

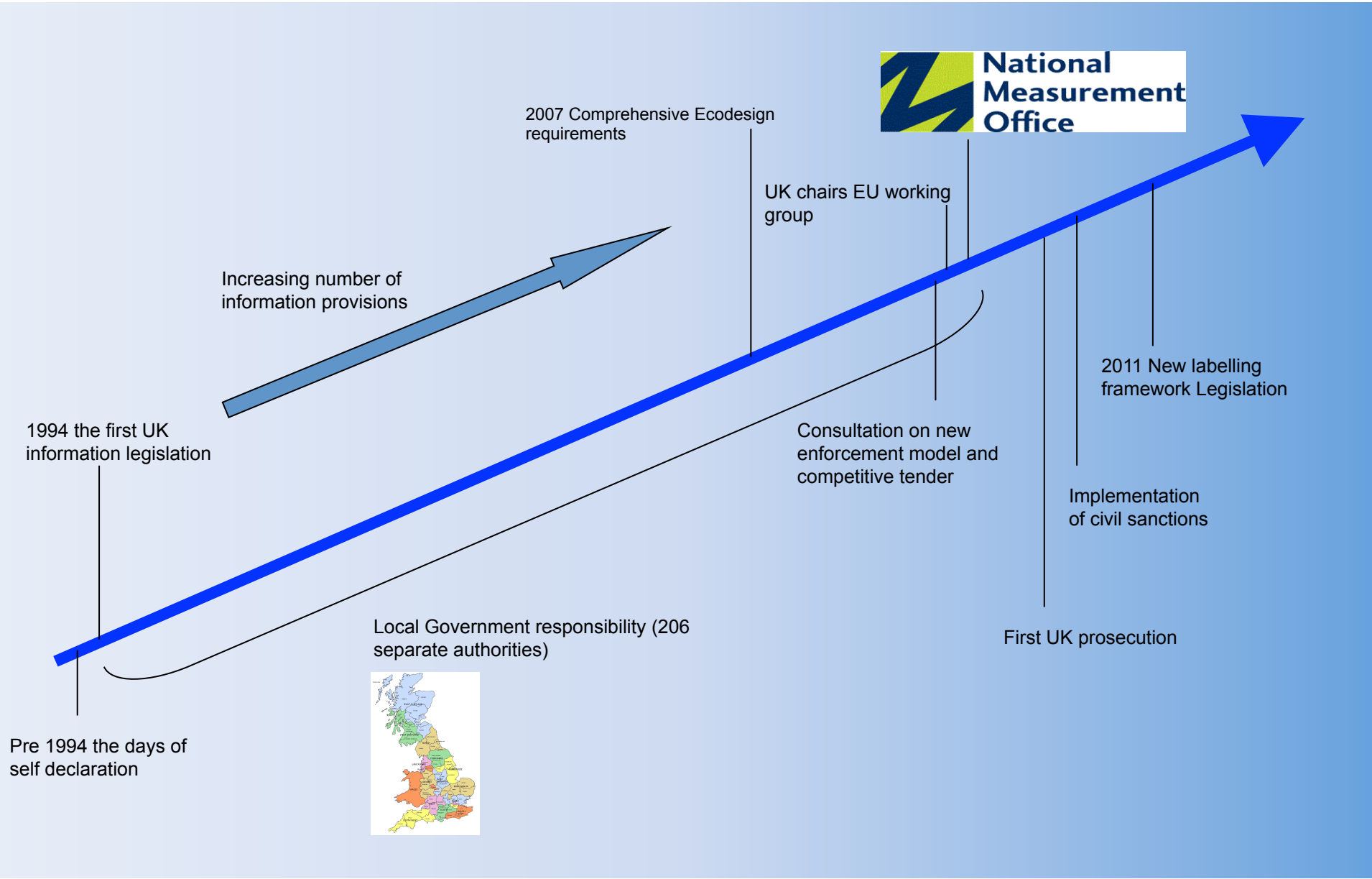
# Ensuring Compliance in the UK: achievements and challenges

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# Outline

- History of market surveillance in the UK
- How we moved to a central service
- The partnership approach
- Challenges
- Risk
- Achievements
- Sanctions/Testing/Labels/Projects



