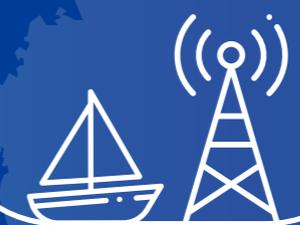
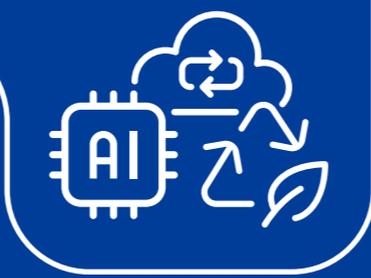


FINNISH MARKET SURVEILLANCE STRATEGY

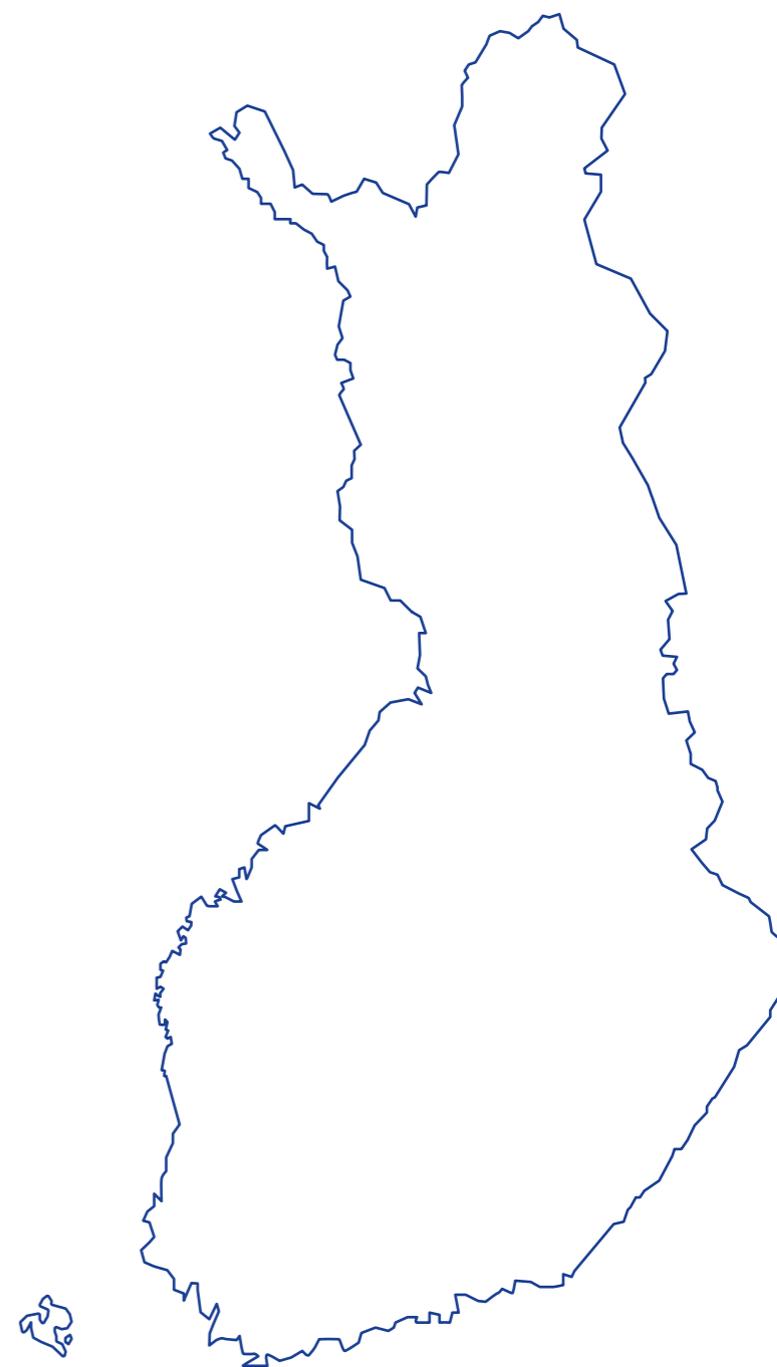
2026-2029





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Introduction

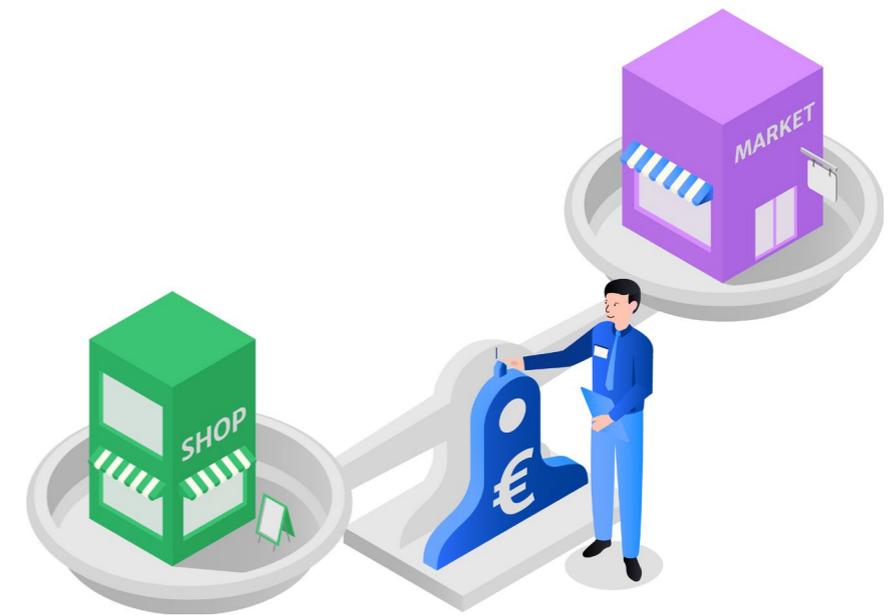
Market surveillance refers to actions taken by the public authorities to ensure that products placed on the market comply with the requirements set under EU and national legislation. These requirements include, for example, Regulation (EU) 2019/1020¹ of the European Parliament and of the Council on market surveillance and compliance of products (hereinafter the *Market Surveillance Regulation*), Regulation (EU) 2023/988² on general product safety (hereinafter GPSR), EU harmonisation legislation and national regulations on product safety, compliance and other aspects of the protection of the public interest. Market surveillance is carried out by national authorities in all Member States of the European Union.

The key task of market surveillance is to safeguard benefits that are essential for society, such as health, safety, well-being at work, consumer protection and environmental protection. The aim of the surveillance is to prevent access of non-conforming products to the market and to promote fair competition and a level playing field for economic operators. Market surveillance thus promotes both the realisation of the interests of end-users of products and the development of a functioning and reliable market environment.

Market surveillance is also key to the functioning of the European Union's internal market. It aims to ensure the effective free movement of goods and the uniform application of common product requirements in all Member States. Uniform and effective market surveillance contributes to the consistent implementation of product regulation and supports the reliable and sustainable functioning of the internal market.

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE OF THE STRATEGY

The purpose of Finland's national market surveillance strategy is to guide market surveillance towards a consistent, comprehensive and uniform operating method. The strategy aims to support the enforcement of Union harmonisation legislation on products and the General Product Safety Regulation at national level. In addition, the strategy aims to ensure that market surveillance is systematic and consistent. The strategy defines key priorities and strategic choices from which the objectives of market surveillance can be derived and the surveillance resources available can be allocated as efficiently and appropriately as possible.



¹ Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on market surveillance and compliance of products and amending Directive 2004/42/EC and Regulations (EC) No 765/2008 and (EU) No 305/2011 (OJEU L 169, 25.6.2019, pp. 1–44).

² Regulation (EU) 2023/988 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 May 2023 on general product safety, amending Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive (EU) 2020/1828 of the European Parliament and the Council, and repealing Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Directive 87/357/EEC (OJEU L 135, 23.5.2023, pp. 1–51).

SCOPE OF THE STRATEGY

The strategy covers the market surveillance of products to which the Market Surveillance Regulation applies. The strategy includes both the Union harmonisation legislation listed in Annex I to the Market Surveillance Regulation and subsequent regulations that specifically provide for the application of the Market Surveillance Regulation. In addition, the strategy covers market surveillance of products covered by the General Product Safety Regulation and certain other product sectors not covered by the Market Surveillance Regulation (Annex 3, Table 4). The strategy does not apply to the agri-food chain³ nor to medicines.



TAKING THE STRATEGY INTO ACCOUNT IN MARKET SURVEILLANCE WORK

Finland's national market surveillance authorities take into account the general policies confirmed in this market surveillance strategy where applicable in their sector-specific market surveillance.⁴ Pursuant to Section 7 of the Act on Market Surveillance of Certain Products (1137/2016, hereinafter the *Market*

Surveillance Act), the strategy must also be taken into account in the surveillance plans that the market surveillance authorities draw up. The national market surveillance strategy has been drawn up for four years, which provides market surveillance authorities with opportunities for longer-term operational planning and for taking suitable priorities into account in their annual surveillance plans.

One of the key objectives of the strategy is also to support the authorities in responding to the challenges of a rapidly changing operating environment. In addition, the strategy aims to harmonise surveillance practices and strengthen cooperation between authorities.

Pursuant to Article 11(3) of the Market Surveillance Regulation, market surveillance authorities shall perform appropriate checks on the characteristics of products on an adequate scale – including documentary, physical and laboratory checks – and allocate their resources and prioritise actions to ensure effective market surveillance and take into account the national market surveillance strategy. In this context, the strategy serves as a key tool for planning and targeting surveillance activities as required by the Regulation.

³ The following sectors belong to the agri-food chain: food and feed, food contact materials, deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms for the manufacture of food and feed, animal health, animal welfare and animal by-products, plant health and plant protection products, organic production and name protection matters. Provisions for the market surveillance of the agri-food chain are laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/625.

⁴ Because Finland's market surveillance strategy is a horizontal document that applies to more than 40 product sectors, it may not be applicable as such in the market surveillance of each sector. For example, the guidelines for online sales cannot be applied to tobacco products, because the online sale of tobacco products is prohibited. The market surveillance authorities therefore take the national market surveillance strategy into account where applicable in the market surveillance of each product sector.

LEGISLATIVE PREMISE AND DURATION OF THE STRATEGY

The national market surveillance strategy has been drawn up pursuant to Article 13 of the Market Surveillance Regulation.⁵ The strategy also applies to products covered by the General Product Safety Regulation (GPSR), as its Article 23 extends the application of Article 13 of the Market Surveillance Regulation to products covered by the GPSR. In addition, the strategy includes a section pursuant to Article 66 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1781⁶ establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for sustainable products (hereinafter the *Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation* or ESPR) setting out the planned market surveillance activities for the ecodesign of sustainable products (Annex 2).

The strategy was drawn up by Finland's single liaison office (Fipoint)⁷ in cooperation with the national market surveillance cooperation group⁸. This strategy is valid for four years (1 January 2026–31 December 2029). If, during its period of validity, significant changes take place in the operating environment related to market surveillance, the strategy may be reviewed at national level and updated if necessary.



Figure 1. The national market surveillance strategy guides the planning and prioritisation of market surveillance measures by market surveillance authorities. According to Section 7 of the Market Surveillance Act, the strategy must be taken into account in the surveillance plans prepared by the authorities. In addition, on the basis of Article 11(3) of the Market Surveillance Regulation, market surveillance authorities shall prioritise their resources and actions to take into account the national market surveillance strategy. The strategy is regularly evaluated and can be updated if necessary.

⁵ In accordance with Article 13 of the Market Surveillance Regulation, each Member State must draw up a national market surveillance strategy at least every four years. The national strategy shall promote a consistent, comprehensive and integrated approach to market surveillance and to the enforcement of Union harmonisation legislation within the territory of the Member State.

⁶ Regulation (EU) 2024/1781 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for sustainable products, amending Directive (EU) 2020/1828 and Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 and repealing Directive 2009/125/EC (OJEU L 28.6.2024, pp. 1–89).

⁷ The single liaison office for market surveillance established under Article 10 of the Market Surveillance Regulation that is placed under the Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency (Tukes) in Finland.

⁸ Cooperation group established under Section 4 b of the Market Surveillance Act (1137/2016) that includes representatives of the national market surveillance authorities as referred to in the Market Surveillance Regulation, Customs as the external border control authority, National Police Board of Finland and the Finnish Competition and Consumer Authority (KKV).

1. Market surveillance operating environment and change factors

Digital commerce, technological developments and regulatory reform are challenging market surveillance – it must renew and work effectively to ensure the functioning of product markets, fair competition between companies, and the safety and compliance of products also in the midst of change.

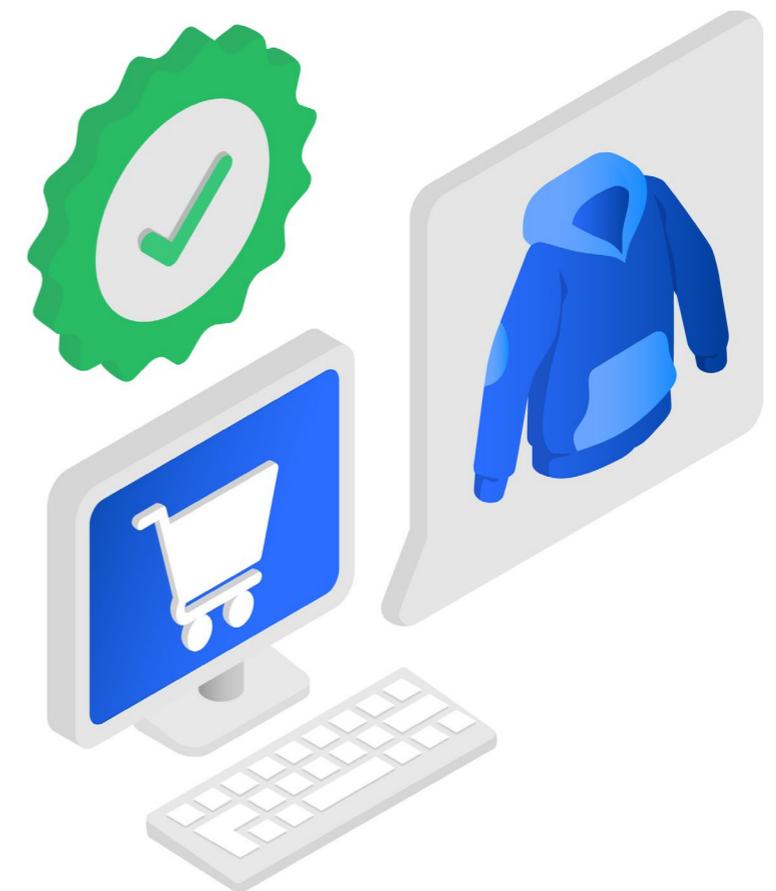
The operating environment of product markets and market surveillance has undergone significant changes in recent years. The change in consumption habits and way of doing commerce, the rapid development of digitalisation and the introduction of new technologies – including artificial intelligence – have strongly shaped the structure and operating logic of product markets. The rapid growth of digital forms of commerce, such as e-commerce, online marketplaces and the platform economy, has significantly changed the distribution channels of products, market access and consumer expectations. While this transformation has increased market dynamism, it has complicated market surveillance and increased the need for regulatory updates and cooperation between authorities.

