



National Market Surveillance Plan

2018

SWEDEN

Contents

Introduction	3
1 The market surveillance authorities and their areas of responsibility	3
2 Coordination and cooperation between national market surveillance authorities	4
3 Cooperation between market surveillance and customs authorities	5
4 Rapex	5
5 ICSMS	6
6 General principles for market surveillance	6
7 Cooperation with other member states and countries outside the EU	7
8 Evaluation and reporting.....	8
9 Planned activities	9
9.1 Exchange of experiences	9
9.2 Cooperation and efficiency	10
9.3 Information	14
Appendix 1 The market surveillance authorities and their areas of responsibility.....	17
Appendix 2 The market surveillance authorities and their ministerial affiliation	18
Appendix 3 Organization Chart.....	19

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 Regulations (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 more effective and more visible.

1 The market surveillance authorities and their areas of responsibility

In Regulations (2014:1039), the Government has specially indicated 17 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 17 market surveillance authorities above, as well as the Swedish Customs Services and the National Board of Trade Sweden.

According to the Swedish Regulations 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 draw up 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, but one working group reporting to the Market Surveillance Council, 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 Regulations (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 Regulations (1993:1322) and Regulations (2014:1039).

Swedac is the national administrator of ICSMS (see section 5) in accordance with Regulations (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 Regulations (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 National Board of Trade Sweden, and Swedish Customs. The Council has also appointed a permanent working group for cooperation, called “Customs Forum” 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 are now partly dealt with by PARCS (*Prohibitions and Restrictions Customs Controls Strategy*), an expert group on the protection of health, cultural heritage, the environment and nature, to which market surveillance authorities are not normally invited.

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. Sweden has since 2004 participated in the EU Rapex network. Ten market surveillance authorities actively participate in the national network, the National Board of Trade Sweden and Swedish Customs for information. As from 2014, national Rapex network meetings are arranged in connection with national ICSMS network meetings.

Every week, the Swedish Consumer Agency sends out a newsletter 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.

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.

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 of 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 part of ICSMS is available to the authorities in the Market Surveillance Council, i.e. the 17 market surveillance authorities, the National Board of Trade Sweden 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 non-compliance very often depends on a lack of knowledge 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 National Board of Trade Sweden 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 in 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 National Board of Trade Sweden 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 National Board of Trade Sweden 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, 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 twice (in 2014 for 2010-2013 and in 2017 for 2014-2016) 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 activities are grouped according to the tasks assigned to the Market Surveillance Council in the Ordinance (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 foundation of the Market Surveillance Council's work is the ordinary meetings. At such Council meetings, information of general interest is shared, such as legislative work at national and EU level, and various issues of interpretation and practical implementation are also discussed.

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

It is also important that other than Council representatives, who also work with market surveillance at the authorities, have the opportunity to meet and exchange experiences. The Council therefore arranged a special seminar for the first time in 2016 for only market surveillance authorities. This was felt to be very rewarding and the Council has therefore decided to hold such seminars every two years.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall arrange the "Market Surveillance Day 2018".**

Close and regular dialogue between public authorities and business, consumer and trade union organisations is an important part of the authorities' market surveillance. The Market Surveillance Council has therefore established links with representatives from the Association of Swedish Engineering Industries, the Swedish Trade Federation, Business Sweden, Swedish Consumers' Association and Swedish Trade Union Confederation. There may also be a need for regular contacts with more trade associations and larger companies to learn of their needs, views and experiences.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall invite representatives from business, consumer and trade union organisations to two of the Council's ordinary meetings.**
- **The Market Surveillance Council shall arrange a joint workshop with various trade and industry representatives to determine how we can support each other.**
- **The Market Surveillance Council shall investigate the possibility of joint study visits at companies that sell a wide range of different types of product.**

Many non-compliant products come from third countries. From a market surveillance perspective, the most effective approach is if it is possible to stop such products immediately at the external borders of the EU, i.e. before they are placed on the internal market. In order to increase the effectiveness of both border and market surveillance, it is important that the cooperation between the customs and market surveillance authorities works well. The Market Surveillance Council's "Customs

Forum” is the main platform where these issues are dealt with. Representatives from all the authorities in the Market Surveillance Council should participate in this forum.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall arrange two meetings of 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, forms the basis for this evaluation.

