are working to deliver greater transparency of the market surveillance work it undertakes. The recent Medicines and Medical Devices Act 2021 paves the way to introduce a new suite of enforcement notices and the introduction of a civil sanction regime for medical devices.

MHRA is also bolstering the mechanisms for registering devices via its new registration system which will improve its market surveillance capabilities. MHRA is working to develop new vigilance capabilities, one aspect of which aims to provide more information to patients and stakeholders.

Department for Transport (DfT)

Department for Transport (DfT) holds policy responsibility for maintaining high standards of safety and security in transport across the UK. These include policy ownership over market surveillance of motor vehicles, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for vehicles as well as regulations on marine equipment. It does this via its MSAs such as the Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency (DVSA) and the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) who enforce safety legislation and regulations to ensure product safety within the transport sector.

Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency (DVSA)

The Market Surveillance Unit (MSU), within the Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency (DVSA), undertakes an annual programme of work, inspecting and testing automotive products in the UK to check if they meet legal requirements, with regards to road safety and the environment, comply with the standards to which they were approved and if they present a safety risk under General Product Safety Regulations (GPSR) 2005.

The MSU tests and inspects a range of products, including vehicles, vehicle components and safety related equipment, and non-road mobile machines, alongside checks of any relevant documentation. The MSU takes a proportionate, risk-based approach when completing market surveillance, and conducts investigations which are both intelligence-led and exploratory.

The MSU seeks to proactively engage with industry to alert them to changes in regulations, non-compliances found in that sector of the market and potential action they may need to take. In the past, the MSU has spoken at national trade events about its work and worked with trade bodies, such as the Independent Automotive Aftermarket Federation and National Tyre Distributors Association, to produce guidance on regulations for its members. The MSU also continue to engage with industry as part of this year's programme of work and will also be working with Trading Standards to investigate compliance in the part-worn tyres market.

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This year the MSU will source an increased number of products that it tests and checks from NI as well as selecting a range of vehicles for its annual emissions testing programme, which are representative of the NI market. It also has a UK wide broad programme of tests and inspections planned for 2021-22 to ensure products (including vehicles, trailers, non-road mobile machinery, components and safety equipment) meet various environmental, safety and technical standards.

A key aim for the MSU this year is to expand the scope of its work and raise its profile amongst industry and consumers by conducting a greater range of tests and inspections on an increased number of products. This includes new programmes of work, such as on vehicle braking and lighting, as well as an expansion of current work programmes, such as vehicle emission testing.

In addition, a new MSU website is planned to go live later this year, which will enable anyone to submit intel to the MSU through it. It will also include guidance to educate industry and consumers about relevant regulations and the risks of non-compliance; set out the MSU's enforcement and sanctions policy; and include reports of the MSU's findings and actions to ensure transparency.

Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA)

In the UK, Merchant Shipping (Marine Equipment) Regulations 2016 market surveillance is carried out by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport. It carries out risk-based inspections and other investigatory work with particular attention being paid to the presence of the UK Marine Equipment conformity assessment mark, the Approved Body details, year of manufacture, applicable testing standards and the presence of the Declaration of Conformity.

MCA staff visit and survey chandleries, suppliers, distributors, importers, and manufacturers' storage facilities to inspect finished products available, verifying details relevant to any approval issued pertinent to UK conformity assessment and assess the overall safety, performance or compliance of the product.

Furthermore, MCA also collaborate with owners, superintendents or masters of ships and vessels via the reporting of any equipment they are offered which they consider does not meet the applicable standards or otherwise does not comply with the UK conformity assessment regime. These reports are based on objective evidence regarding equipment not in compliance with the UK conformity assessment regime, especially when markings such as the UK conformity assessment mark or Approved Body details are missing or incomplete, or a Declaration of Conformity is not available.

This partnership strengthens the ability of MCA to conduct market surveillance and broaden intelligence data. Recognised Organization surveyors also conduct surveys on behalf of the MCA and report their findings to the MCA, which will then undertake follow up action, for example the Small Commercial Vessel Certifying Authority surveyors conduct surveys on behalf of the Certifying Authority they represent and report their concern to the MCA which will then undertake follow up action.

MCA also work closely with the Department for Transport (DfT) but more generally with the UK Border Force in collaboration with the MCA's own enforcement unit regarding marine equipment established to be faulty or lacking appropriate certification or marine equipment assessment marking.

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A key priority for this year will be to ensure that marine equipment has the relevant conformity assessment body (CAB) capacity in the UK to ensure all UK Marine Equipment is tested and certified. MCA will tackle this by initiating a public consultation this summer of 2021 on CAB capacity to understand how these can be bolstered.

MCA is currently undertaking special market surveillance projects of marine equipment, for example the TREM NavyStar Radar Reflector in which MCA has initiated Testing to establish compliance with standards. It has also responded to concerns by Survitec on 4 Life rafts and their compliance with standards and is currently under investigation by approved body DNV.