At the same time, the EU-level regulatory framework has been significantly reformed and expanded to respond to these changes and to take into account wider global challenges, such as climate change, overconsumption of natural resources, the digital transformation and the vulnerability of supply chains. These reforms cover areas such as ecodesign,

product safety, digital services, market functioning, artificial intelligence and cybersecurity, and form a more comprehensive basis for market surveillance.

While these changes can support the development of the European Single Market and create new business opportunities, notably through the use of digital solutions and innovations, they also pose significant challenges. Companies, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, are forced to adapt to rapidly changing regulatory requirements and the operating environment. The internationalisation of product markets – especially through online commerce, online marketplaces and platform-based commerce – has on the one hand, increased the availability of products across borders but at the same time made the traceability and control of products more difficult. All these developments require closer and more coordinated market surveillance to ensure product safety and compliance.

This section examines key change factors that shape the operating environment of market surveillance both in the present and in the future. Identifying and analysing these change factors has been key to defining the priorities and strategic choices presented in section 3.



DIGITAL COMMERCE

Digital commerce has for a long time grown strongly and significantly changed the structure of the product market. Consumers are increasingly buying products online, and the popularity of online marketplaces operating outside the EU in particular has increased considerably. The development of e-commerce and the platform economy has increased the number of online companies, as well as consumers and other end users who make purchases there. E-commerce has become an established part of everyday life, and it is currently used to procure products that were previously bought almost exclusively from brick-and-mortar stores.

Online marketplaces and online shops take over market share from traditional retailers, as they can offer a wide range of products with competitive prices and flexible deliveries. The choice of purchase is often primarily influenced by price, as a result of which products are increasingly procured from online shops and online marketplaces located outside the EU. This has contributed to the daily flow of vast quantities of e-commerce shipments from outside the EU into Europe. The strongly growing volume of these consignments places a significant burden on the resources of customs and market surveillance authorities, and monitoring based on traditional methods is no longer a realistic solution. Managing the situation requires EU-level surveillance and extensive cooperation between authorities, as national measures alone are not sufficient to meet global challenges.



In particular, products ordered from online marketplaces operating in third countries may present a wide range of problems. Consumers often find it difficult to ascertain whether a product meets EU requirements or is safe to use in general. Inadequate product information and documents, delivery problems and the lack of a responsible party may also make it more difficult for authorities to intervene in non-compliant products. In addition, scams and fraud related to e-commerce have become more common, highlighting the need to increase consumer awareness and develop surveillance.

The increase in digital commerce also has an impact on the environment. Transport and return of e-commerce goods increase traffic and packaging waste. The realisation of producer responsibility is a key issue, and it also applies to foreign distance sellers, who must take care of the waste management of their products in accordance with EU regulations.

The current EU legislation does not fully address the challenges of the rapid development of digital commerce. National authorities face situations that cannot be effectively addressed under the competences of an individual Member State. For this reason, closer cooperation and regulatory development at EU level are needed in order to keep market surveillance up in the transformation of digital commerce and to safeguard consumer protection also in cross-border e-commerce.

Based on the above, it is clear that the transformation of digital commerce requires a structural reform of market surveillance. The focus of surveillance has shifted to a cross-border and online environment where traditional means are no longer sufficient. The management of the situation requires new, digital and data-based surveillance methods that enable effective risk-based surveillance in the global operating environment.

NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Technological development, in particular the rapid proliferation of AI and software-based solutions, significantly change the structure, operation and life cycle of many products. An increasing number of products include smart features, software updates and network-connected features, making them technically more complex and more difficult to supervise. This development challenges traditional market surveillance methods and requires new kinds of expertise, equipment and cooperation from the authorities.

For AI-enabled products, the key question is how to ensure their safety, compliance and transparency throughout the product life cycle. The functionality of the product may change as a result of software updates or AI system learning processes, which may require continuous evaluation even after placing on the market. This sets new requirements for both economic operators and surveillance authorities. The cybersecurity of a product is also subject to requirements for the entire life cycle of the product. Manufacturers are obliged to repair actively exploited vulnerabilities identified in the products and report them to the authorities. The manufacturer must also update the cybersecurity features of the product as necessary.

Regulation has rapidly evolved to address the risks posed by technology. For example, Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 on the harmonised rules on artificial intelligence (hereinafter *Artificial Intelligence Act, AI Act*)⁹ and Regulation (EU) 2024/2847¹⁰ on the horizontal cybersecurity requirements for products with digital elements (hereinafter the *Cyber Resilience Act, CRA*) impose new obligations on economic operators. At the same time, the regulatory framework has become more extensive and complex, which makes it more difficult to apply in practical surveillance work. Furthermore, standardisation does not always keep pace with technological developments, which may lead to differences in interpretation and ambiguities in the application of standards.

Market surveillance authorities are required to have new and more in-depth expertise in order to meet the challenges of a digitalising and technologically developing operating environment. The assessment of technologically advanced products requires in-depth technical understanding, especially of software, information security and the operating principles of artificial intelligence. Market surveillance authorities are required to continuously develop their skills, introduce new tools and cooperate closely with other authorities, research institutes and standardisation organisations.

At the same time, new technology also offers new opportunities for market surveillance. For example, artificial intelligence can be used to target surveillance, identify non-compliant products, assess risks and analyse product information automatically. The development of new operating models – such as the use of digital product passports and the integration of surveillance at different stages of the product life cycle – can also improve the effectiveness and efficiency of surveillance in the future.

Technological development is advancing rapidly and its impacts on market surveillance are significant. New technologies and innovations will fundamentally change the operating environment of market surveillance. In order to keep surveillance up with the development, market surveillance authorities need a proactive and systematic approach, strengthening competence and continuous coordination of regulation and practical surveillance work.



⁹ Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (OJ L, 2024/1689, 12.7.2024).

¹⁰ Regulation (EU) 2024/2847 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2024 on horizontal cybersecurity requirements for products with digital elements and amending Regulations (EU) No 168/2013 and (EU) 2019/1020 and Directive (EU) 2020/1828 (Text with EEA relevance) (OJ L, 2024/2847, 20.11.2024).

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, ECODESIGN AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY OF PRODUCTS

The importance of the environmental sustainability, energy efficiency and circular economy of products is growing rapidly as part of the achievement of the EU's green transition objectives. Legislation will result in new environmental requirements for both companies and products, such as the battery due diligence policies of the Batteries Regulation, the expansion of producer responsibility under the Waste Act, critical raw materials (CRMA)¹¹ and the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR)¹². The new Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation brings with it significant changes in the design, manufacturing and placing of products on the market. The regulation extends the requirements to almost all physical products, with particular emphasis on the durability, reparability, reusability, recyclability and energy efficiency of products.

One of the key reforms of the EU's entire product regulatory framework is the *Digital Product Passport* (DPP), which will be introduced in stages in several pieces of legislation, such as the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation and Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 concerning batteries and waste batteries (*Batteries Regulation*)¹³ and Regulation (EU)



2024/3110¹⁴ on harmonised rules for the marketing of construction products (hereinafter *Construction Products Regulation*). The Digital Product Passport creates a new, unified and digitally accessible system for presenting product life cycle information, such as materials, energy efficiency, reparability, carbon footprint and recyclability, in a standardised format throughout the EU.

The aim of the digital product passport is to improve the availability, traceability and comparability of

information on products, and to promote the circular economy and sustainable consumption. From the perspective of market surveillance, the DPP enables the transition towards proactive, knowledge-based and efficient surveillance. At best, the DPP provides authorities with up-to-date access to product information, facilitates conformity assessment and supports the harmonisation of surveillance in the EU internal market.

The Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation also introduces new requirements for product design. Products must be easier to disassemble, repair and upgrade. This has a direct impact on how conformity of products is assessed in market surveillance. In the future, surveillance can also be targeted at the availability of spare parts for products, the existence of repair instructions or the duration of software updates.

The growth of markets for second-hand and recycled products will also bring new surveillance needs and practices. In the case of second-hand products, it must be ensured that they do not present a hazard and comply with the essential requirements. For recycled products, it must be assessed whether they can still be considered waste or whether they meet the requirements for a product. If a product is no longer waste, it must meet the same requirements as a new product in order to be lawfully placed on the market.

¹¹Regulation (EU) 2024/1252 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 establishing a framework for ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials and amending Regulations (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1724 and (EU) 2019/1020 (OJ L, 2024/1252, 3.5.2024).

¹²Regulation (EU) 2025/40 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December 2024 on packaging and packaging waste, amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and Directive (EU) 2019/904, and repealing Directive 94/62/EC (OJEU L 2025/40, 22.1.2025).

¹³Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2023 concerning batteries and waste batteries, amending Directive 2008/98/EC and Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and repealing Directive 2006/66/EC (OJEU L 191, 28.7.2023, pp. 1–117).

¹⁴Regulation (EU) 2024/3110 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2024 laying down harmonised rules for the marketing of construction products and repealing Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 (Text with

Market surveillance can also actively promote the circular economy. One approach is, for example, the implementation of the prohibition on the disposal of consumer products under the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation, which aims to reduce the amount of waste generated. Surveillance can guide markets to favour sustainable, repairable, energy efficient and reusable products. The national implementation of the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation and the regulation of the tasks of market surveillance authorities are currently in progress ([TEM076:00/2024](#)).

In the construction products sector, the reformed EU Construction Products Regulation strengthens the role of circular economy and life cycle thinking. Among other things, the regulation requires that products are designed in such a way that they can be easily disassembled and reused. In addition, under the Regulation, the Declaration of Performance and Conformity (DoPC) must include certain information related to environmental sustainability, which increases the transparency of the environmental impacts of construction products. Through the information provided in the Declaration of Performance and Conformity, data on the environmental sustainability of construction products are included in digital product passports, which will enable more accurate comparison and monitoring of the environmental impacts of construction products. This sets new requirements for market surveillance, in particular as regards the traceability, energy efficiency and conformity of construction materials.

Open preparation of different product-group-specific criteria in cooperation with economic operators and other stakeholders is important for effective and predictable regulation. This also supports market

surveillance by facilitating the interpretation of requirements and harmonising surveillance practices.

In the future, the role of market surveillance will increasingly expand from mere safety and direct compliance monitoring towards promoting sustainability, energy efficiency and the circular economy. This requires continuous competence development, cooperation between different actors and the adaptation of surveillance practices to new product models and information systems.

INCREASED REGULATION THAT GROWS MORE COMPLEX

EU-level product regulation and related legislation is increasing and becoming more complex. New product groups, technologies and market actors, as well as digital services, artificial intelligence, the platform economy, cybersecurity and sustainable development have been included in the regulation alongside traditional product safety requirements. This development is directly reflected in the tasks, operating methods and resourcing needs of market surveillance.

For market surveillance authorities, increased regulation means increasing responsibility and the need to manage an increasingly extensive and technically complex set of regulations. The new requirements call for in-depth expertise from the authorities, especially in terms of technology, data and software. At the same time, the number of products and related services subject to surveillance increases, which puts pressure on prioritising surveillance and ensuring effectiveness. In addition, the life cycle require-

ments of products regarding AI and cybersecurity and the reporting obligations of operators increase the number of notifications processed by the market surveillance authority.

For economic operators, increased regulation brings both challenges and opportunities. The complexity of regulation can create uncertainty and administrative burdens, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises. On the other hand, a clear and predictable regulatory framework can improve the functioning of markets, increase trust and support fair competition. Economic operators are required to have better compliance management, clear and available product information and transparency of responsibility chains.

From the perspective of the functioning of the market, however, the growth of regulation can promote safety, environmental responsibility and consumer protection, but only if the regulation is consistent, understandable and applicable in practice. Coordination of different regulations and the management of overlaps are key challenges that require close cooperation between authorities, standardisation organisations and stakeholders at the EU level.

Increasing regulation also emphasises the need to develop new operating models for market surveillance. Traditional surveillance methods are not always sufficient for complex and rapidly developing products. Digital tools, risk-based surveillance and closer exchange of information between different operators are needed. At the same time, it must be ensured that the enforcement of regulation is consistent across the EU, so that the internal market can function efficiently and equally.

OTHER CHANGE FACTORS

New forms of commerce and economic operators

E-commerce has developed rapidly and diversified with new digital platforms and operating models. New kinds of marketplaces have emerged alongside traditional online shops, such as online auctions, platform-based marketplaces and social media channels where products are sold directly to users. Social commerce makes it possible to shop directly, for example, via Instagram, TikTok and Facebook, and live shopping events have become more common especially among young consumers. These channels combine trade with entertainment, influencer marketing and communality. Companies increasingly use a multi-channel strategy in which the brick-and-mortar sales, e-commerce and social media form a mutually complementary entity. E-commerce serves not only as a sales channel but also as a platform for marketing and customer experience, while the brick-and-mortar store can serve as a physical display space and logistics point.

At the same time, the number of economic operators in specific product sectors can grow rapidly with new trends or innovations. Easy-to-create online shops and fast-access products attract new entrepreneurs to the market. However, these new operators do not always have sufficient information on the compliance of products or their own responsibilities as economic operators, which increases the need to develop the guidance provided by authorities and surveillance that also reaches small and occasional actors.

New forms of commerce and operators bring significant challenges to market surveillance. In commerce through social media and the platform economy, it can be difficult to identify sellers and trace products, especially where operators are located outside the EU. The competence of national authorities does not extend to such operators, which limits the possibilities to intervene in non-compliant products or to hold operators accountable. On digital platforms, non-compliant products can be temporarily removed, but they can return under a different name or account, making surveillance reactive and challenging in terms of resource efficiency. In addition, the regulation and classification of products may vary from one Member State to another, which

makes it more difficult to carry out uniform surveillance, especially in cross-border trade. The legal protection of consumers may also be weakened if the seller does not provide clear contact channels or operates in areas where EU consumer protection does not extend.

Due to these trends, market surveillance must be reformed to correspond to the changing operating environment. This requires digital surveillance tools, stronger cooperation with platform operators and targeted advice for new economic operators to ensure compliance and consumer protection in all sales channels.



Disruptions and resilience of market surveillance

The operating environment of market surveillance is increasingly affected by sudden and diverse disruptions, such as pandemics, geopolitical crises, climate risks and cyberthreats. Such situations can change the market rapidly, bring new products and operators to the market and cause supply chain breaks. Resilience of surveillance – i.e., the ability to act efficiently in changing circumstances – is a key part of strategic preparedness. The authorities must also be able to maintain their functional capacity in emergency conditions, and the role of communications is emphasised in sharing correct and up-to-date information and in preventing false information. The national implementation of the annex regulations of the Internal Market Emergency and Resilience Act and the regulation of the tasks of market surveillance authorities are currently in progress ([TEM090:00/2025](#)).



