**Ecopliant Final Report D1.1 - DRAFT**

**Summary**

***[Placeholder]***

**Introduction**

In 2011, the European Commission launched an “Evaluation of the Ecodesign Directive”. The study aimed at reviewing the effectiveness of the Ecodesign Directive, the implementing measures, and reviewed the current market surveillance activities carried out in Member States.

The review concluded that market surveillance was insufficient and ineffective. It estimated that between 10 - 20% of products covered by Ecodesign implementing measures were non-compliant. Market Surveillance Authorities (MSAs) pointed out that it is only through effective and targeted market surveillance that non-compliance is detected. The Commission saw the application of the Ecodesign Directive and its implementing measures as an important challenge for both the EU and Member States.

The need for improved market surveillance within the Ecodesign arena and improved cooperation between Member States had however already been recognised long before the Commission study. The ADCO group on Ecodesign (an administrative cooperation between market surveillance authorities) started to discuss the need for improved coordination of market surveillance in 2009-2010. Members of the ADCO group recognised that experience and resources for enforcement of the Ecodesign Directive were limited in many Member States and that sharing experiences and best practices for market surveillance and enforcement were crucial to realise the energy efficiency potentials that were predicted under the Ecodesign Directive.

In April 2011, a project consortium of ten national MSAs together with Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (UK) responded to the Intelligent Energy Europe (IEE) call concerning ‘SAVE—Energy-efficient products’ by proposing an action for market surveillance of the Ecodesign requirements. The project was named ECOPLIANT - the European Ecodesign Compliance Project.

**European Union Legislation**

European Union (EU) legislation already lays down specific requirements for the organisation of market surveillance. This includes clear obligations for Member States to ensure cooperation at national level among different authorities, at international level with other EU Member States and with the European Commission. However, in accordance with the subsidiarity principle, market surveillance is organised and carried out at national level. Member States are responsible for surveillance activities on their own territory.

**Why is Market Surveillance important?**

The general objective of market surveillance is to ensure that products placed on the market comply with applicable product-related legislation and that the products do not endanger health, safety or any other aspect of protection of public interests, e.g. energy efficiency. Market surveillance is carried out in a number of different areas, by different agencies and with backgrounds in different legislation.

MSAs are often public authorities responsible for verifying that products on the market comply with current legislation and are labelled and verified in the prescribed manner. In practice, market surveillance includes any necessary action (e.g. bans, withdrawals, fines) to stop the circulation of products that do not comply with all the requirements set out in the relevant EU harmonised legislation, to bring the products into compliance and to apply sanctions.

Market surveillance is essential for the functioning of the Single Market, in order to protect European consumers against risks presented by non-compliant products. In addition, market surveillance helps to protect responsible businesses from unfair competition.

Market surveillance activities are often carried out by planned inspections of products (called proactive market surveillance) or reactions upon reported accidents, public complaints or warnings from authorities in other countries (reactive market surveillance). Market surveillance typically does not include prior examination or inspection of products in use.

Given the rapid product development and the large amount of regulated products available on the market, it is impossible to check all products. Therefore, market surveillance is often carried out by sampling, using a risked based approach.

In February 2013, the European Commission proposed a new package of legislative and non-legislative measures to improve product safety and strengthen general market surveillance of products in the EU.

The proposal for a Regulation on market surveillance is because the European Union rules are currently fragmented and scattered over several different pieces of legislation, thus creating gaps and overlaps.

The legislative proposals by the Commission aim to enable improved coordination of the way authorities check products and enforce product directives across the European Union. The package is expected to be discussed in the European Parliament and in the Council. At the time of writing this report, it is not known when the new legislation will come into effect.

**Barriers**

Significant improvements in product compliance rates can be achieved if MSAs actively coordinate market surveillance activities, using a range of best practices to help them do so in the most resource efficient way.

There are, however significant challenges to establishing such coordinated action. These include:

* The “alignment” of the differences in national market surveillance strategies and priorities,
* Some MSAs require laboratories accredited to ISO17025 in addition to accreditation according to specific test methods, whilst others do not have this requirement on laboratories. This makes it difficult to share data and use foreign data. [Foreign data in this context is defined as data that has not been achieved under the supervision of the MSA in a laboratory in their own country. For example, it can be data from another MSA measured under their responsibility].
* National legislation, and the structure and responsibilities of MSAs,
* Lack of common formats, procedures and mechanisms (such as shared databases) to share information.
* Experience for enforcement of the Ecodesign Directive is still limited in many Member States.
* Resources vary by country
* The legislation can be a barrier
	+ Not clear how the MSA should handle non-compliant products when the manufacturer or importer is situated in another EU-country. It is very important that this is made clear in the Ecodesign Directive (or in new horizontal regulation for market surveillance). The MSAs are handling these situations in completely different ways now: some send over the whole case to the MSA in the country where the manufacturer is situated, some try to enforce the legislation towards the national distributor/retailer, some do a bit of both.
	+ At the same time, it is not clear how the MSA in the country where the manufacturer is situated should handle data and requests from a MSA in another country.
	+ The Ecodesign Directive and the implementing measures are sometimes not completely clear, which makes it possible for MSAs to make individual interpretations and to enforce the legislation in different ways.
	+ The legislation often includes very specific and detailed requirements, e.g. use of a certain number of decimals, information provided in a specific order. These requirements can be viewed as less important by some MSAs, but more important by other MSAs, which makes it difficult to use inspection results from other countries.
* National language used in test reports could mean translation services are required and potential loss of meaning during interpretation.
* Lack of knowledge about where (in which country) a specific product is sold. Information is often not requested or known by country representatives.
* Lack of resources
	+ Financial constraints limits MSA ability to administer 1+3 testing costs
	+ Staff time and resources is another common barrier
* ***[Placeholder for other barriers]***

**Ecopliant Project**

The Ecopliant project team consisted of national Ecodesign Government policy leads and MSAs from: Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

The team was supported by an External Advisory Group (EAG) consisting of representatives from European trade associations, consumer organisations, and environmental non-governmental organisations. They brought an external ‘challenge’ function to the development of the work packages and project deliverables.

The participation of Ecodesign MSAs (non-project partners) in surveys and training workshops was also vital as collaboration amongst these stakeholders was necessary for the project to realise its full objectives.

The European Commission’s Intelligent Energy Europe (IEE) programme contributed up to €1.7M towards the total project cost of €2.4M, with the remaining contribution coming from the project partners. The 36 month project started in April 2012.

The objective of Ecopliant was to help deliver the intended economic and environmental benefits of the Ecodesign Directive and provide a level playing field for business. It expects to achieve this by strengthening market surveillance and so increasing compliance with the Ecodesign Directive and the relevant implementing measures.

**Project Aim**

***“To improve the consistency and effectiveness of market surveillance across the EEA”***

Achieving this aim will help to enhance the functioning of the European Single Market by ensuring that Ecodesign requirements are applied consistently and effectively across the EEA.

* This will help protect businesses complying with the measures by eliminating unfair competition from non-compliant goods.
* It will similarly help to ensure that consumers, who purchase energy efficient products, can be confident that these products live up to the energy efficiency claims of the manufacturer.

**Key findings and achievements *[Place holder]***

Key findings

Example……

Key achievements

* The collection and analysis of the existing practices and tools of MSAs across the EU and EEA, and through the setting of specific guidelines for effective coordinated market surveillance.
* A pilot coordinated market surveillance programme carried out to practically assess the feasibility of the selected best practice and guidelines.
* Creation of a Database for the partner MSAs to share plans, results and other information regarding market surveillance.
* Identification of best practices for market surveillance and delivery of training seminars for MSA personnel throughout the EEA.

