



# National Market Surveillance Plan

2017

SWEDEN

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## **Introduction**

Market surveillance shall establish satisfactory protection of consumers, employees, public health, the environment and other aspects of protection in the public interest, as well as fair competition between businesses.

Market surveillance means activities carried out and measures taken by public authorities to ensure that products on the market comply with applicable legislation. The authority shall take action against economic actors whose products do not meet the requirements imposed. Measures that may come into question are, for example, prohibition of sales, withdrawal of products from the market, or recall of products from end users.

Market surveillance is carried out in the form of informational activities, planned inspections at manufacturers, importers or distributors or reactions to reported accidents, complaints from the public or warnings from public authorities in other countries. Market surveillance does not cover pre-approval of products or inspection of products in use.

Each member state in the EU shall draw up, carry out, and follow up on market surveillance plans. In Sweden, the Market Surveillance Council has been given the task of drawing up a national market surveillance plan through the Regulation (2014:1039) on market surveillance of goods and other related surveillance activities. This national plan is supplemented by sector-specific market surveillance plans that are drawn up by every central market surveillance authority. This year's national plan is based on the Commission template for a national market surveillance program according to Article 18.5 of Regulation (EC) No. 765/2008 and focuses on joint activities by public authorities to make the Swedish market surveillance and the Market Surveillance Council more effective and also more visible.

### **1 The market surveillance authorities and their areas of responsibility**

In Regulation (2014:1039), the Government has specially indicated 16 public authorities as responsible for market surveillance. In addition, the 290 municipalities have market surveillance responsibilities. The government authorities are in most cases also the regulatory authorities for the products or product characteristics for which they have market surveillance responsibility. These authorities, and their areas of responsibility and ministerial affiliation, are listed in the appendix.

## **2 Coordination and cooperation between national market surveillance authorities**

Swedac, the Swedish Board for Accreditation and Conformity Assessment, has overall responsibility for coordinating the Swedish market surveillance. This responsibility includes serving as chairman and maintaining the secretariat for the Market Surveillance Council, a body consisting of the 16 market surveillance authorities above, as well as the Swedish Customs Services and the Swedish National Board of Trade.

According to the Swedish Regulation on Market Surveillance, the tasks of the Market Surveillance Council are to:

- act as a national coordinating body for issues relating to market surveillance;
- promote cooperation and efficiency;
- organise a continuous exchange of experiences;
- be responsible for disseminating information on market surveillance;
- facilitate contacts between the general public and the business sector and the market surveillance authorities;
- promote cooperation with market surveillance authorities in other EU member states; and
- annually prepare and implement a national action plan for market surveillance.

The work consists to a great extent of information exchange, legislative work, interpretation and method development.

The Market Surveillance Council has adopted its own rules of procedure. These govern the tasks of the chairman and the secretariat, the process for appointing members and alternates, working methods and decision-making. According to the rules of procedure, the Council shall (for example) hold ordinary meetings at least four times per year and decisions shall be made by a simple majority. Apart from ordinary meetings, the Council's work include continuous contacts and activities, sometimes via working groups that investigate and propose guidelines for and solutions to common questions and problems. The majority of the working groups are of a temporary character. One working group reporting to the Market Surveillance Council, however, the "Customs forum" is permanent.

Representatives from the Government Offices' coordinating ministries on market surveillance issues, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance, participate in ordinary meetings of the Market Surveillance Council. Representatives from business, consumer and employee organisations participate in every other ordinary meeting.

The Swedish Consumer Agency has general responsibility for the Product Safety Act (2004:451), which together with the Product Safety Regulation (2004:469) implements the EU Directive on General Product Safety (2001/95/EC). The Swedish Consumer Agency is also the contact point for Rapex (see section 4) and has coordinating responsibility towards other market surveillance authorities that belong to the Rapex network, in accordance with Regulation (1993:1322) and Regulation (2014:1039).

Swedac is the national administrator of ICSMS (see section 5) in accordance with Regulation (2014:1039), which supplements EU Regulation 765/2008 on accreditation and market surveillance.

The Swedish National Board of Trade is the contact point in accordance with Regulation (2014:1039), which supplements EU Regulation 764/2008 on mutual recognition, and national coordinator of IMI (information system for the internal market).