Environmental awareness, consumer behaviour and new risks

Environmental awareness has an increasing impact on consumer purchasing decisions and business models. Consumers expect products to be responsible and environmentally friendly, which has increased interest in, e.g., environmentally certified and recyclable products. At the same time, however, greenwashing has become more common – products are marketed as environmentally friendly without the claims being based on verifiable or transparent information. This emphasises the role of market surveillance in assessing the reliability of environmental claims and in combating misleading marketing.

Environmental regulation and the objectives of the green transition guide technological development, but at the same time, they may create new types of risks. For example, refrigerants that replace fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-gases) may be flammable or require high pressure, bringing new safety requirements. New materials and product complexity can also lead to situations where risks are not covered by current sector-specific regulations. Market surveillance must be able to identify and assess such new risks and ensure that products are safe throughout their life cycle, including when manufactured from new or recycled materials.

Resources and competences of surveillance authorities

In many product sectors, the market surveillance resources are currently limited in relation to the legal obligations. However, the effectiveness of surveillance requires that market surveillance authorities have sufficient resources, up-to-date expertise and technological capabilities.

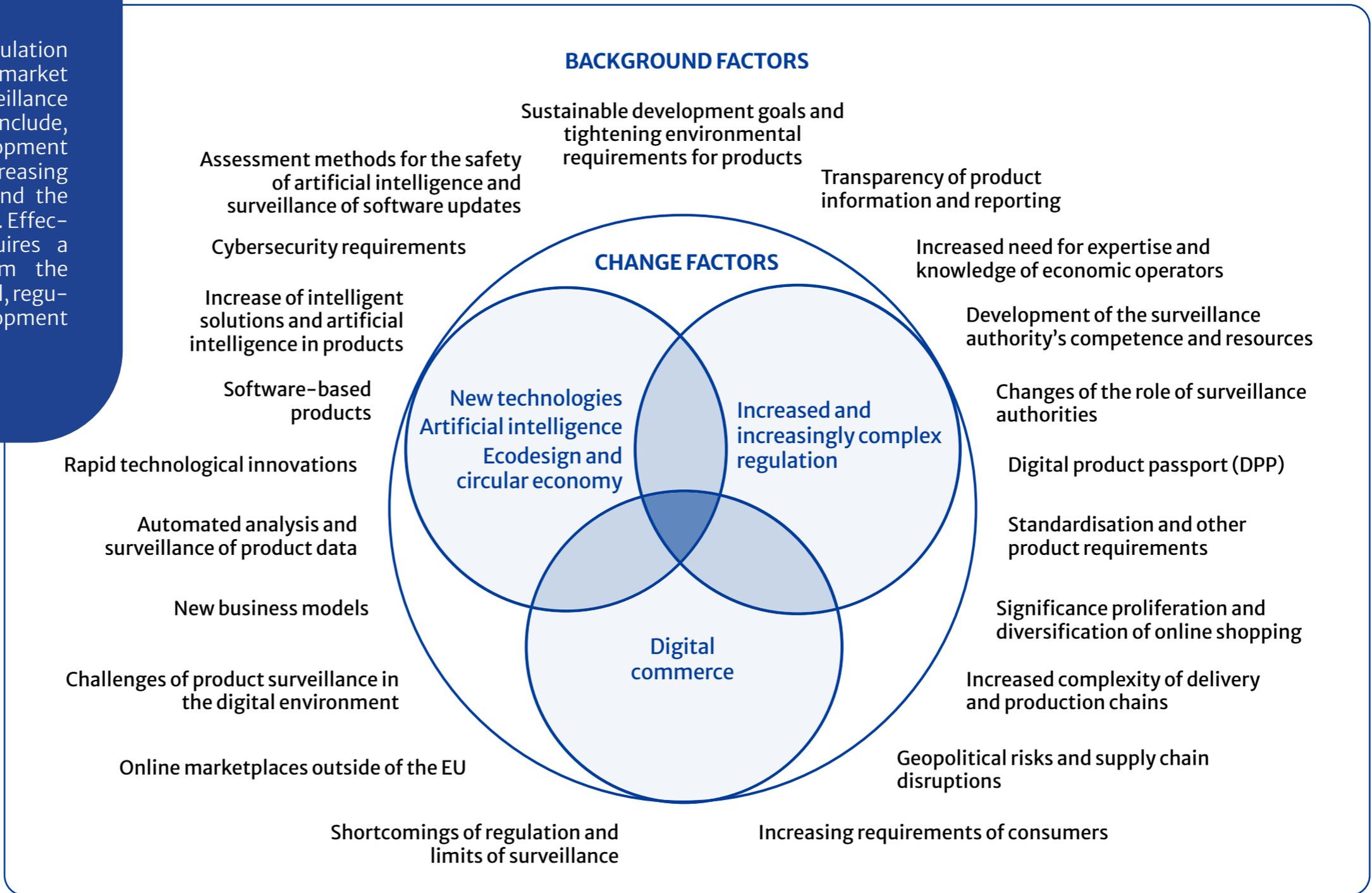
New product regulations, increasingly complex products and digital sales channels require the authorities to continuously develop their competence and to be able to use data, automation and artificial intelligence in surveillance. The availability of testing capacity, sufficient expert resources and cooperation at EU level are key factors in ensuring effective surveillance. However, the current financial pressures challenge the authorities' ability to maintain and develop the necessary competence and operational capabilities, which further emphasises the importance of correct allocation of resources and cooperation.

Consumer awareness and reliability of informations

Consumer awareness of product safety and compliance is an important part of effective market surveillance. In the digital environment, consumers are increasingly exposed to misleading or incorrect information, especially through social media. Consumers do not always recognise their own rights or the role of the authorities in surveillance. The task of surveillance authorities is to provide reliable, understandable and timely information that supports consumer decision-making and prevents incidents.

Figure 2. Key change and background factors in the operating environment of market surveillance.

New technologies, increased regulation and digital commerce shape market surveillance and create new surveillance needs. The underlying factors include, for example, sustainable development goals, cybersecurity, the increasing complexity of supply chains and the growing demands of consumers. Effective market surveillance requires a comprehensive approach from the authorities, taking technological, regulatory and commercial development into account simultaneously.



2. Market surveillance vision, mission and values



OUR VISION

The vision of market surveillance in Finland describes the long-term objective of market surveillance authorities – what market surveillance aims to achieve in Finland. The vision serves as a guiding force in the activities of the authorities and guides the development of market surveillance towards more effective, proactive and trust-building surveillance practices.

Our goal is a market environment where all user groups can rely on product compliance and where companies operate under fair and equitable conditions of competition.



OUR MISSION

The mission defines the main purpose for the activities of Finland's market surveillance authorities. It explains why the authorities do their work and what societal task they carry out. The mission guides all activities and serves as a basis for strategic choices.

We perform market surveillance to ensure the products on the market comply with the statutory requirements. We thus protect people and the environment from the risks from non-compliant products and create fair and equal conditions for competition between companies.



OUR VALUES

Expert, reliable and socially value-adding market surveillance.

Expertise

- We work on the basis of strong competence and knowledge of legislation

Reliability

- We are consistent, transparent and predictable in our operations

Social impact

- We create added value for society by safeguarding a fair and safe product market and by promoting a predictable, fair and functional operating environment for businesses.

The vision, mission and values form a uniform strategic basis for market surveillance and guide its long-term development and direction.

Products under the Tobacco Act are not regular consumer goods. The vision and mission presented in the market surveillance strategy are thus not directly applicable to the market surveillance of products under the Tobacco Act.

FINNISH MARKET SURVEILLANCE STRATEGY 2026-2029



VISION

Our goal is a market environment where all user groups can rely on product compliance and where companies operate under fair and equitable conditions of competition.



VALUES

Expertise

Reliability

Social impact

3. Priorities and strategic choices

Priorities define the key and most significant areas where market surveillance must succeed in order to fulfil its core tasks and objectives. Priorities have been defined to cover several product sectors and to support the uniform development of surveillance. They are horizontal in nature, i.e., they cross sectoral boundaries and enable comprehensive targeting and development of surveillance. The strategic choices included in the priorities guide the activities related to market surveillance and support effectiveness, efficiency and long-term planning and development of the activities. Strategic choices overlap, and together they form the basis for defining the direction and priorities of market surveillance.

The priorities and strategic choices presented in this chapter are based on an analysis and assessment of the market surveillance environment, product market status and trends¹⁵. Strategic choices are based on an overall view of the change factors affecting market surveillance in the coming years.

Feedback from stakeholders, discussions with market surveillance authorities in other Member States and the views of Finnish authorities have been taken into account in the definition of priorities and strategic choices. The priorities and strategic choices

included in the strategy have been decided by the Market Surveillance Cooperation Group. Priority 1 includes the core tasks of the authorities, which are specified by the special features and phenomena of the operating environment in priorities 2–4.

In their own activities, market surveillance authorities take into account the strategic choices that promote the statutory tasks and operational objectives of each authority. In accordance with their respective responsibilities, market surveillance authorities define concrete measures to promote strategic choices and to achieve the objectives derived from them. These measures are specified in the annual surveillance plans of the authorities and in other programmes and plans related to the strategy. The multiannual span of the strategy makes it possible to schedule the measures related to the priorities for different years of the four-year period. The strategy serves as a guiding and practical tool for the implementation, targeting and development of market surveillance. At its best, it supports consistent targeting of surveillance in line with the set priorities, promotes a risk-based approach and enables an effective horizontal approach across sectoral boundaries.



¹⁵ Priorities are those identified by Member States as areas of priority for the enforcement of Union harmonisation legislation in accordance with Article 13(2)(b) of the Market Surveillance Regulation. The information required by Article 13(2)(c) of the Market Surveillance Regulation has been recorded in connection with strategic choices.

Table 1. Priorities and strategic choices

Priority	Strategic choice
1. Effective surveillance – the right targeting of measures at the right time	1a: Targeting surveillance at products and operators with significant risk potential
	1b: Developing surveillance processes towards efficiency and ability to change
	1c: Increasing of the effectiveness of surveillance by means of cooperation
	1d: Implementing preventive guidance by means of communication and advice
2. Sustainable development and technological transformation – surveillance in a changing product world	2a: Strengthening the surveillance of ecodesign and circular economy requirements
	2b: Strengthening the surveillance of new and technologically advanced product groups
	2c: Developing the surveillance of cybersecurity and operational reliability of AI products and digital systems
3. Use and production of information – more effective market surveillance with information	3a: Increasing the use of digital tools and automation in surveillance
	3b: Using data in the planning and targeting of surveillance
	3c: Producing and publishing information for the needs of different target groups
4. Digital commerce – effective surveillance in the digital market	4a: Promoting the surveillance of online shops, online marketplaces and new digital sales channels
	4b: Developing renewing regulations and the surveillance environment

PRIORITY 1: EFFECTIVE SURVEILLANCE – THE RIGHT TARGETING OF MEASURES AT THE RIGHT TIME

The effectiveness of market surveillance requires that the authorities can target the measures correctly and to act in a changing operating environment. Market surveillance is targeted on a risk-based basis and on all channels of commerce. The targets, risks and regulation of surveillance are constantly changing, and effective surveillance requires a systematic approach, appropriate use of resources and the ability to react in a timely manner to new and changing risks. The objective of effective surveillance is to protect end users and the environment and to ensure the fair, reliable and responsible functioning of the product market.

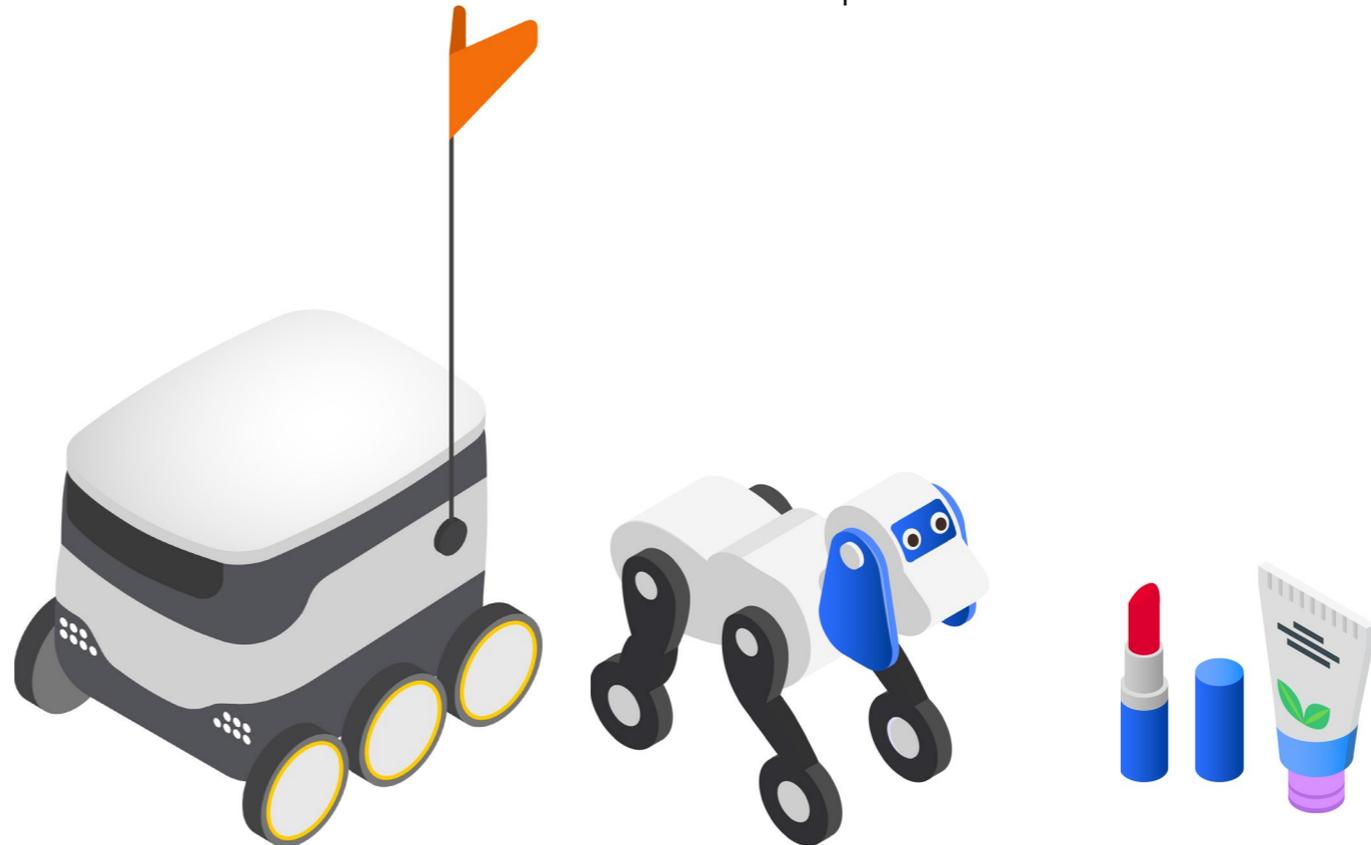
We ensure that market surveillance is comprehensive, risk-based and effective. We develop surveillance processes, strengthen cooperation between authorities and stakeholders, and use communication and advice as preventive tools for steering economic operators. This ensures that the measures target the right things at the right time and are as effective as possible.