**Key outputs and outcomes**

1. Collection of existing best practice by the MSAs in the participating countries when ensuring compliance with the Ecodesign Directive requirements.
* Guidelines produced by Work Package 2 (WP2) “Overcoming Barriers and Establishing Best Practice” along with the training materials and seminars provided in Work Package 5 (WP5) “Training Tools”.
* Improvement in the overall performance of individual MSAs achieved through the adoption of more effective procedures.
1. Coordination of market surveillance activities by the participating MSAs to aid the development of future surveillance plans and activities, and to prevent duplicating testing of products by other MSAs, thus making a better use of public money.
* Practical assessment of the best practice identified in WP2 Overcoming Barriers and Establishing Best Practice.
* More cost-effective market surveillance activities across the participating Members States with less duplication of activity.
1. Development and use by the MSAs in the participating countries of the pilot database to record and share the plans for and results of market surveillance activities.
* Sharing data by individual MSAs.
* Sharing plans and results of market surveillance in a common format. In addition, an MSA can quickly check to see whether the details for a particular model have already been entered by another MSA. Given that so many similar models products are sold throughout the Single Market and the EEA, the likelihood of this will become increasingly common – resulting in a saving of cost and time.
1. Development and implementation of a knowledge and skilled based training workshop for MSAs.
* Participants from the Ecopliant partner MSAs, non-partner MSAs, the Advisory Group and stakeholders attending training courses, to share knowledge and experiences
* National training events hosted by the Ecopliant partner MSAs to support a consistent approach, where possible, to market surveillance action.

**Who is involved in Ecopliant and why?**

The consortium was formed to effectively design, carry out and evaluate the project aimed at coordinating national market surveillance activities amongst the partner Member States. The results from the project have been used to inform members of the Ecodesign ADCO and other key stakeholders on current best practices

The consortium consists of National Government policy leads, MSAs and Energy Agencies from ten different Member States: Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom

The experts working for or supporting MSAs as technical experts provided the necessary practical experience and knowledge in monitoring, verification, and enforcement of Ecodesign requirements in the Single Market. The policy officials provided the knowledge and experience of how to align national strategies and priorities with wider EU objectives.

The consortium brought together MSAs from a number of Member States. Each MSA has different national structures for market surveillance, together with varying types and levels of experience. This enabled the full range of potential challenges to be identified and explored.

**Role & responsibilities**

The UK Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC)is the **project coordinator (WP1)** and the central point of contact amongst the participants and stakeholders. DECC led on both the **communication (WP6)** and **dissemination activities** **(WP7)** work packages, as these were both interlinked with the general coordination of the project.

**WP2 Establishing Best Practice** was managed by Energimyndigheten – The Swedish Energy Agency (SE), as it had a wealth of experience and knowledge in Ecodesign and Energy labelling market surveillance for products, energy related product policy and has played a coordinator role as Chair of the European Energy Network Working Group on Ecodesign and Energy Labelling. A selection of partners led on sub-tasks of WP2:

* FFII-LCOE (ES) led on document inspection for related product legislation.
* ENEA (IT) led on identifying and establishing best practices for targeting testing techniques used across the EEA.
* NMO (UK) led on identifying barriers to coordination of and best practice for compliance testing.
* VI (NL) led on identifying barriers and establishing best practice for using test results from other Member States.
* ENS (DK) worked with the work package leader and sub-task leaders to develop guidelines for best practice and provided general support to WP2 leader.
* IR (DCENR) worked with the work package leader to develop guidelines for best practice and provided general support to WP2 leader.

**WP3 Pilot Action for Coordinated Monitoring, Verification and Enforcement** is managed by NMO who have proven experience of product testing and market surveillance in line with several European Directives including Energy-related Products. They have also led projects on sharing testing information in the Ecodesign ADCO and therefore have experience leading coordination activities with other European market surveillance authorities.

* As with WP2, FFII-LCOE, NMO and VI led on the sub-tasks of WP3 related to document inspection, testing (screen testing and compliance testing) and enforcement follow up activities respectively.
* Energimyndigheten supported on this work package. However, all project partners supported the sub-tasks.
* Other contributors for testing etc by product? ***[Place holder]***

**WP4 Sharing Data between Member States is managed by DCENR (IE),** which has the necessary technical expertise in developing systems to meet technical information requirements of market surveillance users. FFII-LCOE took on a supporting role as they have significant expertise in establishing national databases for market surveillance in other areas of product legislation.

**WP5 Training Tools is managed by BAM (DE),** which has a long tradition in disseminating information and providing training, and has previously delivered seminars on Ecodesign market surveillance to Germany’s sixteen Bundesländer. ENEA provided support as they have extensive experience of Intelligent Energy Europe programmes.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Participant name** | **Short name** | **Country code** | **Profile of the organisation** | **Main role in the Consortium** |
| Department of Energy & Climate Change  | DECC | UK | National government | Project coordinator, national public authority |
| National Measurement Office | NMO | UK | Market Surveillance Authority | Market surveillance expert |
| Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Innovation | FFII-LCOE | ES | Market Surveillance Agency | Market surveillance expert |
| Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources | DCENR | IE | National government | Market surveillance expert |
| Dutch Ministry of Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate  | ILT | NL | Market Surveillance Authority  | Market surveillance expert |
| Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing  | BAM | DE | Market Surveillance Authority | Market surveillance expert |
| Danish Energy Agency | ENS | DK | Market Surveillance Authority and national government | Market surveillance expert |
| Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development | ENEA | IT | Research body and National Agency for energy efficiency | Market surveillance and energy efficiency expert |
| Swedish Energy Agency | Energimyndigheten  | SE | Market Surveillance Authority | Market surveillance expert |
| Safety and Chemicals Agency | Tukes | FI | Market Surveillance Authority | Market Surveillance expert |
| Hungarian Trade Licensing Office  | MKEH | HU | Market Surveillance Authority | Market Surveillance expert |

**Advisory Group**

An advisory group of European stakeholders provided input to the development of the project on a voluntary basis. They consisted of representatives from European trade associations, consumer organisations, and environmental non-governmental organisations.

The Group met with the steering board at agreed milestones aligned with the deliverables timetable to ensure effective collaboration with the Steering Board and providing quality external quality assurance on key project outputs. The group provided advice and expert opinion on:

* the work plan;
* the emerging findings from the analysis of best practices;
* the guideline on best practices and framework for coordination;
* the training workshops for MSA personnel

The full list of member organisations is listed below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Member name** | **Short name** | **Profile of the organisation** |
| European Air Movement & Control Association | AMCA | The Air Movement and Control Association (AMCA) International is a not‑for‑profit l association of air system equipment manufacturers of primarily fans, louvers, dampers, and air curtains used in commercial buildings and industrial processes. |
| European Committee of Domestic Equipment Manufacturers | CECED | The European Committee of Domestic Equipment Manufacturers (CECED) is a Brussels-based trade association that provides a single, consensual voice for the household appliance industry in Europe.It promotes the industry’s general mission to increase product innovation while reducing the environmental impact of appliances. |
| Collaborative Labelling & Appliance Standards Programme | CLASP | CLASP improves the environmental and energy performance of the appliances and related systems we use every day, lessening their impacts on people and the world around us. |
| European Environmental Citizens’ Organisation for Standardisation | ECOS | ECOS is an umbrella organisation of European environmental NGOs working to defend the environmental interests in standards and technical environmental policies, primarily in the European Union. ECOS aims at increasing the environmental performance of products, ensuring sound measurement methods for pollutants, greening management systems in businesses and improving consumer information towards sustainable consumption. |
| European Federation of Catering Equipment Manufacturers | EFCEM | The European Federation of Catering Equipment Manufacturers represents manufacturers of commercial kitchen equipment.The federation was founded in 1969 and includes the key European national associations in its membership. |
| European Heating Industry | EHI | The Association of the European Heating Industry (EHI) represents and promotes the common interests of 39 market leading companies and 13 associations in the European thermal comfort sector, which produce advanced technologies for heating in buildings, including: space heaters (boilers, electric and fuel driven heat pumps, micro-cogeneration), heating controls and components, heat storage and heat emitters (radiators, surface heating and cooling systems), renewable energy systems (solar thermal, geothermal, biomass). |
| European Partnership for Energy and the Environment | EPEE | It is EPEE’s mission to promote a better understanding of the HVACR sector in the EU and to contribute to the development of effective European policies in order to achieve a long-term sustainability agenda. |
| Lighting Europe | LE | LightingEurope is an industry association representing leading European lighting manufacturers, national lighting associations, and companies producing materials. We are committed to innovation, sustainability, quality and leadership. We contribute to shape policy and establish industry standards and guidelines. We are dedicated to promoting efficient lighting practices for the benefit of the global environment, human comfort, and the health and safety of consumers. |
| The European Engineering Industries Association | Orgalime | Orgalime is the European federation representing the interests at the level of the EU institutions of the European mechanical, electrical, electronic and metal articles industries as a whole |
| New registration? Who? |  |  |