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

9.2 Cooperation and efficiency

The evaluation of Swedish market surveillance during the periods 2010-2013 and 2014-2016, in accordance with Art. 18.6 of EU Regulation 765/2008, showed a lot of weaknesses in both implementation and reporting. Amongst other things, it can be concluded that in many areas market surveillance is non-existent or very limited, and that in most sectors, very few resources are allocated to market surveillance activities at the various authorities.

This may be partly due to a lack of clarity in the Government’s objectives for market surveillance and that in many cases the responsibility of the authorities is not clearly formulated. In the vast majority of the Government’s instructions to the authorities, the market surveillance task is not included. There is also no overall objective for market surveillance in the Swedish Regulations (2014:1039) on Market Surveillance or within the different sectors. The fact that powers and sanction mechanisms vary between sectors and authorities hampers cooperation between authorities. These factors have consequences for the ability of the authorities to conduct effective market surveillance.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall continue to work for market surveillance responsibility to be included in the instructions to authorities.**
- **The Market Surveillance Council shall continue to work for objectives for market surveillance to be included in the Swedish Regulations on Market Surveillance.**
- **The Market Surveillance Council shall follow up the Government Inquiry Commission on the powers and sanction mechanisms of the market surveillance authorities that was submitted to the Government in 2017**

Lack of knowledge in evaluation methodology is another explanation for weaknesses in the evaluation above. The Swedish Agency for Public Management could assist with the development of such methodology. This Agency is a government agency that has been commissioned by the Government to carry out inquiries, evaluations and follow-ups of state and state-funded activities and overall issues in the functioning of public

administration. This includes analysing businesses and authorities from an efficiency perspective, reporting on the effects of Government measures, and providing decision data for reassessment and streamlining.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall, within the framework of the sector-specific market surveillance plans, further develop market analysis, data collection, follow-up and reporting in accordance with the Council's guidelines.**
- **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.**

In July 2017, the Government decided on the appointment of a government inquiry commission to review its resources for analysis and evaluation in order to achieve more effective control of public authority activities (Dir. 2017:79).

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall monitor and, if necessary, provide contributions to the Inquiry Commission.**

The statistics and information available on dangerous or non-compliant products are fragmented and difficult to draw conclusions from. In addition, there are no qualitative and quantitative studies on the importance of market surveillance in society, such as for the protection of consumers, employees and the environment, or for job creation, competitiveness and growth. The lack of such decision data is a contributing factor to the importance of market surveillance not being given sufficient attention.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall work for studies to be conducted on the importance of market surveillance for society**

Free movement of goods on the internal market is one of the fundamental principles of the EU. European cooperation in market surveillance issues is a prerequisite for being able to ensure fair competition and a high level of protection of consumers, employees, the environment etc. On 28 October 2015, the EU Commission presented a new Single Market Strategy (COM (2015) 550 final), in which several initiatives related to market surveillance are included. In 2016-2017, a review was carried out of EU Regulation 764/2008 on mutual recognition and market surveillance provisions in EU Regulation 765/2008 on accreditation and market surveillance. A new "Goods Package" is expected by the end of 2017.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall contribute to the implementation of the EU's Internal Market Strategy in the issues linked to market surveillance.**
- **The Market Surveillance Council shall assist the Government in the negotiations on the new Goods Package.**

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 in these sector-specific networks, and these should be brought to the attention of the entire Market Surveillance Council. Each authority should therefore, amongst other things, send

agendas and minutes from such meetings to the secretariat, which, in consultation with each individual authority, should identify issues to be addressed at the ordinary meetings in the Market Surveillance Council or in some other way.

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

The Market Surveillance Council has identified a need to review the national model for cooperation between the market surveillance authorities and the Swedish Customs, which should include additional customs procedures in which market surveillance authorities might be involved. In its current state, 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. Due to the entry into force of the new union customs code, Regulation 952/2013, which began to apply on 1 May 2016, the need for a review has increased. In early 2016, the Market Surveillance Council appointed a working group to examine the new legislation and to further develop the model for cooperation. However, the work has not been completed and will therefore continue in 2018.