Strategic choice 1a: Targeting surveillance at products and operators with significant risk potential

We target surveillance measures on a risk-based basis to those products, operators and sectors that may cause serious harm to the end users of products, the environment or the functioning of the market in Finland and the EU. Our goal is to ensure the efficient use of resources so that the measures prevent harm as proactively and appropriately as possible.

Strategic choice 1b: Developing surveillance processes towards efficiency and ability to change

We systematically develop and optimise surveillance processes so that they are smooth, effective and respond to changes in the operating environment. We harmonise procedures and management methods and develop tools for identifying and managing future risks. Using digitalisation, such as information management and analytics solutions, enhances processes and responsiveness. Market surveillance authorities support economic operators in responsible activities and ensuring product compliance in a customer-oriented manner.





Strategic choice 1c: Increasing of the effectiveness of surveillance by means of cooperation

We strengthen the effectiveness of surveillance through close cooperation between national and EU-level market surveillance authorities. Cooperation enables efficient exchange of information, identification of common risks and coordination of surveillance activities between different product sectors. It also supports the sharing of resources, the development of uniform operating models and the consistent application of regulation.

Strategic choice 1d: Implementing preventive guidance by means of communication and advice

We use communication and advice to support surveillance. Clear and timely advice and guidance helps economic operators act in a compliant and responsible manner and reduces the risk of non-compliance even before products are placed on the market. We publish up-to-date information on dangerous and non-compliant products and provide advice that supports the understanding and application of regulation in practice. We maintain easily accessible advisory channels and learning platforms that support economic operators in applying regulation in practice.

PRIORITY 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION – SURVEILLANCE IN A CHANGING PRODUCT WORLD

New technologies, AI-based solutions, circular economy innovations and requirements and challenges related to sustainable development are rapidly changing the operating environment of market surveillance. In particular, AI-based products and systems bring new opportunities, but also challenges that require foresight and competence from market surveillance authorities.

We will ensure that market surveillance measures respond to technological changes and support sustainable development and, in this respect, ensure that products related to new technology, artificial intelligence and circular economy solutions in particular are safe, responsible and compliant. In order to achieve this goal, we are continuously developing our expertise and operating methods so that we can effectively monitor new and increasingly complex products and ensure that they remain compliant in the future.

Strategic choice 2a: Strengthening the surveillance of ecodesign and circular economy requirements

We strengthen market surveillance to ensure that products are environmentally sustainable, energy efficient and meet the requirements throughout their lifecycle. We monitor ecodesign, resource efficiency, reparability and the implementation of digital product passports. We focus our surveillance especially on products containing substances that are harmful to the environment and monitor sustainability claims and environmental marketing. We support sustainable production and consumption and guide the market towards more responsible solutions.

We develop surveillance from the perspective of the circular economy. We target surveillance on, for example, second-hand products and the use of recycled materials and parts. Our goal is to ensure that recycled and reused products, as well as products made of recycled materials, are also safe, compliant and environmentally sustainable.

Strategic choice 2b: Strengthening the surveillance of new and technologically advanced product groups

We develop the capabilities of market surveillance to identify and assess the risks of new, technologically evolving and increasingly complex products. We strengthen skills and surveillance methods so that we can apply regulation effectively to innovative products as well as ensure their safety and compliance throughout the life cycle.

Strategic choice 2c: Developing the surveillance of cybersecurity and operational reliability of AI products and digital systems

We develop the surveillance of AI-enabled products and digital systems. We identify the risks related to artificial intelligence and cybersecurity, monitor technological developments and ensure that products are safe, transparent and compliant with regulations. The aim is to foster trust in smart products by ensuring product compliance throughout their life cycle.

PRIORITY 3: USE AND PRODUCTION OF INFORMATION – MORE EFFECTIVE MARKET SURVEILLANCE WITH INFORMATION

Market surveillance moves towards activities that are more knowledge-based. The amount and availability of information will increase, while at the same time emphasis will be placed on the need to use the information efficiently in the planning, targeting and communication of surveillance. The information can be used to anticipate market changes, identify risks and target measures effectively.

We ensure that market surveillance is based on up-to-date and versatile information. We use data from the authorities, online shop data and social media observations to support risk-based surveillance. We develop uniform practices for collecting, analysing and sharing information between authorities. In addition, we produce and publish surveillance data openly for different target groups to ensure that market surveillance is effective, transparent and topical.

Strategic choice 3a: Increasing the use of digital tools and automation in surveillance

We use digital tools and automation to collect and analyse information. We introduce technologies such as online harvesting solutions, text analytics and AI-based methods that support the efficient processing and interpretation of information. We strive to automate routine data collection and analysis processes to improve operational efficiency, timeliness and resource use. We participate in international cooperation in the development of digital tools, especially with regard to the solutions offered by the EU. We ensure personnel competence by providing training, practical support materials and continuous competence development.

Strategic choice 3b: Using data in the planning and targeting of surveillance

We develop functional practices for collecting, analysing and sharing information between authorities. We promote uniform analysis practices and data structures that enable the combining, comparison and identification of risks. We strive to use advanced analytics methods, such as artificial intelligence and machine learning, to identify the priorities of surveillance, phenomena and new types of risks.

We use versatile and up-to-date information sources, such as the EU's market surveillance infor-

mation systems (e.g., ICSMS¹⁶ and Safety Gate¹⁷), national surveillance registers, online trade data, customer feedback and social media observations to target surveillance. We aim to anticipate market changes in the targeting of surveillance activities. The aim is to create a uniform and comprehensive surveillance planning process in which information serves as a basis for steering and prioritising surveillance, allocation of resources and scheduling of measures. The process systematically combines information obtained from different sources of information, supports decision-making and enables a rapid response to market changes and the emergence of new risks.

Strategic choice 3c: Producing and publishing information for the needs of different target groups

We produce and publish surveillance information for different target groups, such as consumers, employees, companies and authorities. We develop clear and visual reporting methods, such as infographics, status overviews and web-based compilations, to support market operations and influencing by information as well as the comprehensibility and usability of information. In addition, we produce information on market developments that support both authority activities and stakeholder decision-making. We use the collected information to target guidance and advice.

¹⁶ The information and communication system referred to in Article 34 of the Market Surveillance Regulation that collects, processes and stores information, in a structured form, on issues relating to the enforcement of Union harmonisation legislation, with the aim of improving the sharing of data among Member States, including for the purpose of requests for information, providing a comprehensive overview of the market surveillance activities, results and trends. The Commission, market surveillance authorities, single liaison offices, and authorities in charge of surveillance of the products entering the Union's market have access to the system.

¹⁷ The rapid alert system referred to in Article 25 of the General Product Safety Regulation, which is intended for the exchange of information on corrective measures concerning dangerous products. The system covers products for consumer use such as toys, electrical equipment, motor vehicles and cosmetics products, as well as products for professional use and products posing an environmental risk, but not medicines, medical devices, feed and food.

PRIORITY 4: DIGITAL COMMERCE – EFFECTIVE SURVEILLANCE IN THE DIGITAL MARKET

Digital commerce is growing rapidly and changing the functioning of product markets. The proliferation of online shopping, the platform economy and new digital sales channels poses new challenges to surveillance. Surveillance is complicated by cross-border trade, the impact of algorithms on product supply and difficulties in applying regulation. At the same time, however, technological development offers new opportunities for improving the efficiency and targeting of surveillance in the digital environment.

We ensure that market surveillance responds to the special features of digital commerce and technological developments. We monitor online shops and new sales channels, assess the suitability of regulation and participate in its development. We introduce digital monitoring tools, strengthen the competence of the authorities and build cooperation models both nationally and internationally. In addition, we provide companies with clear guidance and advice so that regulation can also be applied effectively in the digital operating environment.

Strategic choice 4a: Promoting the surveillance of online shops, online marketplaces and new digital sales channels

We will develop market surveillance to meet the challenges posed by e-commerce, online marketplaces, the platform economy and international digital trade. We supervise online shops, online marketplaces and other digital sales channels. We also target third-country operators as part of EU-level surveillance and to increase consumer awareness. We also monitor the development of new digital commerce channels, such as live stream and social media sales and influencer marketing. We will introduce digital surveillance tools and strengthen the authorities' competence in the operating logic, algorithms and platform structures of online shops. We promote cooperation with online platforms and other key actors to develop the monitoring of digital commerce.

Strategic choice 4b: Developing renewing regulations and the surveillance environment

We are actively involved in the development of national and EU-level regulation to ensure that legislation corresponds to the special features and risks of digital commerce. We identify regulatory gaps that are key to the surveillance of digital commerce and develop proposals to address them in cooperation with stakeholders. We promote the uniform application of regulation and surveillance practices. We strengthen our surveillance staff's competence in the operating logic and technologies of new digital channels in order to ensure that surveillance is effective and that the special features of the channels are taken into account. We monitor the development of technology and business models in order to assess their impacts on regulatory needs and the targeting of surveillance.



4. Monitoring and evaluation of the strategy

Monitoring the implementation of the market surveillance strategy and assessing its effectiveness are an important part of its practical implementation and continuous development and improvement. Monitoring and evaluation are carried out in a cooperation group for market surveillance, where market surveillance authorities share information and experiences. The implementation of the strategy is assessed by means of an annual analysis based on quantitative and qualitative indicators. The results of the evaluation are recorded and discussed in the cooperation group. If necessary, the strategy will be updated in accordance with the approved action plan in order to better reflect the objectives of market surveillance and the changing operating environment.

Monitoring is based on national observations and EU-level evaluation criteria. In the EU, national market surveillance strategies are assessed in the EU Product Compliance Network (EUPCN).¹⁸ The EUPCN has identified 12 key market surveillance indicators that can also be used to assess and monitor the national strategy, where applicable. The indicators cover, e.g., the number of inspected products, the number of non-compliances detected, complaints and notifications, the number of products tested, the

cross-border cooperation and the results of market surveillance. The data used to determine the market surveillance indicators are collected annually to the greatest extent possible through the EU Information and Communication system on Market Surveillance (ICSMS), which serves as a common market surveillance knowledge base between Member States.

In addition, Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2958¹⁹ determining the output indicators relevant for Regulation (EU) 2023/988 on general product safety defines certain market surveillance output indicators that describe and measure the application of the General Product Safety Regulation. Where applicable, these output indicators can also be used in the assessment of national market surveillance, in particular when examining the effectiveness of the strategy and the efficiency of resource use.

The monitoring and evaluation of the strategy supports the continuous development of market surveillance, the appropriate allocation of resources and the improvement of effectiveness. The aim is to ensure that market surveillance can react to changes in the operating environment, such as technological developments, changes in consumer behaviour and

the emergence of new risks. At the same time, efforts will be made to promote the availability of safe and compliant products on the market and to strengthen trust in market surveillance activities.



¹⁸ A network established under Article 29 of the Market Surveillance Regulation, with the purpose of serving as a platform for structured coordination and cooperation between enforcement authorities of the Member States and the Commission, and to streamline the practices of market surveillance within the Union, thereby making market surveillance more effective. The network is composed of representatives from each Member State, including a representative of each single liaison office and an optional national expert, the chairs of administrative cooperation groups, and representatives from the Commission.

¹⁹ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2958 of 29 November 2024 determining the output indicators relevant for Regulation (EU) 2023/988 of the European Parliament and of the Council on general product safety (OJ L, 2024/2958, 2.12.2024)

Appendix 1

Market surveillance in Finland

1. MARKET SURVEILLANCE STRUCTURE IN FINLAND

1.1 Market surveillance steering, national market surveillance authorities and division of power in Finland

The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment oversees the coordination of the national implementation of the Market Surveillance Regulation, as well as the arrangement of cooperation related to market surveillance between different ministries. Each ministry is responsible for organising market surveillance in their sector.

In Finland, market surveillance is organised on a product-sector basis and is the responsibility of several market surveillance authorities. The Finnish market surveillance authorities operate in the administrative branch of seven ministries, and market surveillance is mainly carried out by agencies controlled by ministries. An exception to this is the market surveillance carried out by the occupational safety and health authorities, i.e., the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health and the Finnish Supervisory Agency (LVV), of technical equipment designed to be used for work to

a material degree. In this sector, any restrictive decisions concerning making products available on the market and releasing them into service are made in the ministry.²⁰ Similarly, the Ministry of the Environment is the market surveillance authority for noise emissions of equipment used outdoors. It should also be noted that Finnish Customs is the market surveillance authority for certain product sectors (chemicals, cosmetic products, biocides, toys and consumer goods) in addition to acting as the external border control authority. The market surveillance authorities report on the surveillance and actions taken usually in a sector-specific manner at the national level.

In Finland, market surveillance is also performed in product sectors outside the scope of this strategy. For example, in the EU, food legislation is separated from legislation applying to non-food products, which is why food has been left outside this market surveillance strategy.

Finland's market surveillance authorities, their areas of responsibility, and the parties in charge of steering the market surveillance authorities are presented in Table 2. In addition to the authorities mentioned in the table, the Government of Åland is responsible

for market surveillance in its territory with certain exceptions and marginal conditions. The region's responsibility covers, for example, the market surveillance of cosmetic products, toys, personal protective equipment and machinery for consumers, construction products, aerosols, transportable pressurised equipment, lifts, noise emissions for outdoor equipment, equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres, pyrotechnical products, explosives for civil users, gas equipment, electrical equipment, chemicals, eco-design and energy labelling of products, tyre labels, recreational crafts, vehicles, fertilising products, consumer goods, biocides, packages and package waste, as well as tobacco products and accessibility in the Åland region.

Table 3, presented in Appendix 3 to the strategy, presents the product regulations (product sectors) included in this strategy and under the scope of the Market Surveillance Regulation, as well as the surveillance authorities in charge of them.

²⁰ The Finnish Supervisory Agency will start its operations on 1 January 2026. In connection with the implementation of the EU Machinery Regulation (EU) 2023/1230, the occupational safety and health sector is examining the possibility of transferring the market surveillance task to the Finnish Supervisory Agency in its entirety.

Table 2. The market surveillance authorities of product sectors under Finland’s market surveillance strategy, the product groups they monitor, and the parties that steer the authorities in question.