### **3 Cooperation between market surveillance and customs authorities**

The Market Surveillance Council consists of representatives of market surveillance authorities, the Swedish National Board of Trade, and Swedish Customs. The Council has also appointed a permanent working group for cooperation, called “Forum for Customs-Related Issues” where both practical and theoretical issues are discussed. The Forum convenes twice a year and is open to all authorities in the Council. The Forum has also developed a model for cooperation based on articles 27–29 of EU Regulation 765/2008 and a template for planned control operations. Swedish Customs and Swedac have previously participated in the European Commission’s expert working group on product safety and compliance checks for imported goods (EWG), which was a joint group for customs and market surveillance authorities. Unfortunately, this group was abolished in 2016 and the questions will partly be dealt with by PARCS (*Prohibitions and Restrictions Customs Controls Strategy*), an expert group on the protection of health, cultural heritage, the environment and nature.

### **4 Rapex**

Rapex is the EU Commission’s alert system for products with serious risks. The Swedish Consumer Agency is the national contact point for Rapex. Ten market surveillance authorities actively participate in the national network, as do the Swedish National Board of Trade and Swedish Customs. As from 2014, national Rapex network meetings are arranged in connection with national ICSMS network meetings.

The Swedish Consumer Agency sends out a newsletter regularly (every week), with links to the EU Commission’s compilation of dangerous products: the Rapex Weekly Report. Its recipients are market surveillance authorities, consumer organisations and economic operators on the Swedish market. The Rapex Weekly Report is also made available on the website of the Market Surveillance Council, [www.marknadskontroll.se](http://www.marknadskontroll.se).

The market surveillance authorities are responsible for notifying dangerous products they discover as well as investigating whether the Rapex notified products are available on the Swedish market. In cases where corrective measures are taken in Sweden, the authorities send their reactions in Rapex.

The Swedish Consumer Agency, as national contact point, participates in European network meetings held by the EU Commission in Brussels.

## **5 ICSMS**

ICSMS is the EU Commission's information and communication system for market surveillance, based on a product database. All market surveillance in the EU are expected to use ICSMS in their daily work by putting in information on products they check and keeping themselves informed of products other member states check. Sweden is one of the original founders of the system, which has been available to the Swedish market surveillance authorities since 2000. The activity in the system has been limited but has increased in recent years.

Swedac is the national administrator for ICSMS and contact point in relation to the EU Commission. Swedac also takes part in the Commission's IMP-ICSMS (*Internal Market for Products – Information and Communication System for Market Surveillance*) expert working group. As from 2014, national ICSMS network meetings are arranged in connection with national Rapex network meetings.

The internal portal of ICSMS is available to the authorities in the Market Surveillance Council, i.e. the 16 market surveillance authorities, the Swedish National Board of Trade and Swedish Customs. Continuous feedback from activity as regards reported products is provided at the Market Surveillance Council's meetings. Several training sessions are held every year for the Swedish users.

## **6 General principles for market surveillance**

The Swedish market surveillance authorities normally base their supervision on risk assessment, i.e. they target their efforts mainly towards the product/product properties/economic operators that may be suspected of not meeting applicable requirements and where the consequences of non-compliance are particularly serious. Such information can originate from previous inspections, complaints, accident reports, information from Rapex and ICSMS etc.

According to the Market Surveillance Council's guidelines for drawing up and following up of sector plans, these shall contain an overall accounting of how the risk assessment has been performed.

Authorities shall also report on the approximate distribution, in percentage figures, between proactive and reactive inspections (inspections on own initiative and inspections based on notifications or complaints) for their respective sectors, on how complaints or notifications are handled and on principles for when documentary checks, physical checks, testing etc. shall be carried out.

As insufficient compliance very often depends on ignorance of applicable legislation among economic operators, the Swedish authorities attach great importance to information, education and dialogue.

With few exceptions, the Swedish market surveillance authorities lack their own laboratories, and procure accredited testing services on the private market.

The authorities have a number of different possibilities of sanctions at their disposal, from administrative measures such as deciding on prohibition of sales, corrections, withdrawals, recalls, payments of penalties and sanction fees to penal measures such as fines and – in serious cases – even imprisonment. Today the authorities' powers and possibilities for sanction vary for different reasons, which has been object of a national review in the form of a special governmental inquiry.

## **7 Cooperation with other member states and countries outside the EU**

Sweden attaches great importance to international cooperation for the purpose of developing market surveillance.