- **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 (Information and Communication System for Market Surveillance). This does not currently take place to a sufficient extent. In order for the system to be used as intended, it is imperative that the authorities use it in their daily activities.

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

Swedac, which is the national administrator of ICSMS, shall arrange training courses 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 courses.**

The market surveillance authorities shall also use the Rapex system to inform other Member States and the EU Commission of dangerous products. The Swedish Consumer Agency, which is the national contact point for Rapex, shall arrange network meetings for use of the system. These network meetings shall take place in conjunction 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 in different systems. Such a pilot project has now been initiated within the Commission. Within this framework, consideration should also be given to how the authorities can, to a greater extent, retrieve input data for statistics compilation.

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

Increasing e-commerce involves a range of challenges, both legal and practical, for market surveillance authorities. The Market Surveillance Council has therefore begun more comprehensive work on reviewing difficulties and drawing up best practices for such surveillance.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall conduct one or more market surveillance projects that focus on the surveillance of products sold on-line.**
- **The Market Surveillance Council shall draw up guidance and routines for the market surveillance of products sold on-line.**

Current product legislation is under challenge from various initiatives to promote the circular economy. Different strategies for sustainable development and sustainable consumption mean that there is an increasing desire to facilitate the re-use of products, such as through trade in second-hand products and the repair and upgrade of products. New business models within the collaborative economy erase the boundaries between goods and services and between economic operators and consumers. Current product legislation complicates this development to some extent, and market surveillance authorities need to identify these obstacles and make suggestions for how they should be managed, in accordance with the proposal in the Government Inquiry Commission, “From Value Chain to Value Cycle – a More Circular Economy for Sweden” (SOU 2017:22). A working group was appointed in 2017 for this purpose.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall continue to work to identify and manage any obstacles to the circular economy in the product legislation.**

There are many areas where the market surveillance authorities are responsible for different aspects of the same product, or where the authorities see the need to check the same company. In these cases, there is a great need for coordination, both in order to use limited authority resources as efficiently as possible and to avoid several authorities checking the same company on different occasions. It may range from joint information efforts to joint documentation checks, checks on retail premises and testing. Coordinated actions already take place today, but there is a need to expand the cooperation. The sector-specific market surveillance plans should provide a starting point for identifying and implementing possible cooperation.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall conduct joint market surveillance actions to a greater extent.**

There is also a need to discuss legal and practical questions to a greater extent and to document the results of these discussions, such as through common guidelines or shorter memoranda. This should preferably be conducted in one or more working groups. Examples of such questions may be as follows:

- How are the products to be checked chosen?

- How in-depth can a check be according to the mandate of the authorities? For example, can a manufacturer's production processes or a distributor's product safety routines be checked?
- What considerations are made with regard to the proportionality of restrictive measures?
- What considerations are made in the setting of penalty levels?
- In what situations are exceptions made to the main rule in 765/2008 that the economic operator shall have at least 10 days to deliver an opinion before an authority decides on restrictive measures?
- How are situations handled when a company makes itself uncontactable?
- What are the procedures to follow-up that the economic operator has taken the measures decided on?
- How are cases handled where unclear information about the intended use of the product is a major part of the problem?
- How does communication take place with market surveillance authorities in other countries in different cases?
 - **The Market Surveillance Council shall investigate the issues above and document the conclusions.**

Market surveillance should ensure adequate protection for consumers, workers, public health, the environment and other aspects of protection in the public interest, as well as counteract any distortion of competition between companies. In most cases, the focus of the authorities is on the former objective, but it is important to remember that poorly functioning market surveillance can also lead to a situation where companies that comply with all regulatory requirements are exposed to unfair competition from less responsible companies. This threat to responsible companies risks leading to job losses and weakening Swedish and European competitiveness and growth. This aspect should be clarified and further defined. The Swedish Competition Authority is the administrative authority for competition issues and is commissioned by the Government to promote effective competition in private and public activities for the benefit of consumers.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall investigate the possibilities for cooperation with the Swedish Competition Authority.**

