

Key indicators market surveillance

Anna Stattin
Senior Advisor
Swedish Board for Accreditation and Conformity Assessment
Legal Affairs and Internal Market Department
anna.stattin@swedac.se

What is an indicator?

1. Device on a machine that shows speed, pressure, etc.
2. Light on a vehicle that flashes to show that the vehicle is going to turn left or right
3. Sign that shows you what something is like or how a situation is changing

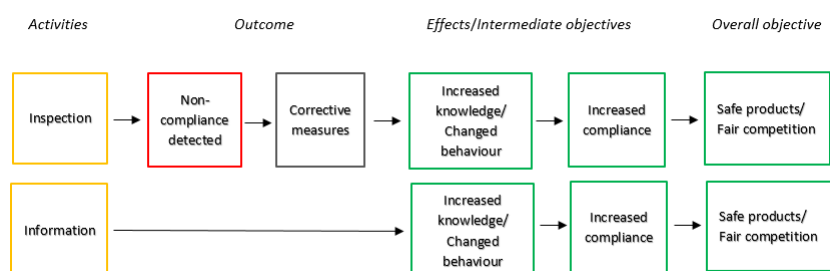
Synonyms: measure, barometer, index, mark, sign, signal; standard, benchmark, criterion, point of reference, guideline, test, litmus test

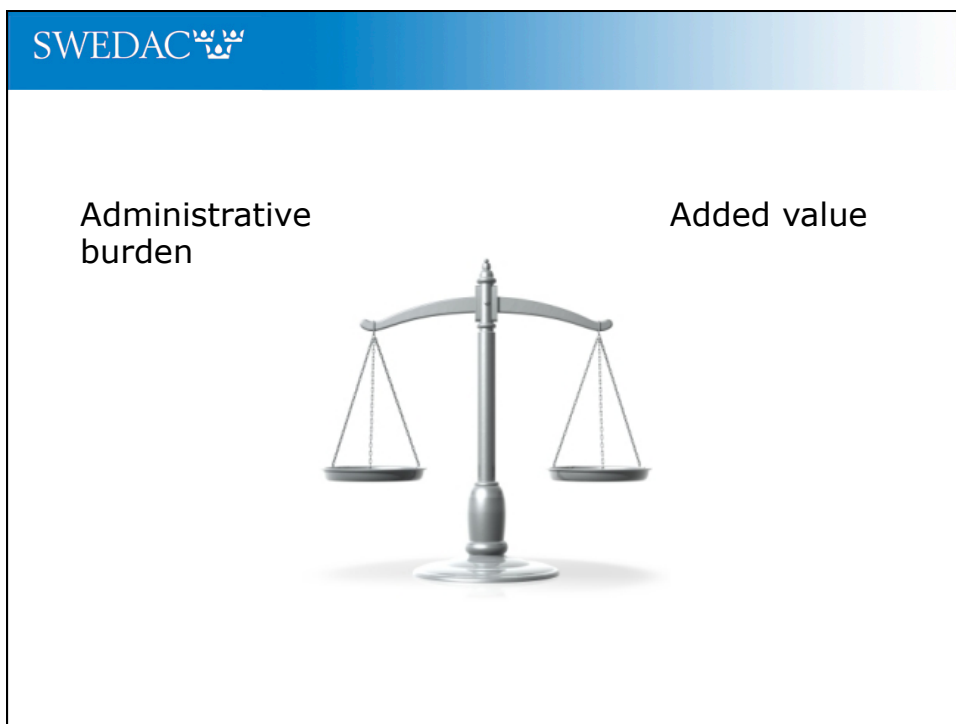
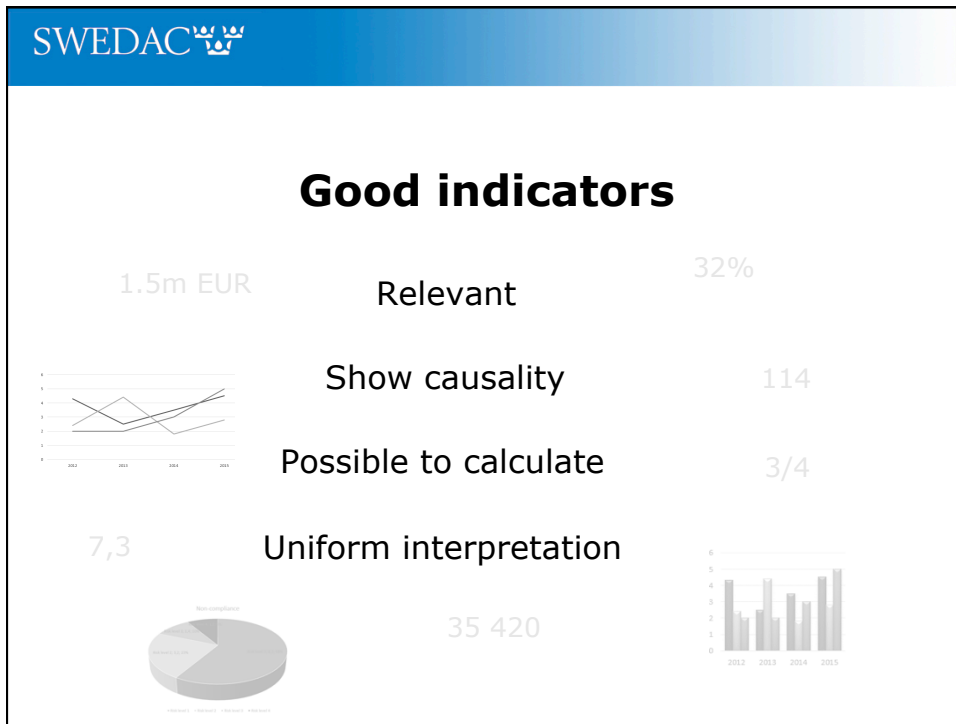
(Oxford dictionaries)