***A REQUEST TO EAG MEMBERS FOR INPUT TO THE SECTION BELOW WILL BE SENT UNDER A SEPARATE EMAIL.***

***[Place holder]***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **EAG Member** | **Project Assessment**  |
| European Air Movement & Control Association(AMCA) |  |
| European Committee of Domestic Equipment Manufacturers(CECED) |  |
| Collaborative Labelling & Appliance Standards Programme(CLASP) |  |
| European Environmental Citizens’ Organisation for Standardisation(ECOS) |  |
| European Federation of Catering Equipment Manufacturers(EFCEM) |  |
| European Heating Industry(EHI) |  |
| European Partnership for Energy and the Environment(EPEE) |  |
| Lighting Europe(LE) |  |
| The European Engineering Industries Association(ORGALIME) |  |

**Ecodesign Administrative Cooperation (ADCO)**

The ADCO has been consulted throughout the development of the project and has endorsed the proposals and provided on-going support to the project. The participation of Ecodesign MSAs is vital as collaboration amongst these stakeholders is necessary for the project to realise its full objectives.

The secretariat of the Ecodesign ADCO was also part of the project steering board which supported two-way communications between the project and the ADCO Chair throughout the project. The ADCO also provided external assessment of the work plan and project deliverables.

The ADCO was of particular importance when endorsing the MSA workshop proposals and promoted the training events as a joint initiative between Ecopliant and ADCO group.

**Other Stakeholders**

In view of the need to develop better cooperation on market surveillance between Member States, the national MSAs remain the primary target group. However, industry and the public will also benefit from the results of this project in a number of different ways.

Other equally important stakeholders include:

* The remaining MSAs of the EEA (those not on the consortium);
* Suppliers (manufacturers and importers) of products whose products are and will be covered by Ecodesign implementing measures;
* Test laboratories.
* Coordinators from other IEE funded projects

**Project governance**

The flowchart below represents the logic of the work programme. The 4 core work packages located in the middle are run in parallel and will be inter-dependent.

The outer structure represents the framework for the project as management, communication, and dissemination activities are all key to the functionality of the project. The large arrow in the background represents how the project will move forward from start to finish.



**Work Programme**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **N° of work package:** 1  | **Management** |
| **WP Leader:** | DECC (UK) |
| **Description of the work**:  |
| **Overview of the work package:**The objective of this work package was to provide effective coordination, management and strategic direction throughout the duration of the project. The Project Coordinator (PC) chaired the Steering Board, which consisted of one member from each partner organisation of the Consortium. The PC also chaired the Management Group, coordinated with the work package leaders to ensure that the deliverables and objectives of the action were achieved in accordance with the project timeline, and that the high quality of work was maintained during the project. In addition, the PC ensured communication, consultation, coordination and information exchange with i) the Ecodesign ADCO; and ii) the Ecopliant Advisory Group (EAG), which include external stakeholders such as European trade and consumer associations and European non-governmental organisations.  |
| **Description of the tasks:****Administrative management****Management Group**The Management Group consisted of the work package leads. It was responsible for day to day management of the project and ensured the outputs were delivered on schedule and to the required standards. It also had responsibility for providing overall strategic direction to the project.**Steering Board**The Steering Board included representatives from each partner organisation of the project consortium, supported by others where necessary. The Steering Board members were in charge of the overall quality management of the Ecopliant project. In particular, the Steering Board:* Provided strategic guidance by sharing information and exchange of views on national positions
* Assured that the methodologies resulting from WP3 “Pilot Action” will allow a successful implementation of WPs 4 and 5;
* Ensured that the best practice guides and standards relating to the practise of documentation and testing are adopted for use at national levels.

**Sub-groups**Two stakeholder sub-groups were formed to provide expert advice to the Steering Board and to facilitate the exchange of information. The input from the sub-groups then transferred to the relevant Ecopliant work packages. The PC was the liaison point with these sub-groups and facilitated their coordination with the other project partners. The two sub-groups consisted of: * Members of the Ecodesign ADCO
* The Ecopliant Advisory Group, consisting of representatives from European Trade Associations, European consumer organisations, and European environmental non-governmental organisations

 The governance management structure can be summarised by the scheme below. **Note:** The Steering Board is at the top level and is chaired by the PC. The sub-groups (Ecodesign ADCO and the Advisory Group) will liaise with the Steering Board and provide input and give advice on the project and its activities. The Management Group will oversee all of the work packages. As leader of WP1, the PC will manage the coordination of the work packages in collaboration with the Management Group. The PC will also be the main point of contact with EASME.  |
| 1. **Key Findings**
* Project partners do not use PPM and related tools therefore project management was tailored to meet the needs of partners.
 |
| 1. **Achievements**
* Successful coordination of the project
* All deliverables were completed before the end of the project to the required standard
* Budget was not exceeded
 |
| 1. **Recommendations**
* To develop bespoke tools (action plan, timetable etc) that will support project partners to maintain a focus of key deliverables.
* Provide support and flexibility as level of resourcing may not always be adequate or can change over the life of the project
 |
| 1. **Further information**
* Minutes of EAG meetings and other deliverables are available on the project website - provide link
 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **N° of work package: 2** | **Overcoming Barriers and Establishing Best Practices** |
| **WP Leader:** | Energimyndigheten (SE) |
| **Description of the work**:  |
| **Overview of the work package:**The aim of this work package was to describe and establish a resource efficient and successful way of carrying out coordinated market surveillance activities across the EU. The main outcome of this work package was to provide: 1. recommendations for overcoming barriers to coordinated market surveillance;
2. the development and collection of the existing best practices that MSAs, with both limited and extensive experience and resources, are using when carrying out national market surveillance; and
3. the development of a set of guidelines to be used by MSAs for future coordinated and effective national market surveillance programme(s). The guidance developed in this WP has been validated and improved through the field work activities in WP3.
 |
| **Description of the tasks:****Identify and describe existing best practices for market surveillance and possible barriers to coordination**A number of areas related to market surveillance activities had been reviewed. Requirements of the Ecodesign Directive and related product specific requirements, national acts and enforcement systems, existing strategies and practices in different Member States were studied. In each area, barriers for increased European coordination were identified. In order to complement and confirm the data gathered throughout the studies, a comprehensive survey and a set of interviews with Market Surveillance Authorities (MSAs) was undertaken to establish the situation across the EEA. ***Identifying EU wide product model numbers (FFII-LCOE is sub-task leader)***Establishing process for identifying EEA-wide product model numbers* The model numbers of certain products are inconsistent across the EU. For instance, the model number of a product in one country may be different from the model number of the same product in a different country. This is a major barrier for increased coordination of market surveillance activities and therefore this is dealt with in a specific sub-task of WP2.
* To provide consistency of the product model numbers, this work package collected existing information on product model numbers and compared results with other partners’ data. Discussions undertaken with EAG members to find the best methods of identifying products that have inconsistent model numbers in the EEA. This was to help prevent MSAs from unknowingly performing tests on products that have already been tested by other MSAs.