# Key Dates in the History of UK Enforcement

- Pre 1994 the days of self declaration
- 1994 the first UK information legislation
- 206 local authorities appointed as enforcement authorities
- Limited testing budgets focus on presence of energy labels
- 2007 first comprehensive Ecodesign requirements setting minimum standards
- Local authorities have difficulty assigning priority without testing.
- 2009 consultation on new enforcement models
- 2009 competitive tender issued within public sector
- 2010 NMO appointed as national enforcement authority
- 2010 local authority retain responsibility for the presence of a label in retail stores
- 2011 new labelling legislation introduces civil sanctions and wider scope
- 2011 Class indications in adverts taken on by ASA a trade funded body

# Central verses Local Delivery

- Direction
- Priority
- Authority
- Closeness to the regulated entity
- Funding
- Testing
- International cooperation

# Tendering and Process

- Memorandum of Understanding
- Contact officers
- Milestones
- Key performance indicators
- Independence

# The Partnership Approach

- Size, Impact and Influence (Manufacturers responsibility)
- Other regulators
- Other countries
- Europe
- Trade Representatives
- Individual Businesses

# Challenges (The Big Ones)

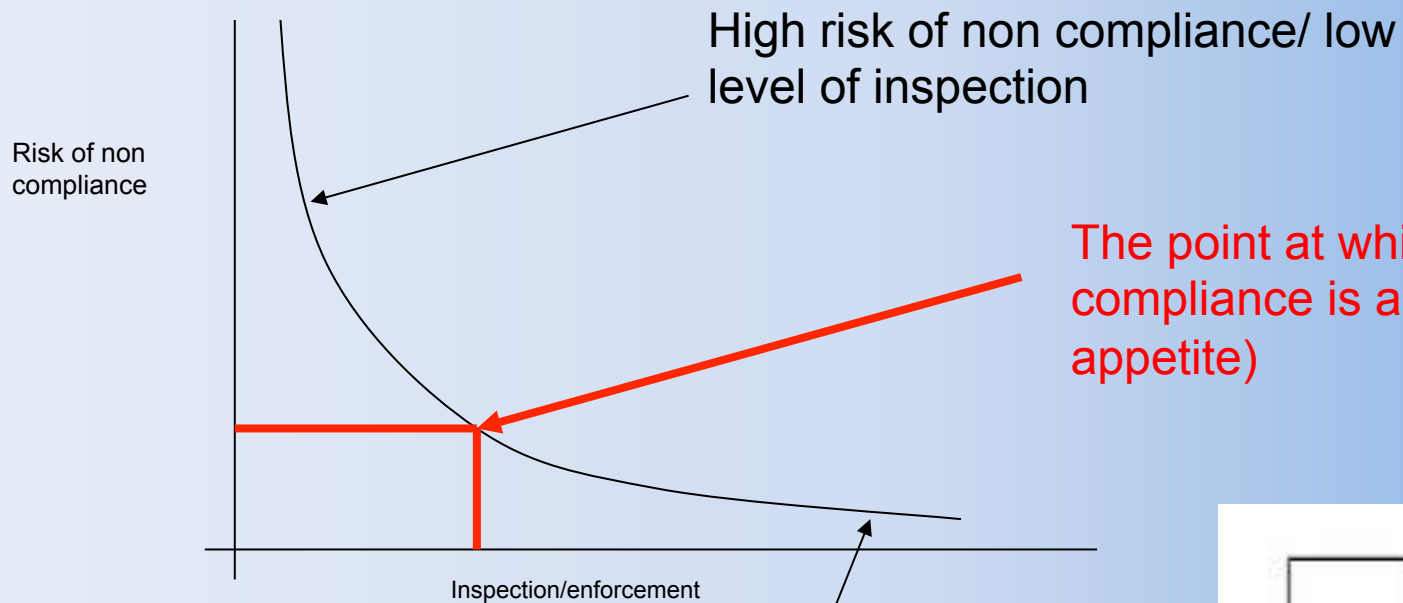
- No enforcement
- Trust/Commitment/Belief

# Challenges (Some of the others)

- Exploitation of tolerances
- Variable product performance (25deg fridge, HDMI eco mode)
- Business networks e.g. same company
- Complexity of standards (switching cycles)
- Subjectivity of standards (dish washer performance)
- The new label v old systems such as double glazing (maintaining integrity)
- The Olympics

# RISK

- How do we decide where to use our resources?
- How do we decide which process is appropriate?
- How do we decide what and when to test?
- How do we decide what action to take?
- How do we decide what sanction is appropriate?