Market surveillance authority	Monitored product groups	Steering responsibility
Finnish Transport and Communications Agency Traficom	Marine equipment, recreational crafts, personal watercrafts, exhaust gas and noise emissions of engines installed in recreational crafts, tyre labels, vehicles and separate technical units, unmanned aircraft, exhaust emission of mobile machinery, radio equipment, and the accessibility of products, artificial intelligence systems*, cyber resilience*	Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of the Environment
Finnish Medicines Agency Fimea	Medical devices and medical devices for in vitro diagnostics, artificial intelligence systems (incl. cyber resilience)*	Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
Finnish Food Authority	Fertilising products	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Occupational safety and health authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (STM) • The Finnish Supervisory Agency (LVV) (department of occupational safety and health) 	Personal protective equipment and machinery for occupational use and cableway installations, artificial intelligence systems (incl. cyber resilience)* (STM and LVV) Chemicals for occupational use, noise emissions from occupational equipment (LVV)	Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE)	Fluorinated greenhouse gases and substances that weaken the ozone layer, as well as equipment containing them, traffic fuels and the EU Ecolabel	Ministry of the Environment
Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK)	Features related to the radiation safety of consumer products: electromagnetic fields, infrared radiation, visible light, ultraviolet radiation, laser, ultrasound and radioactivity.	Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Ministry of the Environment
Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency (Tukes)	Batteries and accumulators, articles made of precious metals, biocides, chemicals, construction products, consumer goods, cosmetic products, washing agents, ecodesign and energy labels, electrical and electronic equipment, lifts, explosives for civil users, gas equipment, machinery for consumers, noise emissions from outdoor equipment for consumers, measuring instruments, oil tanks, packed products, packages and packaging waste, personal protective equipment for consumers, pressure equipment, pressure vessels, pyrotechnical products, equipment for explosive facilities, fire safety devices, single-use plastic products, textile and shoe labels, toys, and transport containers and packages of dangerous substances and volatile organic compounds, domestic water products, artificial intelligence systems (incl. cyber resilience)*	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of the Interior

Market surveillance authority	Monitored product groups	Steering responsibility
Finnish Customs	Chemicals, cosmetic products, biocides and consumer goods (such as toys and childcare products), artificial intelligence systems (incl. cyber resilience)*	Ministry of Finance
Finnish Supervisory Agency (department of social welfare and health affairs)	Tobacco product and other similar products	Ministry of Social Affairs and Health
Ministry of the Environment ²¹	Noise emissions from outdoor equipment	Ministry of the Environment

* At the time of the preparation of the strategy, national legislation on AI systems and the implementation of the Cyber Resilience Act is still under preparation. The information in the table on market surveillance authorities is based on the Government proposal to Parliament for legislation supplementing the EU Artificial Intelligence Act (HE 46/2025 vp.) and the Government proposal to Parliament for legislation on the implementation of the Cyber Resilience Act (HE 179/2025 vp.). Only the market surveillance authorities presented for high-risk AI systems referred to in Article 6(1) of the Artificial Intelligence Act are mentioned in the table.

²¹ Tukes and the occupational safety and health authorities (LVV) supervise the compliance of machinery and equipment with the requirements laid down in the Decree on noise emissions from outdoor equipment, 621/2001, and the Ministry of the Environment makes the related administrative decisions targeted at market operators.

The Artificial Intelligence Act extends the scope of market surveillance to AI systems that have not traditionally been considered products. These include systems designed for specific uses and areas for which traditional market surveillance as such is not suitable. In accordance with the Act, references to a “product” in the Market Surveillance Regulation are considered to apply to all AI systems covered by the Artificial Intelligence Act. This extension requires a new approach to surveillance by the authorities, especially in the case of high-risk systems.

In this context, high-risk AI systems refer to AI systems within the meaning of Article 6(2) of the Artificial Intelligence Act that relate to areas listed in Annex III to the Act²². New authorities have been proposed for the surveillance of the systems, which can be found in Table 3 of Appendix 3 to this strategy. Market surveillance authorities can apply the objectives and principles of the strategy to these high-risk systems only to the extent that they are appropriate and applicable. This requires case-by-case consideration and close cooperation with expert authorities in different sectors.

1.2 Market Surveillance Regulation in Finland

Regulation of products in Finland is mainly decentralised to the administrative branches of several ministries.²³ An exception to this decentralised regulatory structure is the Market Surveillance Act, which provides for market surveillance for the product sectors within its scope. The Market Surveillance Act is a general horizontal law that applies to certain product sectors. It lays down provisions on competent market surveillance authorities and the surveillance measures used by them. The Market Surveillance Act implements the Market Surveillance Regulation for the product sectors under its scope of application. The market surveillance of product sectors not covered by the Market Surveillance Act, such as medical devices and construction products, is regulated in separate sector-specific regulations.

The General Product Safety Regulation (GPSR) sets requirements for the safety of consumer products and obligations for economic operators. The Regulation also applies to products covered by Union harmonisation legislation to the extent that the specific legislation does not cover all safety risks or aspects. The GPSR complements sector-specific regulation, especially in situations where product safety risks are excluded from harmonisation regulation.

In Finland, provisions on the market surveillance authorities for consumer products are laid down in the Consumer Product Safety Act (184/2025).²⁴ In addition to the Market Surveillance Act, the Consumer Product Safety Act also contains provisions on the authorities’ powers, enforcement measures, language requirements, responsibilities of online marketplaces and sanctions for breaches of product safety obligations.

Market surveillance performed in the Åland region is based on the division of authority between the Åland and the state as laid down in the Act on the Autonomy of Åland (1144/1991). Product regulations are mainly under the state’s authority and partly under Åland’s. Åland is responsible for the enforcement of EU regulations insofar as the matter falls within its competence.

²² The high-risk AI systems referred to in Article 6(2) relate to the following areas: biometrics, critical infrastructure, early childhood education and education, employment, workers’ management and access to self-employment, access to and enjoyment of essential private services and essential public services and benefits, law enforcement, migration, asylum and border control management, administration of justice and democratic processes.

²³ The national product regulations are compiled on the website of the Finland’s product contact point by product sector: <https://tukes.fi/en/product-contact-point/national-product-regulations>

²⁴ The Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency is the market surveillance authority referred to in the General Product Safety Regulation and the Consumer Product Safety Act. In addition, the Finnish Customs is a market surveillance authority under these regulations in certain specific cases. The General Product Safety Regulation and, consequently, the Consumer Product Safety Act are complementary legislation that must be taken into account in market surveillance carried out by an authority on products intended for consumers, even if the authority in question has not been specifically mentioned as a market surveillance authority in accordance with these regulations. Article 2 of the regulation separately lists the product groups to which the regulation does not apply even in a complementary manner.

1.3 Market surveillance process in Finland

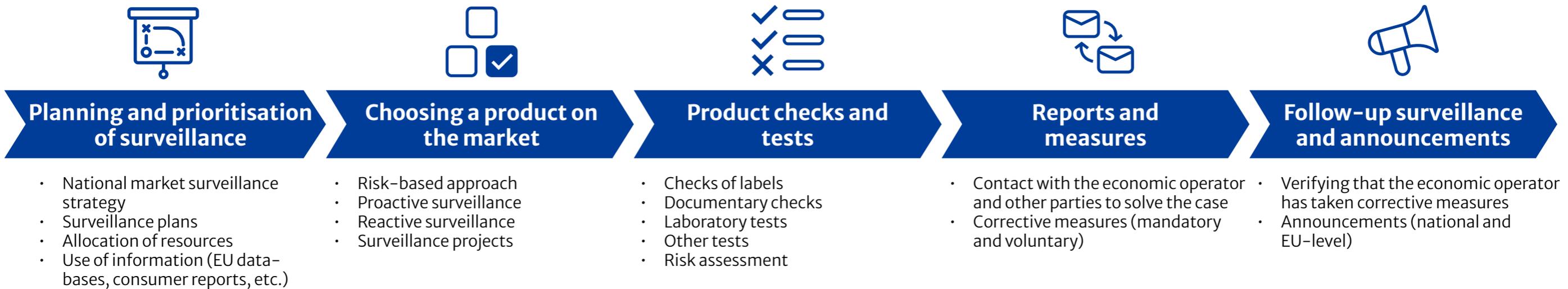
Market surveillance authorities carry out surveillance on a case-by-case basis, using the most appropriate measures for each product and situation. The goal of market surveillance is that products placed on the market comply with the statutory requirements, and that any harmful effects of non-compliant and dangerous products that are already on the market can be minimised with various corrective actions. Market surveillance should be thorough and effective to ensure that product legislation is applied

correctly and uniformly, and that risk management is efficient. This requires that surveillance measures are targeted appropriately and that authorities can quickly address non-compliances in products. With active communications and guidance for economic operators, the market surveillance authorities seek to exert influence in advance in such a way that only products that comply with the statutory requirements are placed on the market. The market surveillance authorities should exercise their powers and carry out their duties independently, impartially and without bias.

According to Article 11 of the Market Surveillance Regulation, the market surveillance authorities shall conduct their activities in order to ensure the following:

- a) effective market surveillance within their territory of products made available online and offline with respect to products that are subject to Union harmonisation legislation;
- b) the taking by economic operators of appropriate and proportionate corrective action in relation to compliance with that legislation and this regulation;
- c) the taking of appropriate and proportionate measures where the economic operator fails to take corrective action.

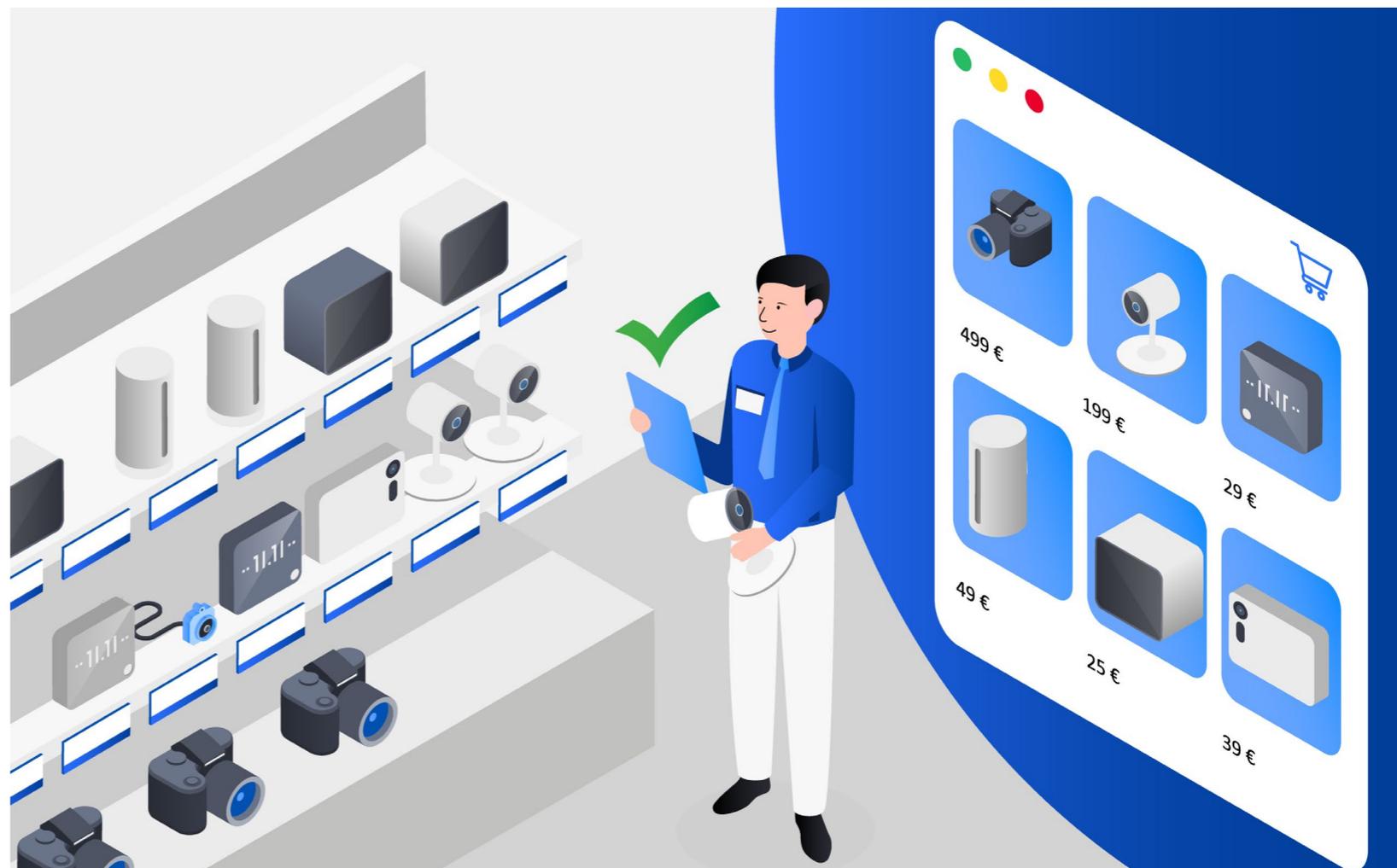
Figure 3. Stages of the market surveillance process.



Planning and prioritising of surveillance

The planning and prioritisation of market surveillance are based on the national market surveillance strategy and the authorities' own surveillance plans. These documents define the priorities, objectives and measures of surveillance in order to ensure effective, consistent and resource-efficient market surveillance. Versatile information from different sources is collected and utilised to support the planning of surveillance. These include EU databases (for example Safety Gate and ICSMS), Customs statistics, consumer notifications, previous surveillance observations and other market information. This information can be used to identify targets requiring surveillance and to respond quickly to potential non-compliance.

At the planning stage, the market situation is assessed, risk areas are identified and the product groups or operators to which surveillance is directed are defined. Prioritisation is based on risk assessment, effectiveness of surveillance and available resources. The aim is to ensure that surveillance targets areas where it can prevent significant non-compliance or the endangering of consumer safety. The prioritisation of surveillance may also be based on joint EU-wide projects (JACOP and CASP²⁵) funded by the Commission. Similarly, Nordic cooperation may reveal targets or phenomena that require joint exchange of information and coordinated surveillance.



Analytics and knowledge-based decision-making are used to support planning, in which information obtained from different sources is systematically combined and evaluated. This makes it possible to target surveillance activities proactively and flexibly

according to changing market situations. In addition, the planning takes into account the strategic objectives of the authority, the policies of the EU Market Surveillance Regulation and the feedback received from stakeholders.

²⁵ JACOP (*Joint Actions on Compliance of Products*) and CASP (*Coordinated Activities on the Safety of Products*) are joint projects funded by the European Union that enable EU and EEA market surveillance authorities to cooperate and improve product safety in the European single market. These projects include joint product testing, information sharing and the development of common procedures to identify and address risks.