Swedac, the Swedish Consumer Agency, the Swedish National Board of Trade and Swedish Customs are the authorities that participate in non-sector-specific networks and working groups at the EU and global level in the sphere of market surveillance, and work to promote cooperation among the national authorities and their counterparts in other member states within various sectors.

Swedac's commission also includes, for example, serving as the Swedish representative on the European Commission's expert working groups for market surveillance issues, such as IMP-MSG (*Internal Market for Products-Market Surveillance Group*) and IMP-ICSMS (*Internal Market for Products-Information and Communication System for Market Surveillance*). Swedac participates alongside the Swedish Consumer Agency in the Prosafe (*Product Safety Enforcement Forum of Europe*) general assembly. Swedac and the Swedish National Board of Trade participate in the UN Economic Commission for Europe, in the working party for regulatory cooperation and standardisation policies (*UNECE WP.6*) as well as the working group for market surveillance (*UNECE MARS*).

Swedac and the Swedish National Board of Trade also organise and participate in programmes/courses on market surveillance for third countries, including within the framework of international development.

The Ministry of Finance (the consumer unit) is Sweden's representative in the GPSD Committee and in OECD's working party on consumer product safety and is market surveillance and product safety work, often assisted by the Swedish Consumer Agency.

Cooperation with other member states and third countries within different sectors are covered by the sector-specific market surveillance plans.

## **8 Evaluation and reporting**

There is no general method for evaluation of market surveillance in Sweden, but Sweden participated in the task force that the EU Commission established for this purpose at EU level. Evaluation of Swedish market surveillance primarily occurs through the follow-up of the market surveillance plans within various sectors. Government authorities shall, for example, account for the results of activities that were carried out and that were not carried out. The follow-ups, according to the Market Surveillance Council's own guidelines, shall be finished by the end of March each year and submitted to Swedac. After that, they are published on the web site of the Market Surveillance Council. In addition, market surveillance projects can be part of a special government assignment or of a joint EU action. In such cases, the evaluation and reporting takes place as part of these activities.

According to EU Regulation 765/2008, the member states shall regularly—at least every fourth year—review and assess market surveillance. This has occurred once (in 2014) and in accordance with the Commission's guidelines. Similar processes exist for individual sector specific pieces of legislation.

The Swedish Customs also provides statistics on measures taken at the border in accordance with the guidelines developed at EU level.

## 9 Planned activities

The following activities are primarily grouped according to the duties given to the Market Surveillance Council in the Regulation (2014:1039) on market surveillance.

### 9.1 Exchange of experiences

One prerequisite for effective market surveillance is that public authorities are given opportunities to meet and exchange experiences. The basis of the Market Surveillance Council's work is the ordinary meetings. At such Council meetings, information of general interest is communicated, such as legislative work at national and EU level. Various issues of interpretation and implementation are also discussed.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall arrange five ordinary meetings**

It is also important that people other than the representatives of the Council who also work with market surveillance at the authorities are given opportunities to meet and exchange experiences. In 2016, the Council organised for the first time a special full day workshop only for market surveillance authorities. This workshop was perceived as very useful and the Council has therefore decided to arrange such workshops every other year from now on.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall plan the "Market Surveillance Day 2018"**

Close and regular dialogue between public authorities and business, consumer and employee organisations is an important part of the authorities' market surveillance. The Market Surveillance Council has therefore established permanent contact persons from The Association of Swedish Engineering Industries, The Swedish Trade Federation, Business Sweden, The Swedish Consumers' Association and The Swedish Trade Union Confederation.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall invite representatives from business, consumer and employee organisations to two of the Council's ordinary meetings**

From a market surveillance perspective, the most effective way is to stop products that do not comply with the requirements of the legislation already at the external borders of the EU, i.e. before they are placed on the market. In order to increase the effectiveness of both border control and market surveillance, it is important that cooperation between customs and market surveillance authorities is well functioning.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall arrange two meetings in the Customs forum**

In recent years, annual evaluations have been carried out of the Market Surveillance Council's tasks, working practices, composition, etc., which have provided good input for continuous improvement to achieve the overall goals. A questionnaire sent to all public authorities participating in the Market Surveillance Council, representatives of business, consumer and employee organisations and the Government Offices has

formed the basis for this evaluation. These annual evaluations should therefore continue.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall carry out an evaluation of its function, tasks, working practices, composition, etc.**

## 9.2 Cooperation and efficiency

The review of the Swedish market surveillance performed between 2010 and 2013 in accordance with article 18.6 in EU Regulation 765/2008 showed a number of weaknesses in both performance and reporting. In several sectors there were no, or very few, activities reported and within the majority of sectors the resources attributed to market surveillance within the authorities were very limited.