Why indicators?

- facilitate reporting
- evaluate the effectiveness of measures
- provide a basis for priorities
- comparability
- transparency
- confidence

"Effect chain"





Indicators - resources

- Budget available to market surveillance activities (€)
- Communication activities (% of total expenditure)
- Expenditure laboratory tests (€), broken down into
 - expenditure in house testing (€)
 - expenditure external testing (€)
- Staff available in FTEs

Indicators - inspections



- Number of inspections:
 - reactive
 - proactive
- Number of products inspected
- Number of products tested in laboratories
- Number of products inspected with customs

Indicators – outcome of inspections

- Number of non-compliant products
 - number of “voluntary measures”
 - number of “compulsory measures”
- Number of non-compliant products found during inspections in cooperation with customs
- Number of non-compliant products found following communication of measures by other Member States
- Number of penalties

Indicators – crossborder cooperation

- Number of joint actions and other planned projects
- Number of mutual assistance requests received and fulfilled
- Number of Rapex and safeguard notifications and reactions
- Number of ADCO meetings
- Number of officials participating in exchange programs



Assessment indicators – targeting

- Products inspected/products on the market
- Substantial vs formal non-compliances
- Number and type of economic operators inspected or reached by communication activities/number and type of economic operators in the sector
- Assessment of risk profiling of economic operators



Assessment indicators - implementation

- actions carried out vs planned actions



Assessment indicators - effect

- Consumers perception of safety
- Business satisfaction with authorities
- Reduction in the number of injuries and accidents
- Estimate on the value (€) invested in market surveillance compared to savings/gains for society

Assessment - national organisation

- Coordination and cooperation mechanisms between national market surveillance authorities
- The use and functioning of RAPEX and ICSMS
- Cooperation with customs

Conclusions

- Difficult to develop good indicators
- Indicators are important
- Need to combine quantitative and qualitative data

Thank you!