The point at which risk of non compliance is acceptable (risk appetite)

Low risk of non compliance/ high level of inspection

		Severity		
		Low	Medium	High
Probability	High	Medium risk	High risk	High risk
	Medium	Low risk	Medium risk	High risk
	Low	Low risk	Low risk	Medium risk

■ Low risk   
 ■ Medium risk   
 ■ High risk

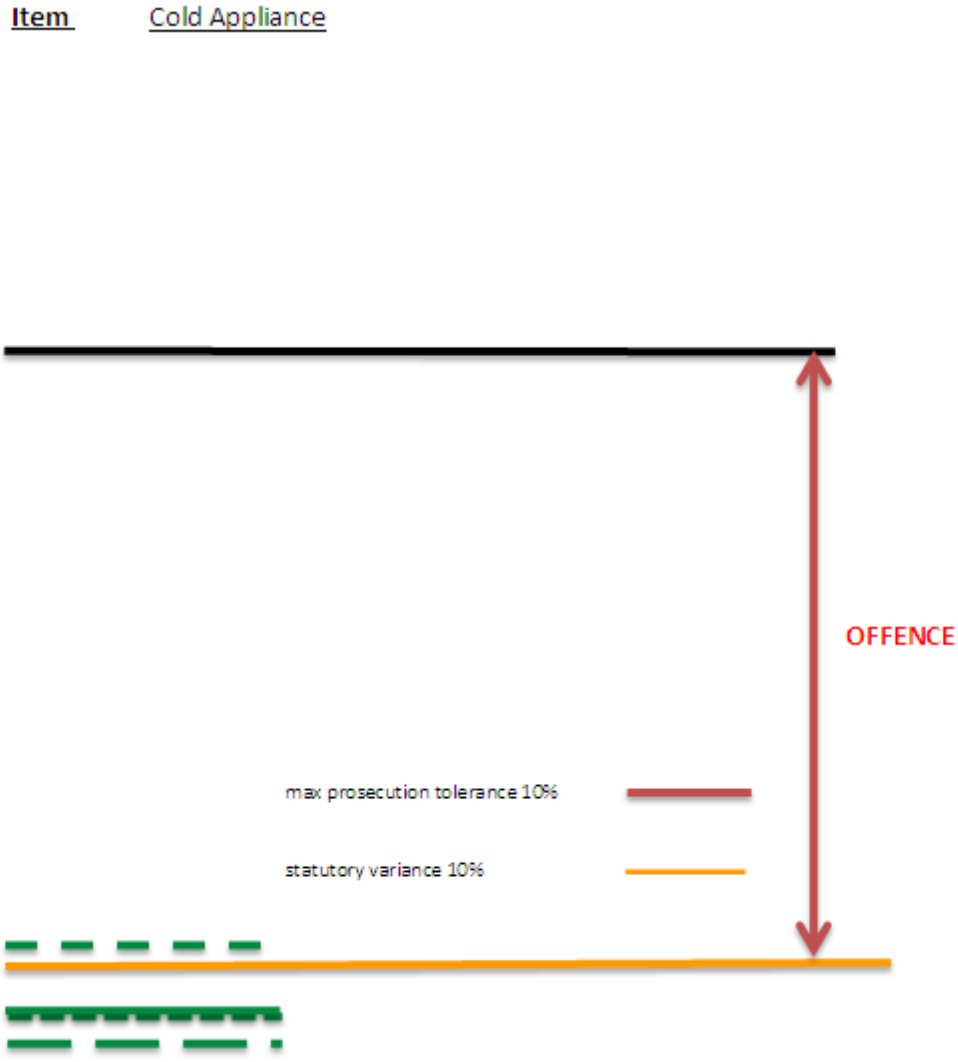
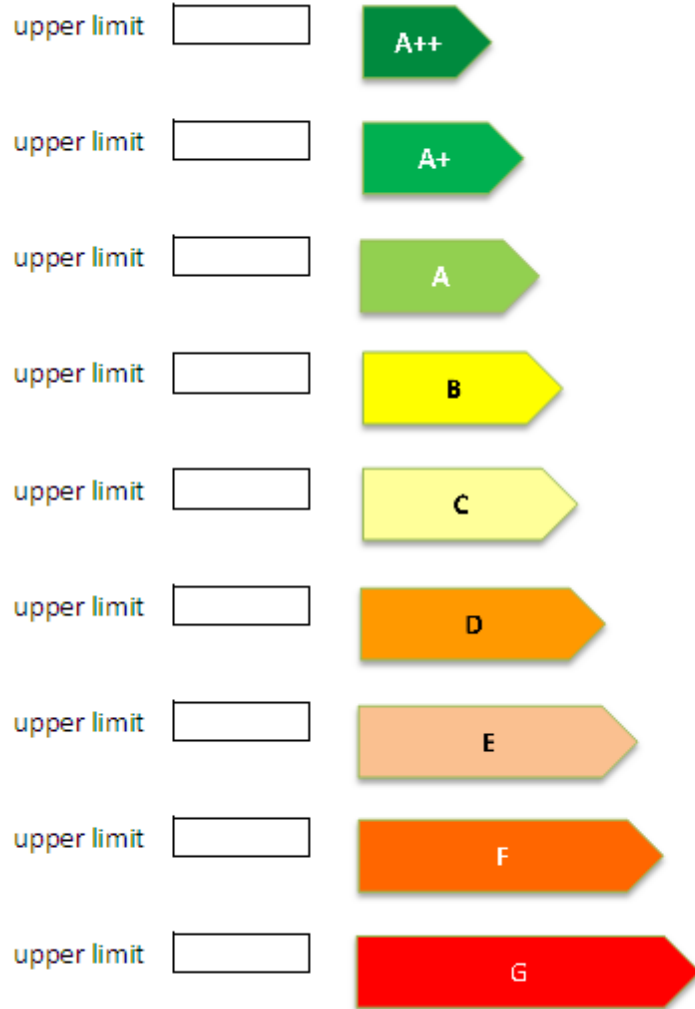
# Further uses for risk!