Identify information and technical parameters necessary for a database for product model numbers* The project analysed the information in the above tasks to determine how this information should be checked and included in an accessible and user friendly database. This information fed into the information repository output of WP4.

***Document Inspection Requirements (FFII-LCOE is sub-task leader)***Identify product documentation that manufacturers must submit for market surveillance* Ecopliant defined the type of documents and information that manufacturers and importers must provide according to the requirements of Annex IV of 2009/125/EC Directive for each product and applicable regulation (technical fiche, test reports, etc). Results of this analysis fed into the relevant parameters and values identified in the action below.

Review and analysis of product documentation required by the Ecodesign Directive* The project carried out an analysis to determine the relevant product information that needs to be checked and included in product documentation, as required by the product specific regulations. This information includes the parameters or product features and calculations that must be included in the product fiches, declarations of conformity and other relevant product documents.
* Product parameters were identified for different products, for example the model number, the type of product, the energy consumption, volume of the product, efficiency class, etc. This analysis looked at existing adopted product regulations to determine parameters that are requested for inclusion in product documentation for different products (e.g. TVs will have different relevant parameters to washing machines – for example, screen size rather than water consumption).

Identify information and technical parameters necessary for a product documentation database* The project analysed the Ecodesign Regulations to determine the relevant parameters (e.g. model, type, energy consumption, volume, efficiency class, etc) to be checked and included in an accessible and user friendly database. This information fed into the information repository output of WP4.

***Techniques for Selecting Products for Testing (ENEA is sub-task leader)***Targeting products for testing* ENEA Identified and analysed existing techniques used by different MSAs to target products for full compliance testing, to understand the background, benefits and effectiveness of different targeting methods (e.g. testing based on product documentation, risk-based approaches, testing based on competitor/customer complaints, random testing, etc).

Screening test techniques * Identified and analysed the various ‘screening’ techniques used by different MSAs. These are preliminary low cost screening tests to assess the likelihood that a model will fail full compliance testing, before deciding whether to proceed with the full compliance testing in accredited laboratories. These can be carried out in the field or by MSA personnel, rather than by a subcontracted accredited laboratory where all relevant parameters can be controlled.

Identify information and technical parameters necessary for a database for screen test plans and results* Analyse the information in the above tasks to determine how this information should be checked and included in an accessible and user friendly database. This information will feed into the information repository output of WP4.

***Testing Programmes and Compliance Testing Activities (NMO is sub-task leader)*** Current practice in the development of national testing programmes* Identified and analysed existing processes used by MSAs when establishing testing programmes. This contributed to establish best practice on how different MSAs are planning their existing test programmes (i.e. most commonly without coordination with other MSAs so far).

Coordination of testing programmes * Analysed opportunities and barriers to sharing details of planned testing programmes and to coordinate testing activities with other MSAs, with a primary focus on products available in various EEA countries. Currently, MSAs are developing and carrying out national testing programmes, which may involve testing similar products to other MSAs. This can lead to a duplication of testing programmes and product tests between MSAs, resulting in a resource intensive approach to Ecodesign testing. Coordination of testing programmes would avoid any duplication and would ensure more products are tested across the Single Market in a more resource efficient way.

compliance testing activities* Identified accredited laboratories in the EEA that can be used by MSAs to get formal test results. Analysed why (currently) MSAs cannot always use the test results from those accredited test laboratories, even though they may also be carrying out their tests in the same laboratories.

Sharing of test results* Analysed opportunities and barriers to sharing results of national preliminary screening tests and compliance product testing. In order to minimise the amount of testing carried out by MSAs but to maximise the impact of testing, results of testing should be made available to all MSAs. There are currently issues regarding trust and confidentiality, legal issues, and resource issues which prevent MSAs from sharing this information with their counterparts in other countries of the EEA. This task looked at creating a common format for sharing information.

Procedures for funding by third parties* Identified and analysed opportunities and barriers, and legal and administrative issues to third parties (e.g. trade bodies) contributing to the costs of testing. Costs of testing are extremely high and resource intensive for public authorities. As third party verification testing is not an option for these products, this task looked at developing a framework for third parties to contribute to testing.

Identify information and technical parameters necessary for a database for accredited test laboratory information, coordinated testing programmes and test results* Analysed the information in the above tasks to determine how this information should be checked and included in an accessible and user friendly database. This information feeds into the information repository output of WP4.

***Enforcement Activity Follow Up (VI is sub-task leader)*** Identify and analyse the legal enforcement systems of participating MSAs and obstacles and opportunities to using ‘foreign’ data as a basis of enforcement action.Example: 1. Danish Regulations specifically mention that market surveillance information provided by MSAs in other EEA countries can be used. However there are certain requirements for foreign laboratories and the tests, e.g. laboratories have to be recognised and certified in accordance with the prescribed testing standard; reports shall be written in either a Scandinavian language, English or German, etc.
2. In the Dutch system, the Inspectorate is not allowed to randomly use data for enforcement that has been gathered by other organisations. The Inspectorate has to provide convincing and specific evidence why foreign data should be used.

Identify information and technical parameters necessary for a database to track market surveillance enforcement activities across the EU* Analysed the information in the above tasks to determine how this information should be collected and included in an accessible and user friendly database. This information also feeds into the information repository output of WP4.

**Develop Surveys and Interviews** In order to complement and confirm the data gathered throughout the above, a survey was undertaken of the remaining members of the Ecodesign ADCO in order to get a broader view of the monitoring, verification and enforcement situations in a wide range of MSAs throughout the EEA.**Analysis and recommendations**The data gathered was reviewed and analysed in order to establish the approaches MSAs take towards carrying out these activities. The results of this analysis helped form a set of recommendations. These recommendations fed into the tasks of WP3 to develop a pilot action for monitoring, verification and enforcement, which validate and improve these recommendations. **Develop Guidance for Best Practice (ENS is sub-task leaderand Energimyndigheten)**A set of draft guidelines for best practice of the various stages of market surveillance are developed on the basis of the findings resulting from the tasks described above. These were validated in WP3 Tasks 1-4 and also discussed during the workshops with non-partner MSAs and stakeholders in WP5.A final set of guidelines were developed based on the outcomes of the validation exercise in WP3 and workshops in WP5.The main focus of the Ecopliant guidelines for coordinated and effective Ecodesign market surveillance is: * Organisation and strategy in national market surveillance
* How to establish inspection programmes
* How to select products for inspection
* How to identify EEA-wide product model numbers
* How to conduct document inspection
* How to conducts compliance verification laboratory tests
* Sharing of inspection results amongst MSAs
* How to enforce the provisions of the Ecodesign regulations

The Ecopliant Team believes that these guidelines will give valuable input to the MSAs on how to carry out national, but also EU-coordinated, effective Ecodesign market surveillance activities. These guidelines describe best practice for Document Inspection, Techniques for Selecting Products for Testing, Establishing Testing Programmes and Enforcement Activities. Improving coordination of market surveillance activities with other EEA countries will have special focus in the guidelines.The guidelines are available to all EEA MSAs in order to aid and accelerate the development of market surveillance across the EEA. |
| 1. **Key Findings**