Choosing a product on the market

Market surveillance authorities shall perform appropriate checks on the characteristics of products. In most cases, this requires documentary checks and, where appropriate, physical and laboratory checks based on adequate samples. The authorities must also prioritise their resources and activities so that market surveillance is efficient and effective. Market surveillance authorities shall take a *risk-based approach* when deciding on the above checks and tests, their scope and the types of products to be checked.

A risk-based approach in market surveillance refers to an operating model in which surveillance measures are targeted at products or product groups based on their estimated level of risk. In the planning and implementation of surveillance, information obtained from products on the market and other available reports are used to assess potential risks posed by the products. Based on these assessments, the scope of surveillance and the number of inspections are determined in such a way that the surveillance resources are allocated as effectively and appropriately as possible. In other words, surveillance resources are primarily targeted to those products that contain a potential risk that is considered great

or the most significant by its impact. Depending on the product sector, the following elements will be considered in the risk-based targeting of surveillance: the indications of non-compliance and possible hazards associated with the products, harmfulness to the operating environment or user, user groups of the products, the number and distribution range of the products on the market, the economic operator's past record of non-compliance, risk profiling performed by Customs²⁶, and consumer complaints. In EU product legislation, the concept of risk covers more than the traditional health and safety risks. It also covers risks related to occupational health and safety, consumer protection, the environment, public safety, and matters related to the protection of other public interests.²⁷

Under established practice, market surveillance is divided into proactive and reactive surveillance. Proactive market surveillance means market surveillance activities that the market surveillance authority has planned in advance and that are performed in accordance with the authorities' surveillance plans. Proactive market surveillance is carried out through surveillance visits to physical sites such as stores, warehouses and industrial sites where products are sold or put into service. In addition, proactive surveillance is carried out through digital sales

channels, such as online shops, online marketplaces and other online platforms. Various national, Nordic or EU-level market surveillance projects targeting certain product sectors or certain types of economic operators have proven to be an efficient and effective way of carrying out proactive surveillance. The market surveillance authority also has the right to purchase products for inspection using a cover identity, if this is necessary for the compliance control of the product.

Reactive surveillance, on the other hand, refers to market surveillance that starts on the basis of an external event. These may include various incidents and accidents related to a product, notifications by other market surveillance authorities through different information systems and notifications by other authorities, consumers or economic operators. If a market surveillance authority receives information about a product suspected of being non-compliant or posing a risk, it shall take steps to investigate the matter and, if necessary, take appropriate action.

Product checks and tests

To determine a product's compliance, the market surveillance authorities may perform various checks and tests on the product that can be checks of labels

²⁶ Surveillance by Customs is based on a risk analysis using electronic data-processing techniques in order to identify and assess risks and to develop the necessary countermeasures on the basis of national, Union and, where applicable, international criteria.

²⁷ A product presenting a risk means a product with the potential to affect adversely the health and safety of persons in general, health and safety in the workplace, protection of consumers, the environment, public security and other public interests, protected by the applicable Union harmonisation legislation, to a degree which goes beyond that considered reasonable and acceptable in relation to its intended purpose or under the normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use of the product concerned, including the duration of use and where applicable, its putting into service, installation and maintenance requirements (Article 3(19) of the Market Surveillance Regulation).

and documents²⁸, laboratory tests, measurements, and other examinations of the product. If the market surveillance authority decides to test the product as part of surveillance, the product will normally undergo a so-called partial testing focusing on certain predefined product characteristics and thus not covering all product requirements. The market surveillance testing can be performed in accordance with an applicable European harmonised standard or another suitable standard or method.

Based on the possible shortcomings or faults discovered during the market surveillance inspection, the authorities assess whether the product complies with the requirements set for it and decide whether corrective measures are necessary. The purpose of *risk assessment* is to determine the magnitude of the risk²⁹ arising from the non-compliance found in the product. The outcome of the assessment will be used to identify the most appropriate corrective actions and other necessary measures. Risk assessment is an overall process that includes the identification of risks, risk analysis and an assessment of the significance of the risk. When assessing the significance of a risk, the product's planned user groups, and the severity of the harm caused, and its probability are considered. The purpose of assessing the significance of the risk is to support the decision of what kind of

reaction the risk presented by the product requires. Various risk matrices specific to a product sector can support the assessment of the significance of a risk and the determination of the required measures.

It should be noted that the risk assessment performed by a market surveillance authority differs from a manufacturer-performed risk assessment. Typically, the manufacturer's risk assessment covers all risks associated with the use of the product and forms an important part of the product conformity assessment procedure before the product is placed on the market. Instead, the market surveillance authority's risk assessment usually focuses on the individual non-compliance of the product identified during the market surveillance inspection. The assessment examines the probability and severity of the potential harm caused by that non-compliance.

Reports and measures

If, in connection with a market surveillance inspection or other surveillance measure, the market surveillance authorities assess that a product does not comply with the requirements set for it, they must require that the relevant economic operator take appropriate and proportionate corrective actions to bring the non-compliance to end or

to eliminate the possible risk posed by the product, within the deadline set by the market surveillance authority. Where the economic operator fails to take the required corrective action or where the non-compliance or risk persists, the market surveillance authorities shall take administrative measures to ensure that adequate measures are taken to eliminate the non-compliance or the risk posed by the product.

With administrative decisions, market surveillance authorities can ban the sale of a non-compliant product or batch, order the economic operator to withdraw the product presenting the risk from the market or have the product recalled, i.e., recall all items from consumers and other end users. The market surveillance authorities can also demand that the economic operator take other required corrective measures to bring the product into compliance. The market surveillance authority may also, for example, require a service provider to remove content referring to a product from an online interface or to warn the end user about the risk posed by the product when accessing the online interface.

If necessary, the market surveillance authorities can enforce the impact of the order or ban by imposing a conditional fine. In addition, and as a rule, the

²⁸ Unless there are other reasons to believe that the product presents a risk, there are cases where failure to comply with administrative or formal requirements are defined as so-called formal non-compliance by Union product legislation. Examples of typical formal non-compliance could be the situations where conformity markings provided for in the Union harmonisation legislation are incorrectly affixed, or where the EU declaration of conformity cannot be provided for immediately or it does not accompany the product when this is mandatory, or the requirement to accompany other information provided for in sectoral Union harmonisation legislation is complied with insufficiently. However, it has been interpreted that if a product covered by Union harmonisation legislation does not bear the CE marking, it indicates that the product does not comply with the essential requirements or that the conformity assessment procedure has not been applied and therefore the product may endanger human health and safety or any other public interest protected by that legislation. Only if, after further investigation, a product is found to comply with the essential requirements, the absence of the CE marking is considered formal non-compliance (i.e., the product does not pose a risk).

²⁹ In this context, a risk refers to a combination of the probability and severity of the harm caused by a product – or, more specifically, its non-compliance. Under EU product legislation, risk need not only concern human health and safety, but also other public interests such as environmental protection, consumer protection, sustainable use of resources or economic justice. For example, in a risk assessment under the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (EU 2024/1781), a hazard may mean poor recyclability of a product, short service life, lack of energy efficiency or the presence of hazardous substances that prevent the circular reuse of the product or cause harm to the environment.

authorities can charge the economic operator for the product's procurement price and testing costs if the product is found non-compliant and the non-compliance is significant. The authority may also impose a penalty payment on an economic operator for infringement of obligations under the General Product Safety Regulation.

Follow-up surveillance and announcements

The market surveillance authorities must ensure that the economic operator has performed the required measures (voluntary or ordered). In addition to this, the market surveillance authority must usually warn consumers and other end users of the hazardous and/or non-compliant product. The market surveillance authorities ensure a high level of transparency while performing their duties and make available to the public any information they deem relevant to protect the interests of end users. However, the disclosure of information must take into account the principles of confidentiality and the protection of professional and trade secrets. Where appropriate, the market surveillance authority may oblige the economic operator to inform the consumer and other end-users of the risk associated with the product within a time limit and in a manner specified by the market surveillance authority. The market surveillance authority enters the information required by law in the market surveillance case into the necessary EU market surveillance information systems and makes the notifications³⁰ required by law to the Commission and other Member States.

1.4 External border control and related practices in Finland

Customs is Finland's authority as referred to in Article 25(1) of the Market Surveillance Regulation. It oversees the external border control of products entering the EU market. External border control observes the procedures specified in Chapter VII of the Market Surveillance Regulation. External border surveillance is carried out continuously and in the form of special surveillance projects. Functioning communications channels and procedures between Customs and the market surveillance authorities ensure that the external border control process is smooth and undelayed. Customs and the market surveillance authorities have annual cooperation meetings in which the control procedures and project are planned.

Customs will stop a product (lot of products) in the customs clearance process based on the risk analysis prepared by Customs or in other justified cases where a product's non-compliance is suspected. Customs shall carry out the necessary checks on stopped products on the basis of a risk analysis in accordance with Articles 46 and 47 of Regulation (EU) No 952/2013³¹ laying down the Union Customs Code. Under certain conditions of inspection, Customs suspends the release for free circulation of the product and informs the competent market surveillance authority accordingly. After this, the market surveillance authority has four days to decide whether the suspension should be maintained for further investigation, or if the product is approved for release for free circulation. If the competent market surveillance authorities in their own investigations



consider that the product presents a serious risk, or that it does not comply with the Union law applicable to it, they must take measures to prohibit the placing of the product on the market and require Customs not to release it for free circulation. They must also add the necessary entries to the ICSMS system.

Finland's Customs also acts as the market surveillance authority, for example in relation to chemicals, cosmetic products, biocides, toys and consumer goods.

As an external border control authority, in accordance with Article 25(6) of the Market Surveillance Regulation, Customs submits to the Commission annually detailed statistical data covering controls with respect to products subject to Union law to ensure product safety and compliance. The Commission prepares a report on the basis of the statistical information received from the Member States. The report includes the data submitted by the Member States for the previous calendar year and an analysis of that data.

³⁰ Notifications required by legislation include notification of dangerous products via the Safety Gate rapid alert system and notification under the safeguard clause procedure via ICSMS.

³¹ Regulation (EU) No. 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code (OJEU L 269, 10.10.2013, pp. 1–101).

1.5 Occurrence of non-compliant products³²

On a risk basis, market surveillance only targets a very limited number of products on sale. Up-to-date and comprehensive information on the number of products sold per sector is generally not available, making it very difficult to estimate the proportion of non-compliant products on the market. It should also be noted that the product has a certain life cycle, i.e., the period during which the product is available on the market and during which the product's availability and sales targeting may vary.

However, various assessment tools are under development with which the occurrence of non-compliant products could be assessed in the EU market. The assessment models often require several information sources to be combined, making different assumptions, and recording available market surveillance information as comprehensively as possible in common databases of the EU market surveillance authorities.

Based on the results of pan-European market surveillance projects³³, for example, we can generally state that it is fairly easy to find non-compliant products under many product sectors on the EU market.

1.5.1 Examples of surveillance targeting and the presence of non-compliant products in certain product sectors

For electrical equipment, surveillance focuses particularly on chargers, adapters and lighting products, because tests have continuously found shortcomings in them. For chargers, especially USB chargers, and adapters, the most common issue is having an insufficient insulation level between the mains voltage and low voltage. In lighting products, there are issues with watertightness in addition to the insulation problem.

Surveillance of chemicals has been performed on risk-based product groups. Their selection has depended on the annual surveillance plan for chemicals, the ECHA Forum's EU-wide surveillance project, the Nordic surveillance project and the notifications received on the products. In the chemicals sector, surveillance tasks cover a wide cross-sector field, concerning both the sale of raw materials and chemical products, as well as the majority of goods trade (substances contained in products/items). In EU-level surveillance projects, most cases of non-compliance have been found in products sold in online stores, products imported from outside the EU, classifications and labels of chemicals, and obligations related to the flow of information (particularly SVHC substances and safety data sheets). In

recent years, Finland has had issues with the classifications and labels of various chemicals, safety data sheets, tattoo inks, sunscreen products, trinkets and various plastic products (make-up bags, backpacks and hobby equipment).

As a rule, market surveillance of vehicles and their systems has focused on harmonised product groups selected on a risk basis, but also deliberately on product groups of vulnerable users (e.g., children's bicycles and child safety seats used in vehicles). In addition, surveillance has been targeted at the surveillance of products that are nationally approved by Finland and of international significance (e.g., studded tyres), also taking into account northern weather conditions (e.g., snow grip of winter tyres). Non-compliance has been found in various product groups, and no single product group can be considered over-represented.

With regard to recreational craft, the focus is on products placed on the market in which non-compliance is often detected or has already been detected in other surveillance. Within the framework of the resources, proactive surveillance or only reactive surveillance is carried out. With regard to surveillance of importation with Customs, risk-based assessments are made of potential problems in documents that are consistently reviewed.

³² This section presents the information required under Article 13(2)(a) of the Market Surveillance Regulation.

³³ The websites of PROSAFE (*The Product Safety Forum of Europe*, www.prosafe.org), CASP (*Coordinated Activities on the Safety of Products*, <https://ec.europa.eu/safety-gate/#/screen/pages/casp>) and Forum for Exchange of Information on Enforcement of the European Chemicals Agency (<https://echa.europa.eu/fi/about-us/who-we-are/enforcement-forum/forum-enforcement-projects>) contain final reports of many pan-European market surveillance projects.

The surveillance of machinery for occupational use has been targeted at the framework of projects planned in advance and based on EU projects and requests, as well as submitted complaints, suspicions or requests for assistance from other authorities. Market surveillance checks have also been performed on a sample basis for machinery that has been noticed in occupational surveillance or that has been involved in an accident. In recent years, surveillance concerning machinery has found non-compliance in car lifts, interchangeable equipment (excavators, wheel loaders, and reach stacker accessories), man cages of loading cranes, CNC machines, combination machinery, road sweepers and machines built for the workplace's own use. Surveillance has also focused on waste presses, for which checks have found many shortcomings that endanger the safety of the employees and others who have access to the press, as well as on table, cross-cutting and mitre saws, that had several issues with their manuals and labels.

For machinery used by consumers, surveillance has focused on jacks and car lifts – in other words, where work is performed under or next to a load supported by equipment, presenting a potentially serious risk if the safety of the equipment is compromised. The share of non-compliance was high in the tested equipment, in addition to which a significant part of the identified shortcomings were assessed to present a serious risk to consumer safety.

In recent years, market surveillance of EC fertilisers has focused on the inorganic fertilisers used in food production. Packaging labels and the main nutrient content have especially been under surveillance in fertilisers, and the cadmium content in phosphorus fertilisers. The purpose of targeted surveillance has been to ensure that the fertilisers used in food production are safe, and that they do not present a pollution risk to the cultivated land or environment. Non-compliance has been found particularly in the nutrient contents on packaging labels, which have deviated more than legally allowed. Due to the deviations, economic operators were sent a request to monitor nutrient content and update the packaging labels. EC fertilisers contained no such non-compliance that would have caused a prohibition of their placement on the market by an administrative decision.