- Risk is different from priority but can inform prioritisation
- Risk can determine sampling (not random)
- Risk as a way of reducing cost at each stage
- Risk as a way of increasing impact
- Risk as a problem for measuring outcomes

# Achievements

- Chest freezers - Icetech, Gillman and Candy
- Lamps – projects 1,2
- £21m of goods
- ABC project
- Screen testing
- The use of Business Improvement Plans (BIPs)

**Cold Appliances Prosecution Mapping**



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# Sanctions

- Criminal
- Civil
- Administrative
- Publicity

# OUTCOMES

# Testing

- What to test
  - Risk
- How to test
  - Accredited testing to standards
  - Screen testing
  - Sample?
- When to tests
  - Capacity
  - Legal timescales
  - Business involvement
- Results of testing

# Company Testing

- Is it worth anything?
- Production characteristics?

# Labels

- New label
- Old label
- Label recognition
- Label use
- Label misuse

# Project list

- Old projects
- Current projects
- Next area of focus
- “Ecopliant”

# NMO Website



The screenshot shows the NMO website home page. At the top, it features the BIS logo and navigation links for 'Home', 'About us', 'National Measurement System', 'Regulation', 'Gas and electricity meters', 'Certification services', and 'Enforcement'. The main content area is titled 'Energy Related Products' and includes a video player for 'The Ecodesign of Energy Related Products Directive 2009/125/EC'. Below the video, there is a section for 'What are the policy objectives and the intended effects?' with a 'Defra says:' quote and a list of benefits. A 'Related Links' sidebar contains links to 'About Us', 'RoHS', 'Batteries', 'ERP', and 'ELE'. At the bottom, there is a 'Contact Us' section and social media sharing options.



The screenshot shows the 'Energy labelling' page on the NMO website. It features a video player titled 'The New EU Energy Label' with a play button and a progress bar. Below the video, there is a section for 'What is the Energy Labelling Directive?' and 'What are the policy objectives and the intended effects?'. A 'Defra says:' quote is followed by a list of benefits. A 'Related Links' sidebar contains links to 'About Us', 'RoHS', 'Batteries', 'ERP', and 'ELE'. At the bottom, there is a 'Contact Us' section and social media sharing options.



# Olympics 2012



- *“The Athlete’s Village will be one of the most energy efficient lighting installations on this scale to date.”*
- *“Where appliances have been specified for the athlete’s village they will be compliant with the Code for Sustainable Homes credits.” As a minimum fridges and freezers will be A+, washing machines and dishwashers A and tumble dryers B. there will also be a publicity campaign informing future tenants about the Energy Efficiency Scheme.*

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Thank you for listening!

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