Different countries have different strategies, practices, priorities and legal systems for market surveillance, which has been made very clear within the Ecopliant project. However, it is obvious that we have a lot to learn from each other and cooperation is very valuable. Due to these differences, it turned out to be a bit difficult to formulate common “best practice recommendations”. Therefore, many recommendations are formulated as “As an MSA, you should consider this and that….” A very practical example is the issue of making test results publically available. The Ecopliant partners are handling this issue in very different ways and each MSA has its own reason for choosing a certain line.Ecopliant does not have the intention to infringe national law or national practices of any country. Each country has the best knowledge about its specific national conditions and should arrange its market surveillance according to these circumstances. Hopefully, by only pointing out areas that could be worth considering by MSAs, no MSA will feel offended by the Ecopliant recommendations.In addition, the recommendations in the best practice guidelines are in many cases to be seen as good practices, and not best practices, since it is not possible to define best practices that suit all Member States and all MSAs. |
| 1. **Achievements**
* Seven subtask reports, covering seven important area of Ecodesign market surveillance, have been developed within the project.
* Best practice guideline for Ecodesign market surveillance has been developed within the project.
 |
| 1. **Recommendations**
* The Ecopliant project recommends MSAs to continue to work together and to further try out and refine well-functioning cooperation methods. Even if the Ecopliant project delivers a final Best practice guidance, there will still be many areas to explore and develop further.
 |
| 1. **Further information**

Link to deliverables on project website |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **N° of work package: 3** | **Pilot Action for EU Coordinated Monitoring, Verification and Enforcement** |
| **WP Leader:** | **NMO (UK)** |
| **Description of the work**:  |
| **Overview of the work package:**The aim of this work package was to carry out the practical activities of coordinated monitoring, verification and enforcement, so as to support the development of and validate the recommendations delivered in WP2 and to feed into the best practices collected in WP2, by looking at the lessons learned with a view to extending this coordinated approach to all MSAs of the Ecodesign ADCO. This work package developed and carried out a pilot action for coordinated monitoring, verification and enforcement using best practices, looking specifically at organising: 1. a market surveillance exercise for document inspections;
2. preliminary screening testing exercises to consider which are the most accurate, effective and resource efficient methods to assist with the targeting of products for compliance testing;
3. the coordination of a small coordinated compliance testing programme across several MSAs. These practical exercises validate and where necessary feed into and amend the final development of the Guidelines for best practices in WP2 Task 4. The objective is to extend this coordinated approach to all MSAs of the Ecodesign ADCO.
 |
| **Description of the tasks:****Organise a market surveillance exercise for Document Inspection *(FFII-LCOE is sub-task leader)***The overall aim of this task was to carry out a market surveillance pilot action for document inspection. This used and validated the analysis and results of the information gathered in WP2 Task 1.2., and validated the framework set in the draft Guidelines (WP2 Task 4) for carrying out an effective, resource and cost efficient market surveillance campaign for document inspections. Lessons learned from this task fed back into drafting recommendations for the final best practice guidelines. Select products for document inspections* The number and type of products and models to be tested was informed by the outputs of WP2. A minimum of XX models from X different product categories (among those covered by the Ecodesign Directive Regulations at the time of the starting of the project) are used for the document inspection exercise. The project partners agreed by consensus the types of products to inspect, and the task leader coordinated the selection of specific models.

Carry out document inspections* The participating MSAs requested relevant documentation from the manufacturers and/or importers responsible for each model of the selected products. Using the parameters recommended by WP2 Task 1.2., the MSAs (1) inspected the product documentation, (2) assessed the compliance of the single models with the Ecodesign documentation requirements, and (3) validated the findings of WP2 Task 1.2.

Input information to the database* Participating MSAs compiled the information gathered from the document inspections and added the results of the document analysis to the product documentation database developed by WP2 and WP4.

Refine the procedure for carrying out document inspection* This task reports on the procedures and lessons learnt and evaluated the recommendations of WP2 Task 1.2. Where necessary, the guidelines for best practice of WP2 Task 4 are amended to reflect the outcomes of the pilot product documentation inspection action. Recommendations were also given on the structure of the product documentation database to be considered in future product regulations.

**Organise and carry out a coordinated Screening Techniques exercise *(NMO is sub-task leader)***The overall aim of this task was to carry out a coordinated market surveillance pilot action for developing effective, resource efficient and cost effective screening techniques that can be used to increase the amount of testing carried out without having to resort to resource-consuming compliance replicate tests as a first resort. This action used and validated the results of WP2 Task 1.3. to validate the framework set in the draft Guidelines on screening techniques. Lessons learned from this task fed back into the recommendations for the final best practice guidelines developed in WP2 Task 4. Identify products and select methods for screen testing * The following products [list here] and the number [insert] of models for each product were assessed in a market surveillance exercise for screen testing, based on the results of the product documentation exercise and the outcomes of the information gathering in WP2 Task 1.3.
* The number of models tested and the screening techniques used was informed by the outputs of WP2 Task 1.3.
* The Steering Board agreed the types of products to inspect, and the task leader coordinated the selection of specific methods for screening that were tested and used by each partner. In some cases, duplications were purposely avoided and in other cases, the same product was tested by different screening exercises to evaluate the outcomes of the different screening techniques.

Carry out screening exercises* The MSAs participating in this task carried out a coordinated a range of screen testing techniques on products (e.g. preliminary tests to assess the likelihood that a model will fail compliance testing, before deciding whether to proceed with compliance testing in accredited laboratories), using the different screen testing techniques identified in WP2 Task 1.3.
* These practical exercises assessed the effectiveness of the most promising targeting techniques. Some of the screening techniques were suitable for MSA staff to perform themselves. Equipment was purchased for selected MSAs to carry out practical exercises to evaluate these techniques. Where tests required more sophisticated equipment and/or specialist skills to evaluate such techniques, these were subcontracted to test laboratories.

Input information to the database* The MSAs participating in this task compiled the information gathered from the screening exercise. They included the relevant parameter information to the screening results database developed by WP2 and WP4: the details of the models tested; the screening techniques used; and the results of the tests.

Identify most resource efficient and cost effective screening techniques* Following evaluation of the outcomes of Task 2.3, the Task leader reports on the procedures and lessons learned and evaluated the recommendations prepared by WP2 Task 1.3. Where necessary, the draft guidelines for best practice of WP2 Task 4 were amended to reflect the outcomes of the pilot screen testing action. Recommendations are also given on the structure of the screen testing database to be considered for future exercises.

**Coordinate and carry out a compliance testing programme *(NMO is sub-task leader)***The overall aim of this task was to carry out a market surveillance pilot action for coordinating testing programmes and procedures in order to avoid duplicating testing in different Member States, to verify whether the screening findings of Task 2 are accurate and to explore possibilities for overcoming any barriers identified in WP2 Task 1.4. This task used and validated the draft guidelines for best practice to develop a framework for carrying out coordinated compliance testing in this work package. Lessons learned from this task were fed back into developing the final recommendations for the best practice Guidelines developed in WP2 Task 4. Develop programme of coordinated testing activities* The project used the draft recommendations in WP2 Task 1.4 to develop a programme of coordinated testing activities by MSAs participating in this task.