Health and Safety Executive (HSE)

HSE is the MSA in GB for workplace products, civil explosives, and chemicals. HSE's approach is based on a proportionate, transparent, consistent and targeted approach to market surveillance, directing resources and responsibility where risk is greatest.

Workplace Products

As of 1 January 2021, frontline operations, intelligence and policy were brought together in the newly established Product Safety and Market Surveillance Unit (PSMSU), responsible for HSE's product safety and market surveillance interventions for workplace products.

This enables HSE to expand its operating capabilities to ensure that it provides effective market surveillance of workplace products as it allows HSE to prioritise, undertake interventions in a proportionate and consistent manner, effectively maintain records of each intervention and gather intelligence to inform future approaches to proactive market surveillance.

Workplace products will primarily be subject to reactive market surveillance based on incidents, intelligence, complaints and concerns. Intelligence obtained from previous interventions and market surveillance activities may be used to identify strategic priorities and specific product areas, businesses or supply chains presenting issues regarding safety and non-compliance, which HSE may choose to target for proactive market surveillance interventions.

HSE regularly works with Local Trading Standards through the National Product Safety Group. There are also individual interactions between Trading Standards Officers and HSE in relation to casework and the relevant MSA. This is becoming increasingly necessary as traditional workplace products such as vehicle lifts, compressors, and workplace personal protective equipment (PPE) are increasingly being made available to consumers via the internet.

Civil Explosives

HSE is also the MSA for civil explosives and pyrotechnics in GB, which is delivered through HSE's Explosives Inspectorate, who have the technical specialist capability for this topic area.

Like workplace products HSE takes a risk-based and intelligence-led approach to its market surveillance activities for civil explosives and pyrotechnics. HSE does not generally target goods at borders, instead it takes an on-the-market strategic approach to market surveillance activities using intelligence to identify areas for intervention, ensuring resources are utilised effectively and business impact is proportionate.

HSE's strategy for 2021 will continue to be based on a proportionate, transparent, consistent and targeted approach to market surveillance. To support the 2021 strategy HSE undertook a benchmarking study of product compliance for civil explosives and pyrotechnic articles available on the GB market in 2020 to enable the identification of any trends in a post EU Exit environment. It will also continue to work closely with Local Authorities and Trading Standards to bolster localised market surveillance and coordination.

In Northern Ireland, the Department of Justice is the designated MSA for civil explosives and adopts a similar approach to its counterpart GB. The DoJ has a MoU in place with HSE Explosives Inspectorate for technical support if required.

Chemicals:

HSE has a specialist team within its Chemicals Regulation Division (CRD) which focuses on the supply of chemicals under Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), Biocides, Plant Protection Products, Maximum Residue Levels in Food, Classification, Labelling and Packaging and export control legislation.

HSE does not generally target chemicals at the border, but largely focuses on the point at which chemicals are placed on the market. HSE interventions are largely reactive driven by intelligence, complaints, incidents and referrals from other enforcing authorities. All enforcement activity is proportionate to the risks involved, and consistent with HSE's Enforcement Policy Statement. HSE's enforcement of the supply of chemicals will continue to focus on those chemicals which are prohibited or severely restricted because they could pose a significant risk to human health or the environment, including those offered for sale via internet platforms; and on those duty-holders whose behaviour gives rise to the greatest degree of concern.

HSE works routinely alongside those other authorities with responsibilities for enforcing supply and use of chemicals, including local authority environmental health trading standards officers. HSE have established and chair a Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) Enforcement Liaison group. This brings together representatives from all the enforcing authorities and policy leads for REACH to facilitate cooperation and share best practice. HSE has initiated review of the REACH Enforcement Liaison Group (ELG) in response to changes to governance arrangements for chemicals across the UK. The review aims to consider whether the mechanisms of cooperation which proved successful for REACH enforcement purposes could be applied across the other sets of chemicals legislation enforced in the UK.

HSE will also continue to influence the development of chemical enforcement issues with other UK enforcers and in international forums, including through the OECD Network on Illegal Trade of Pesticides (ONIP). HSE also provides support to HSENI who is the MSA for workplace goods and chemicals in Northern Ireland.

Health and Safety Executive Northern Ireland (HSENI)

HSENI is the MSA for workplace products in NI. There is an MoU in place between HSE and HSENI for the provision of technical support to HSENI if requested. Responsibility for the market surveillance and enforcement of chemicals in NI also rests with HSENI and District Councils.

Workplace Products

HSENI has an established system of dealing with product complaints or concerns relating to product supply and safety matters. These are dealt with by the Product Safety Team, which is tasked with reactive and proactive market surveillance activities, by following up on referrals from field staff, including inspectors visiting workplaces, external referrals, and information from others, including product users and other MSAs.