The reasons for this could be that the Government's objectives for market surveillance and that the authorities' tasks are not clearly expressed. The market surveillance responsibility is missing in the majority of the Government's instructions to the authorities. There is no overall objective for market surveillance in the Swedish regulations on market surveillance (2014:1039) or in sector legislation. That the powers vary between sectors and authorities makes cooperation more difficult. These factors have implications on the conditions for an effective surveillance.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall continue to work for that the market surveillance responsibility is included in the Government's instructions to authorities.**
- **The Market Surveillance Council shall continue to work for that objectives for market surveillance are included in the Swedish regulations on market surveillance.**
- **The Market Surveillance Council shall assist the Inquiry Commission in reviewing the powers of market surveillance authorities that the Government appointed in 2016.**

The existing statistics and information on dangerous or non-compliant products is fragmented and difficult to draw conclusions from. There are no qualitative and quantitative studies on the importance of market surveillance for the society, e.g. for the protection of consumers, employees and the environment, or for job opportunities, competition and growth. The absence of such basis for decision-making contributes to the fact that market surveillance is not given the attention needed.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall, within the framework of the sector market surveillance plans, further develop their methods for market analysis, data collection, follow-up and reporting in accordance with the Council guidelines.**
- **The Market Surveillance Council shall review its guidelines for the drawing up and following up of the sector specific market surveillance plans in the light of the new template of the EU Commission for evaluation and reporting of**

## **market surveillance.**

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall work for that studies on the importance of market surveillance for the society are performed.**

The free movement of goods on the internal market is one of the fundamental principles of the EU. In order to safeguard fair competition and good user protection, European cooperation on market surveillance issues is a prerequisite. In October 2015, the European Commission presented a new strategy for the internal market (COM(2015)550 final), in which several initiatives in relation to market surveillance are foreseen. Among these can be mentioned activities to increase the knowledge of the principle of mutual recognition and a revision of Regulation 764/2008 and initiatives to strengthen product compliance by intensifying compliance checks and promoting closer cross-border cooperation. The Commission has launched a review of the market surveillance provisions in EU Regulation 765/2008 which is foreseen to be finished in 2017. In the Commission work programme for 2017 it is also foreseen that a review of product legislation shall be performed within the framework for the Refit programme (The Commission program to make EU legislation and its implementation in member states more efficient and more effective in achieving its objective with the aim to simplify legislation and to reduce the costs of complying with it).

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall contribute to the implementation of the market surveillance initiatives of the Internal Market Strategy**

Most public authorities participate in working groups or similar at the EU level where issues relating to interpretation and implementation of various legal product acts are discussed. Issues of horizontal interest are often raised, and these should become known to the entire Market Surveillance Council. Each authority shall therefore undertake to send agendas and reports from such meetings to the secretariat which, in consultation with the authority concerned, identifies issues that should be taken up for discussion at the Market Surveillance Council's ordinary meetings or in another form.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall inform about issues of horizontal interest from the respective working groups**

The Market Surveillance Council has identified a need to review the national model for cooperation between the market surveillance authorities and the Swedish Customs in border controls which should, among other things, be extended to comprise additional customs procedures, where the market surveillance authorities might be involved in. Today, the model takes its starting point only from the customs procedure "release for free circulation" in EU Regulation 765/2008 on accreditation and market surveillance. With the new union customs code, Regulation 952/2013, which has been applicable since 1 May 2016, the need for a review has increased. The Market Surveillance Council appointed in 2016 a working group to map the new legislation and to further develop the model for cooperation.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall review the model for cooperation between customs and market surveillance authorities.**

According to EU Regulation 765/2008 on accreditation and market surveillance, all market surveillance authorities are obliged to enter information about products in ICSMS (*International Communication System for Market Surveillance*). This is not done as frequently as should be the case. For the system to be used as foreseen it is of utmost importance that the authorities use it in their daily work.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall increase its use of ICSMS.**

Swedac, which is the national administrator of ICSMS, shall arrange training sessions and all authorities shall ensure that they have the required knowledge in-house to use the system.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall organise and take part in ICSMS training sessions.**