Identify models for testing* Identified models for testing using the most promising targeting techniques identified in Task 2 of this work package. The screening techniques found to be most accurate were used to assist with selecting which of the models identified were subject to testing in line with Task 3.1.
* Models for testing were identified based on the risk of non-compliance and existing market intelligence including the recommendations made in Task 2.4, previous test result results and recommendations (such as ATLETE), market forces, national MSA projects and phased entry of Ecodesign Directive Implementing Measures. This allowed risk of non-compliance to be best assessed and resources best allocated.
* By taking all of these factors into account and by assessing the risk of non-compliance to the best of our abilities prior to testing, it is possible to positively identify and test those models that are more likely to be non-compliant.
* One of the key challenges of WP3 Task 3 is financial management of the testing cost when considering failure rates as well as the difference in testing costs between products and across Member States. The amount of tests performed directly relates to the amount of non-compliance discovered, the product in question and the testing budget as some regulations and/or harmonised standards demand further testing should initial test results indicate non-compliance. These factors all directly contribute to which products and models are identified for testing. An example of this is household refrigerating appliances which cost approximately £7000 per test in the UK. If a model from this particular product group fails testing, the standard states that a further three models must be tested to determine compliance and therefore the total testing costs rise from £7000 to £28,000. [convert figures to Euros]
* A framework test programme proposed by Ecopliant as opposed to a pre-defined and rigid test programme enabled participating partner MSAs to best manage the financial risks involved while adequately and efficiently being well placed to react to market forces and trends.

Carry out testing* At least half of the Consortiums’ MSAs each worked to a common testing programme, which is developed in 3.1, the methodology of which was derived directly from the outputs of Work Package 2. This methodology included how products should be selected/purchased, which accredited testing laboratories could/should be used, evidential control of products purchased for testing and whether further testing should be carried out in cases of non-compliance.
* Testing to the standards is critical in order to effectively feed into the outputs of Work Package 2 (1.5) and Work Package 3 (4) and to ensure that the results of testing can be followed up with proportionate enforcement actions if appropriate.

Input information to the database* MSAs participating in the compliance testing exercise (task 3.3) compiled the information gathered from the pilot action for compliance testing and transferred the results to the product compliance results database developed by WP2 and WP4.

Develop procedure for carrying out compliance testing* The Task leader reports on the procedures and lessons learned and evaluated the recommendations of WP2 Task 1.4. Where necessary, the Guidelines for best practice of WP2 Task 5 were amended to reflect the outcomes of the pilot compliance testing action. Recommendations were also given on the structure of the compliance results database to be considered for future storing of test results.

**Monitor and review active enforcement activities across EU *(VI is sub-task leader)***Monitor results of testing* This task monitored the results of Task 3 and followed up the dissemination of information of Task 3.4 to determine if and how the results from one MSA are picked up and used by another MSA.

Identified opportunities to use the results of testing in other MSAs* Where results were available and used by another MSA, the task leader used the recommendations in WP2 Task 1.5 to support and encourage the MSA to follow up on these results.

Carry out enforcement of another MSAs test results* Where possible, participating MSAs followed up on the test results of another MSA, and reports back to the Task leader on how obstacles and barriers have or have not been overcome and whether the enforcement activities (whether through legal proceedings or through voluntary actions supported by the MSA) have been successful in removing the non-compliant product from the market or in improving the product so that it becomes compliant.

Case study on successful examples of enforcement activities across borders* Analysed the activities of these MSAs to identify how the barriers and obstacles to successful enforcement have been overcome and produced a short case study to demonstrate the effectiveness of the Guidelines produced by WP2 Task 4.

Complete database* Participating MSAs, coordinated by the task leader, tracked both successful and unsuccessful examples of follow up enforcement activities in the database, so that all MSAs can see how test results have been followed up by different MSAs.

Develop procedure for carrying out enforcement activities across borders* The Task leader reported on the procedures and lessons learned and evaluated the recommendations of WP2 Task 1.5. Where necessary, the final guidelines for best practice of WP2 Task 4 were amended to reflect the outcomes of the pilot action. Recommendations are also given on the structure of the enforcement activity database to be considered for future storing of test results.
 |
| 1. **Key findings**

• Indicative compliance rates of product groups within the Ecodesign Framework Directive• Analysis of screen testing techniques • Development of document inspection protocols |
| 1. **Achievements**

• Coordinated monitoring, verification and enforcement programme * Tested 176 models in accredited facilities
* Screen tested an additional 24 models
* And carried out 108 document inspections
* Across 11 Ecodesign regulations
 |
| 1. **Recommendations**

Deferred until testing is completed under this work package |
| 1. **Further information**

Link to deliverables on project website |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| N° of work package: 4 | Sharing data between Member States  |
| WP Leader: | DCENR (IE) |
| I. Description of the work:  |
| **Overview of the work package:**This work package developed an online information repository that allowed MSAs to upload, search and communicate with other MSAs in respect of the performance testing of products under the Ecodesign Directive. A key aim was to promote and develop horizontal methods and tools necessary for strategically implementing a cohesive market surveillance programme across countries of the EEA. A prototype database designed for the use of all members of the Ecodesign ADCO will assist in developing a responsive framework for market surveillance across the EEA, allowing MSAs to focus on known non-compliant products and driving a greater level of compliance from industry. In the longer term, this will promote involvement from those MSAs not currently engaged in market surveillance activity and will encourage coordination, cooperation and mutual understanding amongst all national MSAs and related bodies. Additionally, the ability to share data through such a database will have the dual benefits of improving the effectiveness of market surveillance across the EEA at the same time as reducing its cost through eliminating duplicated activity. |
| **Description of the tasks:** **Assessment of Technical parameters**The overall aim of this task was to assess the technical parameters necessary for the development of a database which will initially act as an information repository for all actions undertaken during the project. Following validation by the Steering Board, the database will then be offered as a prototype for use by all MSAs involved in Ecodesign market surveillance activities, with approval from EASME.Coordination with WP2 * Coordinate with WP2 to draw the results of WP2 Tasks 1.2., 1.3., 1.4. and 1.5 on identifying the parameters necessary for designing suitable databases.

Amalgamate the results of Task 1 to analyse what the requirements are for the ECOPLIANT information repository* Identified technical parameters necessary for a prototype database.

Analyse ICSMS website for criteria and examine how this can be linked to data recorded nationally* Reviewed criteria identified under WP2 and cross-reference against data currently held on the ICSMS database. Currently, this database only holds information on non-compliant products and cannot incorporate the parameters necessary to facilitate coordination between MSAs. To minimise the risk of duplication of testing programmes across EEA countries, an information repository of all products tested and flagged for testing is required.

 **Database Development**The prototype database was developed as the interface and administrative system for market surveillance activity across all MS. Each MSA will retain an individual portion of this database for day-to-day operations, however the information on products tested is expected to be shared, and the database will be capable of integrating into a prototype EEA-wide database.Develop IT aspects of survey and interviews to be carried out by WP2 to gather information on current national market surveillance databases* Collaborated with sub-task leaders to put together and provide a set of questions to be included with the survey to MSAs

Develop a prototype database for collation of project outputs of WP2 and WP3. Assist in facilitating input of data gathered under WP3 onto the shared database.Development of protocols for coordination of information sharing and joint testing plans between MSAs. Developed guidance documents and training manuals in the use of the prototype database* The database training / user manual were not developed in time for the MSA workshops held in May 2014 as the database was not operational at the time. Instead a demonstration of the database using screen shots was presented to the MSA users. The manuals were developed shortly after the training workshops and were made available for use, along with the demo database, for the WP5 national training workshops.

Promote the availability of the prototype database amongst MSAs not currently involved in coordinated Ecodesign through seminars with WP5.* By developing a readymade database available to all MSAs, the work package encouraged uptake and involvement in market surveillance activity from those countries not actively engaged in the Ecodesign ADCO. The prototype database would then be maintained by the national MSAs, and could feed into ICSMS or other joint Commission database.