HSENI's current market surveillance strategy has over the last 18 months been to ensure that Personal Protective Equipment, (PPE) entering the Health and Social Care (HSCNI) sector is compliant with the PPE Regulation (EU) 2016/425 or the essential health and safety requirements where the PPE conformity requirement is subject to easement under EU Recommendation 2020/403.

This work has resulted in inspections at ports, and other points of entry while working with colleagues in Border Force, and by carrying out regular inspections at HSCNI Covid 19 PPE Hubs. HSENI also work very closely with HSCNI's procurement team to ensure that PPE entering the Northern Ireland Health sector from outside the 4 Nations supply chain is also compliant. It is also creating a operational Plan for 2021-22, with the focus on fulfilling HSENI's statutory obligations as a MSA under the NIP and on compliance of PPE entering NI.

Over the second quarter of 2021, HSENI plan to bolster recruitment and to continue to ensure that PPE provided to the Health and Social Care (NI) sector is compliant with the PPE Regulation or EU Recommendation 2020/403, as above. Other work will also be ongoing in developing the competence framework of newly recruited staff to the market surveillance team.

HSENI works closely with in HSE(GB) and has carried out many joint investigations. It will also continue to work with local councils to share knowledge and expertise and to lead on investigations. Furthermore, it will continue to work with international partners such as the Health and Safety Authority (HSA) in Ireland, and other European states, for example HSENI continue to lead on a European initiative on the importation and auctioning of third country machinery.

Chemicals

Responsibility for the market surveillance and enforcement in NI rests with HSENI, Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and District Councils. HSENI is currently bolstering its capability by creating a dedicated chemicals team which will be specifically tasked with market surveillance activities around chemicals.

Market surveillance is carried out on a risk-based basis and delivered reactively, in response to specific requests for intervention, complaints, intelligence, and incidents. However, there are plans to expand the proactive capability to focus on chemicals and known industry sectors which are associated with the greatest risk to employees and members of the public. HSENI enforcement of the supply of chemicals will focus on those chemicals which are prohibited or severely restricted because they could pose a significant risk to human health or the environment, including those offered for sale via internet platforms.

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Over the second quarter of 2021, HSENI plan to start recruiting a Chemicals market surveillance team, to fulfil HSENI's obligations under the MSC regulations. HSENI's market surveillance priority over the second and third quarter of 2021, will be to continue to assist NI businesses to secure compliance and activity will be mostly reactive in response to specific requests for intervention, intelligence, complaints, and incidents. The move to a more proactive approach to market surveillance in quarter four will see a focus on known high risk chemicals, work sectors and activities. HSENI will develop systems to provide a mechanism to best capture activity.

Furthermore, HSENI will continue to work closely with HSE to strengthen cooperation and sharing of intelligence, it will also work collaboratively with NIEA, HMRC and Border Force to deliver controls at the border to further bolster market surveillance. It also will continue to support businesses by providing guidance on access the EU and UK's chemicals regimes and help duty-holders to understand what they need to do to comply with EU and UK chemicals legislation.

Ofcom

Ofcom is the communications regulator in the UK and is an enforcing authority for the Radio Equipment Regulations 2017 and Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016 as they apply in GB and NI. Ofcom has radio test laboratories, field engineers and dedicated market surveillance and enforcement officers and is proactive in its role to protect and manage the radio spectrum and responds to complaints of interference to radio communications.

Ofcom will seek to foster a culture of compliance through regulatory interventions and continue to support in the delivery of its legal obligations under the EU Withdrawal Agreement and prepare for its new relationships with the EU and the rest of the world. To do this, it will continue to work closely with BEIS and the OPSS to ensure the UK regulatory environment works in the best interest of consumers and stakeholders.

Ofcom will conduct proactive and reactive market surveillance and enforcement activities using a risk-based approach focusing on harmful non-compliant equipment. Regulatory interventions include suspending sales and prosecute offenders. Ofcom's strategy for 2021 will continue to be based on proportionate, accountable, consistent and targeted actions. It will continue to engage with stakeholders including online sales platforms to remove illegal and non-compliant equipment from the market.