For toys, surveillance has been targeted particularly at high-risk products such as toys for small children and babies. Non-compliant products have been offered especially in market stalls, exhibitions, flea markets, amusement parks and on social media. It has also been observed that toys and children's products that are sold in online shops outside the EU do not always fulfil the requirements of EU product legislation either. Small detachable parts, dangerous packaging bags and button-cell batteries that can be accessed too easily have been the most common types of non-compliance in toys. In addition, surveil-

lance of toy chemicals has also revealed that phthalates, used as softeners, are still found in different toys. It is also noteworthy that new types of products designed for children are continuously placed on the market, and we will attempt to allocate resources for their surveillance and risk assessment.

For radiation products, non-compliance was found mostly in products transmitting optical radiation, such as lasers, products generating UV radiation and pulsed light equipment. The markets also have laser pointers that have a light that is too strong. There are also shortcomings in the labels, user instructions and other documents of equipment generating a UV radiation and pulsed light equipment. For products that create electromagnetic fields, cases of non-compliance are unusual. However, due to great public interest, their information must be kept up to date for communications purposes.

Based on the inspections carried out by Customs in accordance with Article 25(3) of the Market Surveillance Regulation, approximately 12% of the inspected goods were found to be seriously non-compliant in 2024. By product group, the largest number of non-compliant products were found in cosmetics products. With the market surveillance authorities, Customs has performed periods of intensive control annually. The periods have been chosen based on trends, for example, and their results have been announced where necessary.

2. MARKET SURVEILLANCE COOPERATION IN FINLAND

2.1 Single liaison office for market surveillance, cooperation group on market surveillance, and other cooperation of the authorities

The Safety and Chemicals Agency (Tukes) acts as the single liaison office for market surveillance as referred to in Article 10(3) of the Market Surveillance Regulation. At Tukes, the task of the single liaison office is assigned to the Product Unit's Fipoint contact point, which acts impartially in relation to all market surveillance authorities and Customs. In accordance with Article 10 of the Market Surveillance Regulation, the single liaison office is responsible for representing the coordinated position of the market surveillance authorities and Customs and for communicating the national market surveillance strategy through the ICSMS system.

In addition to the tasks laid down in the Market Surveillance Regulation, the contact point has been assigned tasks under Section 4a of the Market Surveillance Act, according to which Finland's single liaison office coordinates cooperation between the authorities related to market surveillance and assists the market surveillance authorities in national and international cooperation. The single liaison office

also prepares the national market surveillance strategy with the cooperation group on market surveillance and represents Finland in the committee on product market surveillance and compliance together with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment.

Pursuant to Section 4 b of the Market Surveillance Act, a cooperation group on market surveillance acts in connection with the single liaison office. The cooperation group contains representatives from the market surveillance authorities as referred to in the Market Surveillance Regulation, Customs, and other authorities where necessary³⁴. The single liaison office's representative acts as the chair of the cooperation group. The purpose of the cooperation group is to support the single liaison office for market surveillance in coordinating the authorities' cooperation related to market surveillance, as well as in preparing the coordinated position of the market surveillance authorities and Customs. The cooperation group participates in the preparation of the national market surveillance strategy. The purpose of the cooperation group's operation is to enforce the coordination of different market surveillance questions at the national level, as well as to support cooperation between the authorities, the exchange of best surveillance practices, and discussion of matters related to market surveillance. Another purpose of the cooperation group is to support the single liaison office in the preparation of documents related to

market surveillance. To support the work of the market surveillance cooperation group, permanent and ad hoc sub-groups³⁵ focusing on specific topics, consisting of representatives of the authorities, have been and may be established. The sub-groups report on their activities to the cooperation group and they are chaired by a representative of Fipoint.

The single liaison office point also represents Finland in the EU Product Compliance Network (EUPCN) established under Article 29 of the Market Surveillance Regulation.³⁶ The matters handled at EUPCN are prepared in the national cooperation group on market surveillance with all market surveillance authorities and Customs. The cooperation group can also develop common principles for risk assessment and handle questions other than those related to the Market Surveillance Regulation, such as matters related to the mutual recognition of products.

The market surveillance authorities also cooperate through several other networks. For example, the goal of the network of authorities responsible for the surveillance chemicals coordinated by Tukes is to promote the authorities' cooperation on surveillance and share information on the current topics related to surveillance, its planning and results. The network has also been an announcement channel for the authorities regarding matters related to the ECHA Forum, a cooperation forum for EU reporting,

³⁴ As of 1 January 2026, the members of the cooperation group on market surveillance are: the Finnish Medicines Agency Fimea; the Finnish Competition and Consumer Authority (KKV), the Finnish Transport and Communications Agency Traficom, the National Police Board, the Finnish Food Authority, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health and Finnish Supervisory Agency (LVV), the Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), the Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK), Customs, the Safety and Chemicals Agency (Tukes), the Ministry of the Environment, and the Government of Åland.

³⁵ At the beginning of the strategy period 2026–2029, permanent sub-groups focusing on e-commerce, external border control, legal matters, the Safety Gate system, digital systems and the use of information are active.

³⁶ The EU Product Compliance Network coordinates cooperation between EU Member States' market surveillance authorities and harmonises market surveillance measures in the EU.

and a coordination group for the participation in joint surveillance projects as required. A network of authorities has also been set up to supervise the Artificial Intelligence Act, the activities of which are coordinated by a national central contact point (Traficom). The national application of the Act requires harmonisation of procedures and interpretations, which is why cooperation between market surveillance authorities must be closer than before.

2.2 Cooperation between the market surveillance authorities and Customs in Finland

Customs and market surveillance authorities engage in active market surveillance cooperation. Systematic cooperation and exchange of information is important for the effective and systematic implementation of the external border controls provided for in Chapter VII of the Market Surveillance Regulation and for preventing non-compliant products from entering the EU internal market, i.e., before they are released for free circulation. A working group for external border control works under the cooperation group on market surveillance, coordinating and improving the cooperation between Customs and all market surveillance authorities.

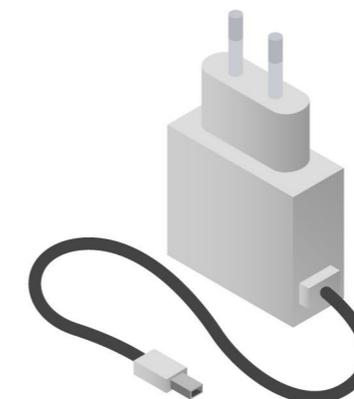
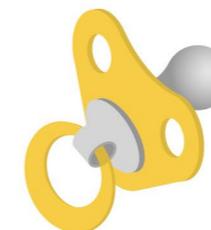
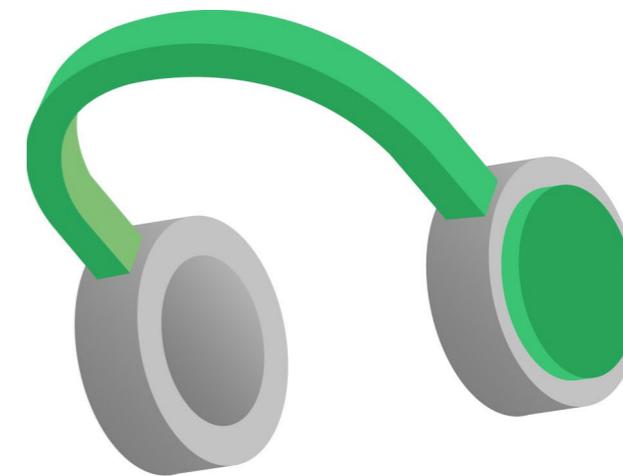
Under national law, Customs has also been designated as the competent market surveillance authority in certain sectors. The Customs laboratory examines the compliance and safety of imported consumer goods and cooperates with different market surveillance authorities in testing.

For example, Customs samples traffic fuels for quality control and analyses them, working closely with Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), the party responsible for quality control. To promote information exchange and a unified risk assessment, Customs and the other competent market surveillance authorities have regular meetings, training and visits.

2.3 Stakeholder cooperation

In Finland, information exchange and cooperation related to market surveillance also occurs with various stakeholders such as interest groups representing entrepreneurs or consumers. The market surveillance authorities and stakeholders have made announcements for consumers together, for example. The At Your Own Risk campaign is an example of the above, sharing information on products bought from online shops outside the EU (<https://tukes.fi/en/at-your-own-risk>).

Various national advisory committees have also operated in some sectors. However, certain aspects of the cooperation structures related to them are currently being reformed.



3. EU-LEVEL COOPERATION ON MARKET SURVEILLANCE

3.1 EU cooperation groups

The Union network EUPCN that handles product compliance was established under Article 29 of the Market Surveillance Regulation. The network's serves as a platform for structured coordination and cooperation between the enforcement authorities of the Member States and the Commission, and to streamline the practices of market surveillance within the Union, thereby making market surveillance more effective. The single liaison offices and, where appropriate, the national experts represent the Member States in the network. Fipoint represents Finland. In addition, representatives of the Commission and the chairs of the administrative cooperation groups of different product sectors participate in the activities of the network.

Fipoint works as Finland's Safety Gate and ICSMS contact point³⁷ and is involved in the network of national contact points organised and steered by the Commission. The network consists of all the named Safety Gate contact points of Member States and countries within the European Economic Area (EEA).

In addition, Finland actively participates in the operation of the network for Member States' competent authorities in the field of product safety,

the Consumer Safety Network³⁸ (CSN), which is managed by the Commission. With the Safety Gate contact points, the purpose of the CSN is to make cooperation easier in the implementation of market surveillance, risk assessment, product testing, the exchange of expertise and scientific data, the implementation of joint surveillance projects, and tracking dangerous products.

3.2 Administrative cooperation groups³⁹

The market surveillance authorities must actively participate in the operation of product sector specific administrative cooperation groups as referred to in Article 30(2) of the Market Surveillance Regulation. These groups include the product-specific administrative cooperation groups (ADCOs) and forums. The purpose of the groups is to promote the unified application of EU product legislation within the EU. The single liaison office for market surveillance can also participate in the groups if necessary.

The administrative cooperation groups have been a significant and functional forum of cooperation between the market surveillance authorities of Member States. For example, the EU-level cooperation on chemical surveillance is currently mostly based on the cooperation of the ECHA Forum. The activities of the groups enable broad discussion, fast reactions to current issues and views from different perspectives. For example, the groups have created common market surveillance projects that have

developed unified surveillance guidelines and procedures and harmonised criteria for risk assessment. The groups have also promoted the unified application of standards, and they have attempted to influence their development and renewals. Through the groups, the members can also receive up-to-date information on matters related to the product sector.

Finland's market surveillance authorities have actively participated in the operation of administrative cooperation groups. The representatives of Finland's market surveillance authorities have also acted as the chairs or deputy chairs in some groups. Finland's representatives have attempted to raise current issues and matters that have arisen in Finland's market surveillance for discussion in the groups. Questions related to the application of laws or standards have also been raised in the groups, through which they have attempted to promote the dialogue between Member States. Cooperation in the groups has generally been found functional, even though the operation and activity differ greatly depending on the group. Although the Commission regularly organises meetings for the chairs of the different groups, there could also be more cooperation and exchange of information directly between the different groups and their members in future. This would be particularly beneficial for the surveillance authorities working on similar types of products and challenges. In addition, efforts could be made to speed up the processing of application issues and to streamline the promotion of identified needs to develop EU regulation.

³⁷ Placing the contact points in connection with the single liaison office for market surveillance improves the flow of information related to market surveillance from the Commission to the contact point and further to the national authorities.

³⁸ Pursuant to Article 30 of the General Product Safety Regulation on CSN, the network serves as a platform for structured coordination and cooperation between Member State authorities and the Commission to improve product safety in the Union.

³⁹ This section presents the information required under Article 13(2)(d) of the Market Surveillance Regulation (reference to Article 11(8)).

3.3 Cross-border mutual assistance⁴⁰

To ensure that market surveillance functions well at the EU level, the cooperation and information exchange between the market surveillance authorities of the Member States, as well as between the market surveillance authorities, the Commission, and relevant EU agencies, must be effective. Articles 23 and 24 of the Market Surveillance Regulation present a procedure that applies to the requests for mutual assistance between the market surveillance authorities of Member States. This procedure applies to situations in which a market surveillance authority is unable to bring their investigation to an end due to a lack of access to specific information available in another Member State despite taking all the appropriate steps to gain access to the information themselves, or where bringing non-compliance with regard to a product to an end requires measures within the jurisdiction of another Member State. To a certain extent, the Finnish market surveillance authorities have both addressed cross-border mutual assistance requests to other Member States and received them. The procedures and cooperation between the authorities have worked well in this respect.

3.4 Other EU-level cooperation

The Finnish market surveillance authorities participate actively in various EU-funded joint projects. In projects focusing on product testing, the measures are targeted at certain preselected product sectors. The market surveillance authorities of the Member States participating in the project select products for different laboratory testing and other inspections on their own markets. The projects have also aimed to develop new surveillance methods and risk assessments, as well as encouraging the market surveillance authorities to share the best surveillance procedures among themselves.

Finland's market surveillance authorities engage in open and continuous discussion with the authorities of different Member States. Finland actively participates in Nordic cooperation and surveillance projects in various product sectors. Various cooperation forums and groups have been established to promote Nordic cooperation that involve the market surveillance authorities from Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Iceland.

The market surveillance authorities and the single liaison office for market surveillance are also active in other EU-level cooperation groups, seminars and workshops.

4. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION RELATED TO MARKET SURVEILLANCE

Under the Market Surveillance Regulation, the market surveillance authorities must enter certain information related to the products placed on the market in their territory into the information and communications system (ICSMS) maintained by the Commission for which an in-depth check of compliance has been carried out and, if where applicable, in relation to products entering the Union market for which the process for the release for free circulation has been suspended.⁴¹ Through ICSMS, information



⁴⁰ This section presents the information required under Article 13(2)(d) of the Market Surveillance Regulation (reference to Chapter VI).

⁴¹ In accordance with recital 58 of the Market Surveillance Regulation, ICSMS should be used for information exchange that is considered useful for other market surveillance authorities. This might include checks undertaken in the context of market surveillance projects, regardless of the outcome of the tests. The amount of data to be entered in ICSMS should strike a balance between imposing too great a burden (when the efforts for entering the data would exceed the work involved in doing the actual checks) and being comprehensive enough to support greater efficiency and effectiveness on the side of the authorities. Thus, the data entered in ICSMS should also cover simpler checks than laboratory tests only. Nevertheless, there should be no need to include brief visual checks. As a guideline, checks which are individually documented should also be entered in ICSMS.

on national market surveillance activities is passed on to the Commission and the market surveillance and customs authorities of other Member States. With the exception of the Finnish Medicines Agency Fimea, ICSMS is used by the market surveillance authorities mentioned in Table 2 along with Customs. The ICSMS system is also used to submit notifications in accordance with the safeguard clause procedure of certain product regulations of the Union’s harmonisation legislation.