The market surveillance authorities shall also, via the Rapex system, inform other member states and the Commission of dangerous products. The Swedish Consumer Agency, the national contact point for Rapex, shall arrange network meetings for use of the system. These network meetings shall take place in connection with network meetings for ICSMS.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall participate in joint Rapex and ICSMS network meetings.**

For many years, the Market Surveillance Council has promoted an integration of Rapex and ICSMS to avoid duplication of data input. Such a pilot project has now been initiated within the European Commission.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall participate in the Commission pilot project of the integration of the Rapex and ICSMS systems.**

The increasing e-commerce has created a number of challenges, both legal and practical, for market surveillance authorities. The EU Commission has appointed a task force to draw up guidelines on market surveillance of products sold on-line, but these guidelines have been delayed. The Market Surveillance Council has therefore decided to undertake one or several common projects in this field with the aim to map difficulties and draw up guidelines for such surveillance.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall undertake one or several common market surveillance projects, focussing on on-line trade.**

Current product legislation is challenged by different initiatives to promote a circular economy. Different strategies for sustainable development and sustainable consumption aim to facilitate the reuse of products, e.g. through trade of second hand products and reparation and upgrading of products. New business models within the collaborative economy blur the traditional division between goods and services and between economic operators and consumers. Current product legislation creates barriers to such a development and the market surveillance authorities need to identify such barriers and need to come up with proposals on how they should be dealt with.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall appoint a working group to identify and deal with possible barriers of current product legislation to the circular economy.**

There are many areas where the market surveillance authorities are responsible for different aspects of the same product and where the need for coordination is considerable, both in order to use limited resources as efficiently as possible and to avoid that several authorities check the same company at different occasions, unnecessarily disturbing business. Common information activities, documentary checks, visits and testing should be considered. Coordinated projects exist already but there is a need to increase such cooperation. The sector specific market surveillance plans should constitute a starting point to identify possible common projects.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall to a larger extent undertake common market surveillance actions.**

The evaluation of the Swedish market surveillance conducted for 2010–2013 that was carried out in accordance with EU Regulation 765/2008 indicated weaknesses in some parts, which could be explained by insufficient knowledge in evaluation methodology. The Swedish Agency for Public Management should be able to contribute to the development of such a methodology. This authority is tasked by the Government to investigate, evaluate and monitor publicly funded activities and general issues about the functioning of public administration. This includes analysing activities and authorities from an efficiency perspective, reporting on the effects of public actions, and providing a basis for review.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall promote an evaluation of the Swedish market surveillance by the Swedish Agency for Public Management and shall assist the agency in this work**

### 9.3 Information

In order for the market surveillance authorities to have the best possible conditions for carrying out its tasks, it is important that the principals are well informed. The Market Surveillance Council has identified a need to arrange special meetings for concerned government officials to inform them about market surveillance and to discuss topical issues. In 2015 a seminar was arranged in the Government offices, hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This seminar was followed-up by sector contacts with market surveillance authorities and responsible ministries in 2016. Such contacts will continue in 2017.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall plan and participate at sector meetings with government officials.**

Good dialogue between public authorities and the business sector facilitates a common objective of safe products and fair competition. All market surveillance authorities should maintain continuous contacts with the sector organisations concerned. In addition, there is a need for input at a more overall level in terms of product legislation, the obligations of economic operators and the role of the authorities. In 2013 and 2015, the Market Surveillance Council, together with the Swedish Trade Federation, Business Sweden and the Association of Swedish Engineering Industries, arranged a full-day seminar “Your Product, Your Responsibility” aimed at manufacturers, importers and distributors. The seminar was well-attended and appreciated. Therefore, the Market Surveillance Council has decided to hold these

types of seminars every other year. A task force to plan “Your Product, Your Responsibility 2017” was appointed in 2016 and will continue its work in 2017. The seminar will take place on 28 April.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall arrange “Your product, Your responsibility 2017”.**

There have been requests to arrange trainings and seminars like “Your Product, Your Responsibility” in other locations than Stockholm. The regional chambers of commerce, the Enterprise Agency and Almi have important roles to inform particularly start-ups and SMEs all over the country. In 2016 contacts with all these actors were taken, which resulted in a series of cooperation projects with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Southern Sweden and the enterprise Agency. The Market Surveillance Council shall continue to investigate the possibilities to cooperation in 2017.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall investigate the possibilities to continued cooperation with the regional chambers of commerce.**
- **The Market Surveillance Council shall investigate the possibilities to continued cooperation with the Enterprise Agency**
- **The Market Surveillance Council shall participate in the exhibition “Start a business”, arranged by the Enterprise Agency.**