Glossary

B	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) Border Control Authority (BCA) Border Profiling Team (BPT) Better Business for All (BBfA)
C	Chartered Trading Standards Institute (CTSI) Customs Handling of Import and Export Freight (CHIEF) Customs Declaration System (CDS)
D	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) Department for Transport (DFT) The Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency (DVSA) Department Of Justice Northern Ireland (DoJ)
E	European Union (EU)Environmental Health Northern Ireland (EHNI) Environmental Health Northern Ireland (EHNI)
F	Future Trade Agreement (FTA)
G	General Product Safety Directive 2001/95/EC (GPSD) General Product Safety Regulations 2005 (GPSR)
H	Health and Safety Executive (HSE) Health and Safety Executive for Northern Ireland (HSENI) Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC)
I	Information and Communication System on Market Surveillance (ICSMS) Incident Management Team (IMT)
M	Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) Market Surveillance Co-ordination Committee (MSCC) Market Surveillance Governance Group (MSGG) Marine Equipment Directive (MED) Market Surveillance Authorities (MSAs) Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) Medical Devices Regulations 2002 (MDRA) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)
N	National Clearance Hub (NCH) Northern Ireland Protocol (NIP) National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) National Trading Standards (NTS) Non-automatic weighing instrument (NAWI)
O	The Office for Product Safety and Standards (OPSS) The Office of Communications (Ofcom)
P	Primary Authority (PA) Product Safety and Market Surveillance Unit (PSMSU) Product Safety database (PSD)

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R	Rapid Exchange of Information System (RAPEX) Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Regulation on Accreditation and Market Surveillance 765/2008 (RAMS) Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH),
S	Single Point of Contact at ports and borders (SPoC) Single Liaison Office (SLO) Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)
T	Trading Standards Coordination Unit (TSCU) Trading Standards Services Northern Ireland (TSSNI) Transition Period (TP)
U	UK Product Safety Contact Point (UKCP)
V	Volatile Organic Compounds in Paints, Varnishes and Vehicle Refinishing Product

Annex 1 – Market surveillance authority, regulatory area and policy department

Market Surveillance Authority	Regulatory Areas include	Policy Department/ National Regulator
Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency (DVSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vehicles - Non-road mobile machinery gaseous emissions 	Department for Transport Market Surveillance Unit Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency Berkeley House Croydon Street Bristol BS5 0DA
Health and Safety Executive (HSE) Health and Safety Executive Northern Ireland (HSENI) Department of Justice (DoJ) – civil use explosives only	Product safety for workplace use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appliances burning gaseous fuels - Equipment and protective systems used in potentially explosive atmospheres (ATEX) - Low voltage electrical equipment - Machinery - Personal protective equipment - Simple pressure vessels and pressure equipment When used in any situation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pyrotechnics - Civil use explosives 	Health and Safety Executive Safety Unit Redgrave Court Merton Road Bootle Merseyside L20 7HS Safety.Unit@hse.gov.uk Surveillance.explosives@hse.gov.uk Health and Safety Executive Northern Ireland 83 Ladas Drive Belfast BT6 9FR Productsafety@HSENI.gov.uk Department of Justice FEB@justice-ni.gov.uk
	Chemicals	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cableways - Transportable pressure equipment [HSENI only] 	Department for Transport
	Lifts in the workplace	Office for Product Safety and Standards

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<p>Local Authority Regulatory Services:</p> <p>Trading Standards in Great Britain</p> <p>Environmental Health in Northern Ireland</p>	<p>Product safety for consumer use including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aerosols - Appliances burning gaseous fuels - Cosmetics - Electromagnetic compatibility - Equipment and protective systems used in potentially explosive atmospheres (ATEX) - Low voltage electrical appliances and equipment - Machinery - Personal protective equipment - Pyrotechnics - Radio equipment - Recreational craft - Simple pressure vessels and pressure equipment - Toys 	<p>Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy</p> <p>OPSS.enquiries@beis.gov.uk</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chemicals - Volatile Organic Compounds in Paints, Varnishes and Vehicle Refinishing Products 	<p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p>
	<p>Construction products</p>	<p>Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities</p>
<p>Local Authority Regulatory Services:</p> <p>Trading Standards in Great Britain</p> <p>Trading Standards Service Northern Ireland (Department of the Economy)</p>	<p>Metrology (weights and measures)</p>	<p>Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy</p> <p>OPSS.enquiries@beis.gov.uk</p>

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Maritime Coastguard Agency (MCA)	Marine equipment	Department for Transport Bay 2/27 Spring Place 105 Commercial Road Southampton SO15 1EG
Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA)	Medical devices	Devices Compliance Unit 10 South Colonnade Canary Wharf London E14 4PU
Ofcom www.ofcom.org.uk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electromagnetic compatibility - Radio equipment 	2a Southwark Bridge Road London SE1 9HA 0300 123 333 marketsurveillance@ofcom.org.uk www.ofcom.org.uk
Office for Product Safety and Standards (OPSS) Enforcement Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outdoor noise - Residential lifts Measuring instruments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gas and Electricity Meters. 	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy OPSS.enquiries@beis.gov.uk
	Product regulation (energy efficiency) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecodesign - Energy labelling 	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy OPSS.enquiries@beis.gov.uk
	Product regulation (environmental pollution) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Batteries - End of life vehicles - Restriction on hazardous substances used in electrical devices 	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

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www.gov.uk/government/organisations/office-for-product-safety-and-standards

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