The Finnish Medicines Agency Fimea uses the national market surveillance system (Cere) and also shares information through the EU-wide market surveillance system (CIRCABC). With the introduction of EUDAMED, changes may be expected in the sharing of market surveillance data⁴². Through the EUDAMED system, some of the information is publicly available to everyone without logging in.

Under the General Product Safety Regulation and the Market Surveillance Regulation, the market surveillance authorities have an obligation to report products presenting a serious risk to the Safety Gate system. Through the system, information on dangerous products is passed on to the Commission and the market surveillance authorities of other Member States. The public portal of the Safety Gate system is also used to inform consumers and other end users. With the exception of the Finnish Medicines Agency Fimea, the Safety Gate system is used by the market surveillance authorities mentioned in Table 2 along with Customs.

The Finnish Medicines Agency Fimea has a national market surveillance system (Cere) in place for incidents involving medical devices. The system will be replaced by M2M (machine-to-machine) integration in early 2027, where the data transmitted to EUDAMED will be transferred to the national system (Cere). Through the EUDAMED system, some of the information is publicly available to everyone without logging in.

In accordance with the Market Surveillance Regulation, the market surveillance authorities ensure a high level of transparency while performing their activities and make any information they consider to be relevant to protect the interests of end users in the EU available to the public. The market surveillance authorities should also respect the principles of confidentiality and professional and commercial

secrecy and should protect personal data in accordance with EU and national law. It is important that consumers and other end users of products, businesses and the media are informed of market surveillance activities adequately and quickly.

Various corrective actions are announced on the common publication platform (www.vaarallisetuotteet.fi) of market surveillance authorities, the separate websites of the authorities and, for example, in press releases. The publication platform contains information on products that have been found dangerous or otherwise significantly non-compliant with the legal requirements, and their sales have been restricted by administrative decisions. The platform also includes information on the voluntary corrective measures of economic operators.



⁴² European Database on Medical Devices: <https://ec.europa.eu/tools/eudamed>

Appendix 2

Section on planned market surveillance activities under Article 66 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1781

Regulation (EU) 2024/1781⁴³ establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for sustainable products, i.e. ESPR (Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation), requires Member States to include in the national market surveillance strategy a separate section describing the planned market surveillance activities under that Regulation.⁴⁴

The purpose of the section is to ensure that compliance with the requirements of the ESPR is monitored systematically, to an adequate extent and in a targeted manner. Article 66 requires Member States to determine surveillance priorities, inspection procedures and measures aimed at preventing non-compliances and the resulting environmental risks.

This appendix serves as the section in question and presents the measures by which Finland implements the requirements of the ESPR with regard to market surveillance. As regards the ESPR, the authorities

have not yet been designated at the national level. The market surveillance under ecodesign legislation follows, where applicable, the vision, mission and strategic choices of this national market surveillance strategy.

Surveillance priorities

The priorities of surveillance are selected on a risk basis. The targeting will be assisted by common priorities set by the ADCO, the Commission's ICSMS reports and the surveillance authority's own findings. The work plan of the ESPR specifies product groups, the selection of which is based on their widespread use, environmental footprint and opportunities to improve product life cycle sustainability. Preliminary studies of these product groups will be prepared, on the basis of which EU legislation will be reformed. However, reforms progress slowly, so only some of the product groups can be surveyed during the period of validity of this strategy. The progress of legislative work is actively monitored.

⁴³ Regulation (EU) 2024/1781 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for sustainable products, amending Directive (EU) 2020/1828 and Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 and repealing Directive 2009/125/EC (OJEU L 2024/1781, 28.6.2024).

⁴⁴ Pursuant to Article 66, the national market surveillance strategy must contain a section on the market surveillance activities planned to ensure that appropriate checks, including, where appropriate, physical and laboratory checks, are performed on an adequate scale in relation to Regulation (EU) 2024/1781 and the delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4 thereof.



Planned market surveillance activities

In particular, we focus on the surveillance of horizontal requirements such as the reparability and recyclability of products. The targeting of surveillance will be specified as soon as new preliminary studies in accordance with the ESPR are completed and legislation is reformed. In addition, surveillance and communication will also focus on new and renewed product groups for energy-related products, such as mobile phones, tumble driers and local space heaters.

Concrete market surveillance activities with regard to ecodesign legislation include:

Communication and coaching surveillance regarding new requirements

In the surveillance work we emphasise a proactive and guiding approach, especially with regard to the following new obligations:

- Prohibition of disposal of unsold consumer products
- Introduction of a digital product passport and the related information management

Development of legislation

We develop national regulatory instruments that can effectively address non-compliances and promote regulatory compliance.

Participation in EU-level market surveillance projects

We actively participate in market surveillance projects coordinated and/or funded by the European Commission.

- The JACOP2024 project to test electric motors and air coolers
- The EEPLIANT4 project to test displays
- The ENERTP3 project to test 100–200 kW cooling equipment
- Opportunities to participate in new projects under development will also be examined

Opportunities to participate in new projects under development will also be examined

Cooperation with construction product surveillance
We perform surveillance on ventilation and heating products in housing in cooperation with construction product control. Due to the northern conditions, this product group is important for energy consumption.

Surveillance related to circular economy requirements

We implement surveillance measures related to promoting the circular economy, including the assessment of the availability of spare parts and the product's reparability index.

Nordic cooperation

We actively participate in cooperation between the Nordic authorities, in which joint testing projects are carried out, good practices are shared, and common operating models are developed for the monitoring of ecodesign legislation.

Appendix 3

Product sectors

Tables 3 and 4 of this Appendix contain the product sectors (legislation) covered by the market surveillance strategy.

Table 3. Product sectors and related product regulations included in this strategy and covered by the Market Surveillance Regulation.

	Product sector	Directives and regulations	Market surveillance authority in Finland*
1	Medical devices (including in vitro diagnostic medical devices and active implantable medical devices)	Regulations (EU) 2017/745 and (EU) 2017/746	Fimea
2	Cosmetics	Regulation (EC) 1223/2009	Tukes, Finnish Customs
3	Toys	Directive 2009/48/EC	Tukes, Finnish Customs
4	Personal protective equipment (PPE)	Regulation (EU) 2016/425	Occupational safety and health authorities, Tukes
5	Construction products	Regulations (EU) 305/2011 and (EU) 2024/3110	Tukes
6	Aerosol dispensers	Directive 75/324/EEC	Tukes
7	Simple pressure vessels and pressure equipment	Directives 2014/29/EU and 2014/68/EU	Tukes
8	Transportable pressure equipment	Directive 2010/35/EU	Tukes
9	Machinery	Directive 2006/42/EC, Regulation (EU) 2023/1230	Occupational safety and health authorities, Tukes
10	Lifts	Directive 2014/33/EU	Tukes
11	Cableways	Regulation (EU) 2016/424	Occupational safety and health authorities

PRODUCT SECTORS

	Product sector	Directives and regulations	Market surveillance authority in Finland*
12	Noise emissions for outdoor equipment	Directive 2000/14/EC	Ministry of the Environment, occupational safety and health authorities, Tukes
13	Equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres	Directive 2014/34/EU	Tukes
14	Pyrotechnics	Directive 2013/29/EU	Tukes
15	Explosives for civil uses	Directive 2014/28/EU	Tukes
16	Appliances burning gaseous fuels	Regulation (EU) 2016/426	Tukes
17	Measuring instruments, non-automatic weighing instruments, pre-packaged products and units of measurement	Directives 2014/32/EU and 2014/31/EU, Directives 2007/45/EC, 75/107/EEC, 76/211/EEC and 80/181/EEC, Directive 2009/34/EC	Tukes
18	Electrical equipment (EMC)	Directive 2014/30/EU	Tukes
19	Radio equipment (RED)	Directive 2014/53/EU	Traficom, Tukes (safety), STUK (radiation)
20	Electrical appliances and equipment (LVD)	Directive 2014/35/EU	Tukes, STUK (radiation)
21	Electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS and WEEE)	Directives 2011/65/EU and 2012/19/EU	Tukes
22	Chemicals	Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Regulation (EC) 648/2004, Directive 2004/42/EC, Regulation (EU) 2019/1021, Regulation (EU) 2024/573, Regulation (EU) 2024/590, Regulation (EY) 1272/2008, Regulation (EU) 2017/852	Tukes, Finnish Customs, SYKE (Regulations (EU) 2024/590 and (EU) 2024/573), Occupational safety and health authorities
23	Ecodesign, energy labelling, and EU Ecolabel	Directive 2009/125/EC, Regulation (EU) 2024/1781, Regulation (EY) 66/2010, Regulation (EU) 2017/1369, Directive 92/42/EEC	Tukes, SYKE ((EC) 66/2010), as regards Regulation (EU) 2024/1781, the authorities have not yet been designated at the national level.
24	Tyre labelling	Regulation (EU) 2020/740	Traficom
25	Recreational craft	Directive 2013/53/EU	Traficom
26	Marine equipment	Directive 2014/90/EU	Traficom

PRODUCT SECTORS

	Product sector	Directives and regulations	Market surveillance authority in Finland*
27	Motor vehicles and tractors	Directive 70/157/EEC, Directive 98/70/EC, Directive 2000/53/EC, Directive 2005/64/EC, Directive 2006/40/EC, Regulation (EC) 715/2007 and (EU) 2024/1257, Directive 2007/46/EC, Regulation (EU) 2019/2144 Regulation (EY) 595/2009, Regulation (EU) 167/2013, Regulation (EU) 168/2013, Regulation (EU) 540/2014, Regulation (EU) 2018/858	Traficom, Tukes (2000/53/EC), SYKE (98/70/EC)
28	Non-road mobile machinery	Regulation (EU) 2016/1628	Traficom
29	Fertilisers	Regulation (EU) 2019/1009	Finnish Food Authority
30	Products for consumer use	Regulation (EU) 2023/988	Tukes, Finnish Customs, STUK
31	Biocides	Regulation (EU) 528/2012	Tukes, Finnish Customs
32	Textile and footwear labelling	Regulation (EU) 1007/2011, Directive 94/11/EC	Tukes
33	Crystal glass	Directive 69/493/EEC	-
34	Unmanned aircraft systems	Regulation (EU) 2018/1139, Regulation (EU) 2019/945, Regulation (EU) 2019/947	Traficom
35	Packaging and packaging waste	Directive 94/62/EC, Regulation (EU) 2025/40	Tukes
36	Tobacco	Directive 2014/40/EU	Finnish Supervisory Agency
37	Batteries	Directive 2006/66/EC, Regulation (EU) 2023/1542	Tukes
38	Product accessibility requirements	Directive (EU) 2019/882	Traficom
39	Artificial intelligence systems	Regulation (EU) 2024/1689	At the time of the preparation of the strategy, the authorities responsible for supervising AI systems have not yet been designated at the national level. The information on the proposed market surveillance authorities is based on the Government proposal to Parliament for legislation supplementing the EU Artificial Intelligence Act (HE 46/2025 vp.): Tukes, Finnish Customs, Traficom, Occupational safety and health authorities, Fimea, Energy Authority, Data Protection Ombudsman, Financial Supervisory Authority, LVV

PRODUCT SECTORS

	Product sector	Directives and regulations	Market surveillance authority in Finland*
40	Cyber resilience	Regulation (EU) 2024/2847	At the time of preparing the strategy, the authorities responsible for supervising compliance with cyber resilience requirements have not yet been designated at the national level. The information on the proposed market surveillance authorities is based on the Government proposal to Parliament for legislation on the implementation of the Cyber Resilience Act (HE 179/2025 vp): Traficom (market surveillance under the Cyber Resilience Act) Tukes, Finnish Customs, Occupational safety and health authorities, Fimea, Energy Authority, Data Protection Ombudsman, Financial Supervisory Authority, LVV (market surveillance of products containing a digital element, when the product is a highrisk AI system as defined in the AI Act, for which the competent authority is designated under the legislation supplementing the AI Act).
41	Critical raw materials (CRMA)	Regulation (EU) 2024/1252	No national provision has yet been made regarding the authorities.
42	Domestic water products	Directive (EU) 2020/2184	Tukes

With certain exceptions and conditions, the Government of Åland is responsible for the market surveillance of sectors 2–6, 8–10, 12–16, 18, 20–25, 27, 29–31, 35–38 and 42 in Åland. In other sectors, the national surveillance authority is competent in Åland (excluding sectors 39–41, for which the competent authorities have not yet been nationally provided for).

Table 4. Product legislation (product sectors) out of the scope of the Market Surveillance Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 but included in the national market surveillance strategy

Product sector	Regulations (both harmonised and unharmonised sectors)	Competent market surveillance authority in Finland*
Single-use plastics (SUP)	Directive (EU) 2019/904, Finnish Waste Act (646/2011), Government decree on certain plastic products (1318/2022)	Tukes
Hazardous substances in objects (SVHC/SCIP)	Directive (EU) 2018/851 amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste, Chemicals Act 599/2013, Act amending the Chemicals Act 716/2021	Tukes, Finnish Customs
Plant protection products	Regulation (EY) 1107/2009	Tukes
Articles of precious metals	Act on articles of precious metals 1029/2000, Government decree on articles of precious metals 1148/2000	Tukes
Unharmonised construction products	Construction Act 751/2023, Act on the Type Approval of Certain Construction Products (954/2012)	Tukes
Products produced by forced labour	Regulation (EU) 2024/3015	No national provision has yet been made regarding the authorities.

* The national legislative framework can be found on the website of Finland's Product Contact Point: <https://tukes.fi/en/product-contact-point/national-product-regulations>

Appendix 4

Contact details of the market surveillance authorities

Finnish Transport and Communications Agency Traficom:

www.traficom.fi

kirjaamo(at)traficom.fi

Finnish Supervisory Agency:

www.lvv.fi

kirjaamo(at)lvv.fi

Finnish Medicines Agency Fimea:

www.fimea.fi

kirjaamo(at)fimea.fi

Finnish Food Authority:

www.ruokavirasto.fi

kirjaamo(at)ruokavirasto.fi

Ministry of Social Affairs and Health:

www.stm.fi/tyosuojeluvalvonta/markkina-valvonta

kirjaamo.stm(at)gov.fi

Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE):

www.syke.fi

kirjaamo(at)syke.fi, markkina-valvonta__ecolabel(at)syke.fi,
f-gas(at)syke.fi

Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK):

www.stuk.fi

stuk(at)stuk.fi

Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency (Tukes):

www.tukes.fi

kirjaamo(at)tukes.fi

Finnish Customs:

www.tulli.fi

kirjaamo(at)tulli.fi

Ministry of the Environment:

www.ym.fi

kirjaamo.ym(at)gov.fi

Government of Åland:

www.regeringen.ax

registrator(at)regeringen.ax



Finnish Contact Point for
Market Surveillance