Recommendation to Commission on feed-in of ECOPLIANT databases to ICSMS or possible future Commission market surveillance database.* The ICSMS database acts as a record for non-compliance only, and there is a clear gap in the technical requirements behind a coordinated testing programme across MSAs. Flexibility is built in throughout the pilot database and anticipates the requirements of potential future legislation. It is expected that the Ecopliant project will be a first, facilitative step and that additional modifications will be likely with each additional regulation added under the Ecodesign Directive.
 |
| 1. **Key findings**
* Exchange of information is a mandatory requirement for MSAs under Regulations 765/2008 (Art. 24) and Article 12 of the Ecodesign Directive. A number of support systems are already in place – e.g. ADCO, Circa, ICSMS & RAPEX. While it is mandatory for MSAs to use ICSMS to record instances of non-compliance, only 8 MSAs indicated they were currently using the system
* Around 80% of Ecodesign MSAs are recording activities electronically– most common information being recorded is product details, economic operators, conformity assessment, testing, corrective measures & treatments.
* c. 50% of MSAs share results with both national and EU MSAs through national forums, ADCO, ICSMS or Circa. In some cases these are made publically available via press releases, websites or consumer organisations.
* The sharing of information is key to effective market surveillance. A tailor-made system, designed for use for all MSAs will greatly assist in developing a responsive market surveillance framework. Access to such information will enable MSAs share practices and results, increase the likelihood of rules being applied consistently across the EU and provide a greater level of confidence for consumers and industry.
 |
| 1. **Achievements**
* Identification of requirements and technical parameters for database via MSA survey & input from WP2 tasks
* (Draft?) Report on Sharing Data Between Member States for inclusion in WP2’s Best Practice Guidance
* Launch of database in July 2014 with final release of products in October 2014 for operational use by project partners
* Roll-out of database to all Ecodesign MSA’s (Due end 2014)
* Paper setting out recommendations for future use of the database including the interaction between the Ecopliant database and ICSMS (To be completed)
 |
| 1. **Recommendations**

In addition to the mandatory requirements with regards to the exchange of market surveillance information, it is accepted that access to shared Ecodesign market surveillance information will result in more efficient discovery and removal of non-compliant products. The database developed as part of the Ecopliant project provides a platform to achieve this. Recommendations from this WP include:* The Ecopliant database remains in operational use, supported by the Commission, for Ecodesign MSAs beyond the life of the project.
* An interface between ICSMS and the Ecopliant database is created. The benefits of such an interface include allowing Ecodesign MSAs fulfil their obligations under 765/2008 while reducing the administrative burden on MSAs by the elimination of duplication of information on both systems.
 |
| 1. **Further information**

Subtask 1.6 Report – Sharing data between Member States<http://www.ecopliant.eu/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/D1.6-Sharing-Data-Between-Member-States.pdf>Best Practice Guidelines (Section 2.7 Sharing of results amongst MSAs)<http://www.ecopliant.eu/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Final-Draft-Best-Practice-Guidelines-Delivery-Sept-2014.pdf>Information on the Commissions ICSMS System can be found at:<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/icsms/>  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| N° of work package: 5 | Training Tools |
| WP Leader: | BAM (DE) |
| I. Description of the work:  |
| **Overview of the work package:**Many MSAs have only recently started working on the market surveillance of the Ecodesign Directive, and with limited resources and experience on Ecodesign to carry out the necessary testing and enforcement work, there is often a lack of activity in this area. Training tools (such as training seminars, guidelines, manuals, etc.) would help national MSAs across Europe to tackle Ecodesign market surveillance and enforcement more effectively and would help establish best practices in this area. The main objective of this work package is to help national and local MSAs perform better by offering training to MSA personnel, thus increasing the cooperation and coordination amongst countries of the EEA. The results of Work Packages 2, 3 and 4 will be transferred to this WP. |
| **Description of the tasks:** Assemble training material* Based on an analysis of the Ecodesign Directive and the results of the other work packages, a collection of important knowledge was assembled to form training “workshops”. This has served as the basis for the training of MSA personnel.

The details of the workshop consisted of several “modules” which addressed the following elements: * the content of regulations
* the main sources of products (EU manufacturers or import)
* the practicalities of applying a document inspection action
* the possible screening techniques before testing
* the criteria for the selection of testing laboratories
* indications for establishing non-compliance, etc.
* Others missed?

Development of tools * Training tools or module templates for cross-border campaigns will be developed and included in the training. These include downloadable access to guidelines (developed in WP2) and tools via the project website.

Experts to act as speakers* Experts from Member State authorities, industry, and MSAs were involved in delivering the training events.
* Organisation of EEA workshops

Four workshops were organised with approximately 100 participants, including MSA personnel from EEA countries. Each workshop was held in a different part of Europe in order to make them accessible to all EEA members. The locations included:* Hamburg
* Helsinki
* Budapest
* Brussels

The Brussels workshop included participants from MSAs and stakeholders from industry and environment organisations.Organisation of national seminars* Each consortium member has organised at least one event to train its own staff. The nature of the event is dependent on the existing level of knowledge and experience of the MSA staff and the arrangement for market surveillance in that country.
* (For example, in some countries, a small central team carry market surveillance for the whole country. In others, responsibility is split between a large number of staff in different regions.)

[Additional text after completion of national seminars] |
| 1. **Key findings**

***[Place holder]*** National events start in October / November |
| 1. **Achievements**
* Delivered four workshops
* 94 participants out of 100
 |
| 1. **Recommendations**
* Cost / lack of resources is an issue for MSAs to travel to training events outside of their country
* Advised to target East European Member States, therefore workshop held in Budapest to allow neighbouring members to participate. However, very little interest and this can / may need to be put down to lack of resources. *Or is it a simple question of “we are too small to make a difference”?*
 |
| 1. **Further information**

Link to project website page containing workshop material (and report when completed) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **N° of work package: 6** | **Communication**  |
| **Duration in months:** 36 | **WP Leader:** DECC (UK)  |
| **Description of the work**:  |
| **Overview of the work package:**The objective of this work package was to facilitate adequate communication amongst the partners of the project, including the coordinator, the partners, and other interest stakeholders. The general objective of the work package was to maximise the impact and the success of the project by facilitating adequate communication facilities amongst the partners of the project, but also between the intended target groups (all MSAs, the Ecodesign ADCO) and interested stakeholders (through the industry sub-group), as well as interested organisations and consumers. The work package leader ensured these stakeholders remain updated on the activities, progress and outcomes of the project, using various communication activities in order to disseminate and transfer the results of the activities of the other work packages.  |
| **Description of the tasks:**Creation of Communication Plan * A plan was developed to provide the specification for the communication and dissemination phases of the project. The plan was developed by the leader of WP6 in collaboration with the Management Group, and agreed upon by the Steering Board at the beginning of the project. It was updated, when necessary, throughout the duration of the project.

Development of project website * A website (in English) was set up at the start of the project. It had run throughout the duration of the project and will be maintained for at least 2 years after the end of the project. The website consists of an online forum for the project intended for both project partners and other stakeholders (MSAs; the EAG; International compliance bodies; industry; NGOs and consumers).
* The website was subcontracted to a website designer, coordinated via the WP leader. The WP leader maintains the website, with assistance from the Management Group.

Main features of project website The website will include certain features, all important to the successful dissemination of project results, events and activities to the appropriate audiences.Public Forum - The website will be the face of the project. Project details, including a list of project partners, long term and short term objectives, general activities and tasks, and expected outcomes will be explained. Private Forum – * The website contained a section accessible only to project partners, so they can share and disseminate results and information in confidence. This consisted of an online discussion forum to ensure that all partners can follow the activities of all work packages, even if not actively participating in that work package.
* The website also held al link to the database which was be developed in collaboration by leaders of WP 2 and WP 4, so that project partners and the Ecodesign ADCO could access the database to test the quality, usability and effectiveness of the various applications..

**Ecodesign ADCO and stakeholder communication**Ecodesign ADCO * Activities, results and outputs of the project were communicated to the other MSAs across Europe that are not partners to the project.
* The activities of the project are disseminated to members of the Ecodesign ADCO at their bi-annual meetings and via online communications.