The Market Surveillance Council’s customs forum has identified a need to inform importers of the different rules and procedures for import of products. Such complete information is today not available at one place and the Council appointed a working group in order to produce appropriate and easily accessible informational material. The work is not finalised and will therefore continue in 2017.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall produce information material on import of products.**

The Market Surveillance Council has identified a particular need to inform economic operators on their obligations concerning risk prevention and notification, e.g. to register and deal with complaints and to notify authorities when discovering that a product made available on the market is dangerous.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall produce uniform information on the obligations of economic operators concerning risk prevention and notification.**

Today, information is primarily sought out on the web. It is therefore important to ensure that good, topical information is available on the Market Surveillance Council’s joint website, [www.marknadskontroll.se](http://www.marknadskontroll.se) and especially to attract visitors to it. The layout of the website was changed in 2016 as a part of it was decided that it would be integrated with the website of Swedac. The content also needs a review to make it more attractive and easily accessible. In 2014, guidelines for publishing information on

the web were drawn up and several authorities, but not all, follow them today.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall review the content on [www.marknadskontroll.se](http://www.marknadskontroll.se).**
- **The Market Surveillance Council shall to a greater extent contribute with information to the website.**
- **The Market Surveillance Council shall investigate the possibility for different media to subscribe, link or refer to news on the web site.**

Verksamt.se is a web site that gathers a lot of information to companies, especially start-ups. Information on product legislation, responsible regulatory and market surveillance authorities is, however, to a large extent missing. Cooperation with the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, responsible for this web site, has started in 2016 and will continue in 2017.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall contribute with information on [verksamt.se](http://verksamt.se).**

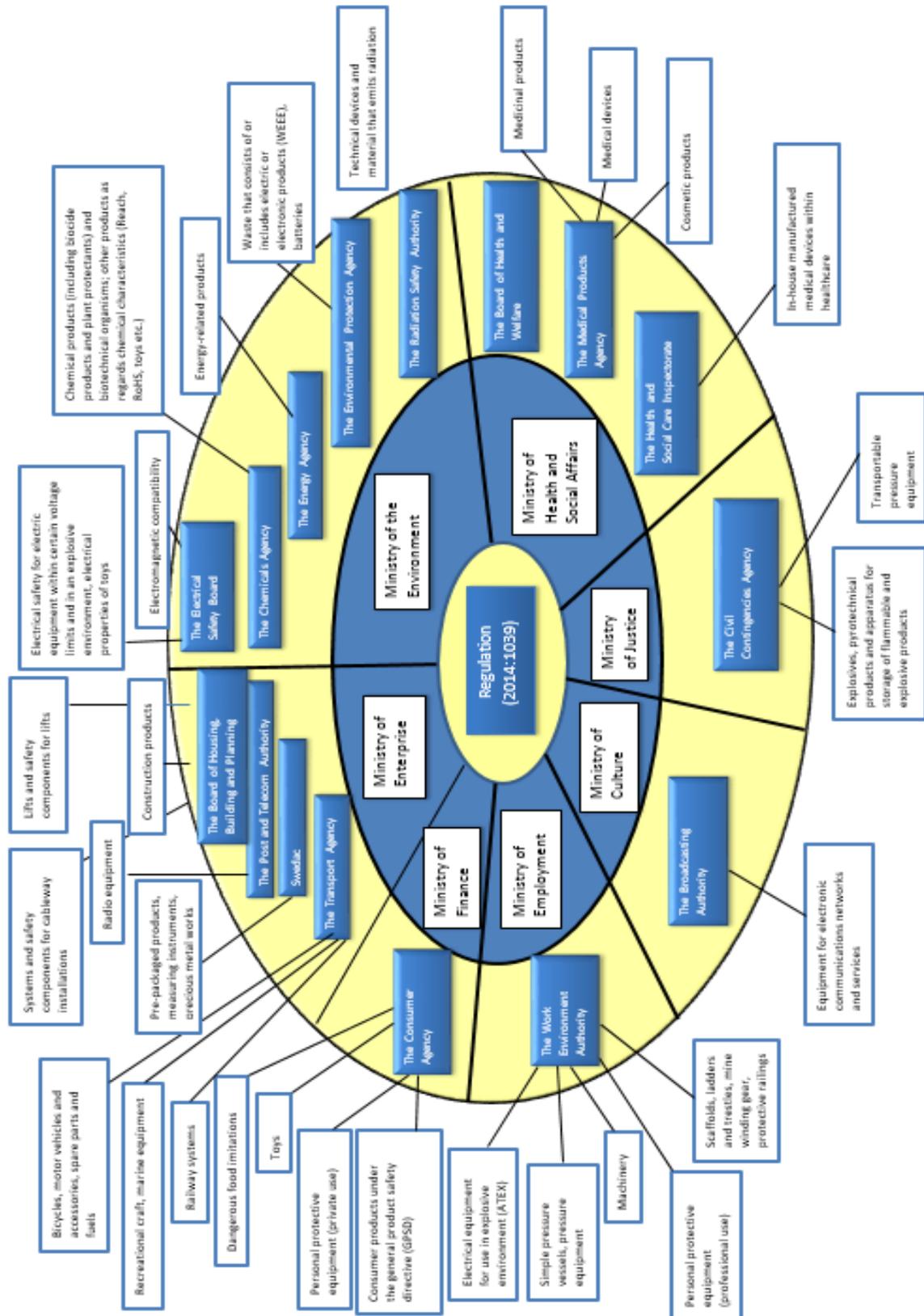
## Appendix 1 The market surveillance authorities and their areas of responsibility

