It is the role of the Member States to check that products placed on the EU market comply with ecodesign and energy labelling legislation. Some EU recent initiatives aim at improving compliance while addressing challenges related to increasingly complex supply chains and number of products offered for sale online.

Regulation (EU) 2019/1020\(^1\) requires Member States to ensure that market surveillance is organised with the same effectiveness for products made available online or offline. It also establishes the European Union Product Compliance Network, which includes products sold online and other relevant activities as specific tasks in its Work Programme 2021-22 adopted in March 2021. Moreover, the recently proposed revision of the ecodesign framework\(^2\) aims at strengthening market surveillance by introducing dedicated planning and support measures in relation to product sustainability requirements as well as empowering the Commission to set minimum requirements for the amounts of Members States’ compliance checks via implementing acts in case enforcement falls short.

Finally, the Commission is proposing a revision of its Union Customs Code with a view to build a simpler, more data-based customs system, fit for the twin digital and green transitions, giving the Customs Union the strategic management capabilities that it needs.

For the above measures to be effective, it is essential that sufficient resources in the administrations in charge are available.

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