Stakeholders* The EAG, consisting of European industry associations and European NGOs, are invited to feed into the project and provide information to various work packages through meetings organised by WP1.

**National and international communication [*Place holder]***Each project partner was responsible for communicating with their national target groups in the following ways:* + Publication of project activity and results via newsletters to local experts, harmonised with the publication on the project website
	+ Presentation of project findings in national workshops or conferences, wherever possible

International communication helped to increase the scale and impact of the project. This task ensured that countries external to the Ecodesign ADCO were reached in order to disseminate the best practices with a view to replicating and implementing them themselves. International communication was achieved through the following:* Facilitating media coverage on the project through engagement with the press, in particular the national and European media via press releases
* Presenting results of project at other international events wherever possible
 |
| 1. **Key findings**

The nature of the project outputs meant the on-line forum as a platform to communicate with internal and external stakeholders was not conducive to interactive communication.Expand with reason(s)Stakeholders mapping found key stakeholders were all involved (directly/indirectly) throughout the project. Due to high level of interest, particularly on the pilot database, it proved difficult to maintain engagement when told “the database is only for use by project partners and MSAs”. Clearly, stakeholders want to know what products have been tested and fail.However, the purpose of the project is to test the process of market surveillance action and recommend good practice. It is not about ‘testing’ products with a view to taking action.  |
| 1. **Achievements**

Presence at relevant key International, European and national events (refer to log and list a few big ticket items) |
| 1. **Recommendations**

Better communication on purpose and use of the pilot database |
| 1. **Further information**

n/a for this work package |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **N° of work package:** 7 | **EACI dissemination activities** |
| **Duration in months:** 36 months | **WP Leader:** DECC (UK) |
| **Description of the work**:  |
| **Overview of the work package:**The work package covers resources to contribute, upon request by the EACI, to common dissemination activities to increase synergies between, and the visibility of IEE-supported actions. |
| **Description of the tasks:**Contribution, upon request by the EACI, to the development of information material (Intelligent Energy News Review, videos, images, etc.), as well as inputs to European portals and databases in the quality and form specified.Participation and/or contribution, upon request by the EACI, to information, training and dissemination events such as contractors’ workshops, conferences, briefing days, exhibitions, etc.) related to IEE or other relevant EU programmes. Delivery, upon request by the EACI, of an update/further input of the action’s contribution to the “IEE Common performance indicators”.  |
| 1. **Key findings**

n/a for this work package |
| 1. **Achievements**

To date:Presentation in Brussels for all project coordinators and EASME staff December 2012Input to IEE magazine June 2013 |
| 1. **Recommendations**

EASME to provide Calendar of events where they would require input |
| 1. **Further information**

n/a for this work package |

**Summary of Key findings**

**[Example below is based on WP2 only at this stage].**

Identifying barriers and establishing best practice:

Regarding the Ecopliant work on establishing best practice in Ecodesign market surveillance, the project soon realised that there is no “best practice”. Different countries have different strategies, practices, priorities and legal systems for market surveillance. However, it is obvious that we have a lot to learn from each other and cooperation is very valuable. Due to these differences, it turned out to be a bit difficult to formulate common “best practice recommendations”. Therefore, the project choose to formulate many recommendations as “As an MSA, you should consider this and that….” A very practical example is the issue of making test results publically available. The Ecopliant partners are handling this issue in very different ways and each MSA has its own reason for choosing a certain line.

Ecopliant does not have the intention to infringe national law or national practices of any country. Each country has the best knowledge about its specific national conditions and should arrange its market surveillance according to these circumstances. Hopefully, by only pointing out areas that could be worth considering by MSAs, no MSA will feel offended by the Ecopliant recommendations.

In addition, the recommendations in the best practice guidelines are in many cases to be seen as good practices, and not best practices, since it is not possible to define best practices that suit all Member States and all MSAs.

**Summary of key achievements**

In WP2, Seven subtask reports, covering seven important area of Ecodesign market surveillance, have been developed within the project. A best practice guideline for Ecodesign market surveillance has also been developed within the project.

**Summary of Key recommendations**

The Ecopliant project recommends MSAs to continue to work together and to further try out and refine well-functioning cooperation methods. Even if the Ecopliant project delivers a final Best practice guidance, there will still be many areas to explore and develop further.

**Lessons Learnt**

As described before, different countries have different strategies, practices, priorities and legal systems for market surveillance. Each country has the best knowledge about its specific national conditions and should arrange its market surveillance according to these circumstances. However, it is obvious that we have a lot to learn from each other and cooperation is very valuable.

**Next Steps**

***[Place holder]***

**ANNEX**

**Overview of Deliverables**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Work Package** | **Deliverable** **N°** | **Deliverable name**  | **Lead**  | **Web link to deliverable - if public** |
| WP1 | D1.1, D1.2, D1.3 | 2 Progress Reports, 1 Interim Report, 1 Final Publishable Report (along with Results-Oriented Report) | DECC |  |
|  | D1.4, D1.5, D1.11 | 1 ECOPLIANT Kick-off meeting, 5 consortium meetings, 1 final meeting | DECC |  |
|  | D1.6 | Minutes of all consortium meetings (7 total) | DECC |  |
|  | D1.7 | 3 EAG meetings | DECC |  |
|  | D1.8 | Minutes of 3 EAG meetings | DECC |  |
|  | D1.9 | 18 Management Group conference calls | DECC |  |
|  | D1.10 | Minutes of Management Group Conference calls | DECC |  |
| WP2 | D2.1 | Reports on each of the 5 stages of market surveillance studied | ENERGIMYNDIGHETEN |  |
|  | D2.2 | Draft Best Practice Guidelines | ENERGIMYNDIGHETEN |  |
|  | D2.3 | Final report on each of 5 stages of market surveillance studied | ENERGIMYNDIGHETEN |  |
|  | D2.4 | Best Practice Guidelines | ENERGIMYNDIGHETEN |  |
| WP3 | D3.1 | Preliminary and final report on developing a Pilot action for EU Coordinated MV&E | NMO |  |
|  | D3.2 | Report on the conclusions on estimated compliance rates of products tested  | NMO |  |
|  | D3.3 | Results of all testing and enforcement activities | NMO |  |
|  | D.3.4 | Feedback to WP2, developed Best Practice, on most cost effective ways to undertake screen and compliance testing | NMO |  |
| WP4 | D4.1 | Database to document outputs of WP2 and WP3 | DCENR |  |
|  | D4.2 | Prototype database for use by all MS, and consortium members | DCENR |  |
|  | D4.3 | Training manuals developed and disseminated in conjunction with WP5 | DCENR |  |
|  | D4.4 | Report on recommendations for interfacing/transferability between MS databases and ICSMS | DCENR |  |
|  | D4.5 | Report on information sharing protocols between MS for joint testings projects | DCENR |  |
| WP5 | D5.1 | Advertisements of training seminars | Project partners |  |
|  | D5.2 | Publishable training seminar materials | BAM |  |
|  | D5.3 | Report on overview of EU seminars | BAM |  |
|  | D5.4 | National training seminar material | ECOPLIANT partners |  |
|  | D5.5 | Report on overview of national seminars | BAM |  |
| WP6 | D6.1 | Communication Plan | DECC |  |
|  | D6.2 | 2 Press release on project per partner country | Project partners |  |
|  | D6.3 | Project website | DECC |  |
|  | D6.4 | Publication of 36 articles for the project website  | DECC |  |
|  | D6.5 | Report on conferences/workshops organised on national basis | DECC |  |
|  | D6.6 | Report on events organised by external stakeholders inviting partners to speak | DECC |  |

.