The Swedish Work Environment Authority	Equipment for use in explosive environments (ATEX), simple pressure vessels, pressure equipment, machinery, personal protective equipment for professional use, scaffolds, ladders and trestles, mine winding gear, protective railings
The Swedish National Board of Housing, Building, and Planning	Construction products, subsidiary systems and safety components for cableway installations designed to carry persons, lifts and safety components for lifts
The National Electrical Safety Board	Electrical equipment for use in explosive atmospheres (ATEX), electrical equipment within certain voltage limits and, as well as for the electrical properties of toys, electromagnetic compatibility
The Swedish Energy Agency	Energy-related products
The Health and Social Care Inspectorate	In-house manufactured medical devices within healthcare
The Swedish Chemicals Agency	Chemical products (including biocide products and plant protectants) and biotechnical organisms; other products (with certain exceptions) related to chemical characteristics (Reach, RoHS, toys etc.)
The Swedish Consumer Agency	Toys, personal protective equipment for private use, dangerous food imitations, consumer products and services under the General Product Safety Directive (2001/95/EC)
The Medical Products Agency	Cosmetic products, medicinal products, medical devices
The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Waste that consists of or includes electric or electronic products (WEEE), batteries
The Swedish Post and Telecom Authority	Radio equipment
The Swedish Broadcasting Authority	Equipment for electronic communications networks and services
The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency	Explosives, pyrotechnical products, certain apparatus for storage of flammable and explosive goods, transportable pressure equipment
The Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare	
The Swedish Radiation Safety Authority	Technical devices and material that emits radiation
The Swedish Board for Accreditation and Conformity Assessment (Swedac)	Pre-packaged products, measuring instruments, precious metal work
The Swedish Transport Agency	Bicycles, motor vehicles and accessories, spare parts and fuels for these, recreational craft, marine equipment, railway systems

## Appendix 2 The market surveillance authorities and their ministerial affiliation

Ministry	Agency
Ministry of Employment	The Swedish Work Environment Authority
Ministry of Finance	The Swedish Consumer Agency
Ministry of Justice	The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency
Ministry of Culture	The Swedish Broadcasting Authority
Ministry of the Environment	The National Electrical Safety Board The Swedish Energy Agency The Swedish Chemicals Agency  The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency  The Swedish Radiation Safety Authority
Ministry of Enterprise, Energy, and Communications	The Swedish National Board of Housing, Building, and Planning  The Swedish Post and Telecom Authority  The Swedish Board for Accreditation and Conformity Assessment (Swedac)  The Swedish Transport Agency
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs	The Medical Products Agency  The Health and Social Care Inspectorate  The Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare

# Appendix 3 Organization Chart





<b>Head office</b>	<b>Stockholm office</b>
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