9.3 Information

In order for the market surveillance authorities to have the best possible conditions for performing their tasks, it is important that the assignors are well-informed regarding the activity in question. The Market Surveillance Council has identified a need to organise special meetings for authority administrators and other relevant officials at the Government Offices to report on the market surveillance work of the authorities and discuss current issues. In 2015, a general information seminar was held at the Government Offices under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This seminar was followed up with some sectoral contacts during 2016. Such meetings were not held in 2017, but will resume in 2018.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall prepare and participate in special meetings with relevant officials at the Government Offices**

Good dialogue between authorities and business helps bring about a common objective of safe products and fair competition. All market surveillance authorities should have ongoing contacts with relevant trade associations. In addition, there is a need for efforts on a more comprehensive level in terms of product legislation, the obligations of economic operators and the role of the authorities. In 2013, 2015 and 2017, the Market Surveillance Council, together with Business Sweden, the Swedish Trade Federation and the Association of Swedish Engineering Industries, organised the full-day seminar, “Your product, Your responsibility 2017”, which is aimed at manufacturers, importers and distributors. The seminars are well attended and appreciated, and the Market Surveillance Council has therefore decided to continue this type of seminar every two years. A working group shall be appointed to plan and hold the next seminar.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall plan the “Your product, Your responsibility 2019” seminar.**

There have been requests to arrange training courses and seminars similar to “Your Product, Your Responsibility” in locations other than Stockholm. The regional chambers of commerce and the Enterprise Agency have important roles to play for informing especially small businesses and start-ups throughout the country. Contact was made with all these actors in 2016, resulting in a number of concrete collaborations with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Southern Sweden and the Enterprise Agency. In 2017, some of the authorities in the Council attended the “Start a Business” exhibition aimed at small businesses, new businesses and potential new companies. The Market Surveillance Council will continue to explore opportunities for cooperation during 2018.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall investigate the possibilities for continued cooperation with the regional chambers of commerce.**
- **The Market Surveillance Council shall investigate the possibilities for continued cooperation with the Enterprise Agency.**
- **The Market Surveillance Council shall participate in the “Start a Business” exhibition**

Product legislation is often complex and non-transparent. Its starting point is rarely based on specific products, but often on overall categories or properties. There is a demand for a type of public database where you can search for specific products to view all applicable legislation. Such a comprehensive database does not exist and would also be difficult to keep up-to-date. On the other hand, easily accessible information on applicable legislation should be made available to an increasing extent for a number of common products.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall compile fact sheets on product legislation for 20 common products**

More and more commerce is being conducted online. Rules and risks are not always clear to either companies or consumers, and there is a great need to inform about these aspects. In 2017, Sweden participated as one of three pilot countries in the EU Commission's e-commerce campaign. There is a continued need for similar campaigns.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall conduct an information campaign on e-commerce**

Today, information is primarily sought out on the Web. It is therefore important to ensure that useful and topical information is available on the Market Surveillance Council's joint website, www.marknadskontroll.se, and especially to attract visitors.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall inform about all decisions on restrictive measures as well as warnings on marknadskontroll.se.**
- **The Market Surveillance Council shall conduct a pilot study on the possibility of a common channel for reporting non-compliant products on the website.**
- **The Market Surveillance Council shall produce a common calendar for seminars, workshops and lectures for publication on the website.**
- **The Market Surveillance Council shall contribute with news and blog posts, as well as make sure that information on sector legislation in force is up-to-date.**
- **The Market Surveillance Council shall investigate the possibility for different media to subscribe, link to or refer to news on the website.**

Verksamt.se is a website that compiles a lot of information on what an entrepreneur should think about. The website currently lacks basic information about the obligations that different economic operators have in the area of product legislation and which authorities can be contacted for assistance. Cooperation with the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth was initiated in 2016 and will continue during 2018.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall contribute with information to verksamt.se.**

"Hallå konsument!" is another website, primarily aimed at consumers. It is administered by the Swedish Consumer Agency and contains information on sector-specific product legislation in a few areas. There is, however, a need to update it as well as supplement existing information.

- **The Market Surveillance Council shall review the product legislation on hallakonsument.se.**

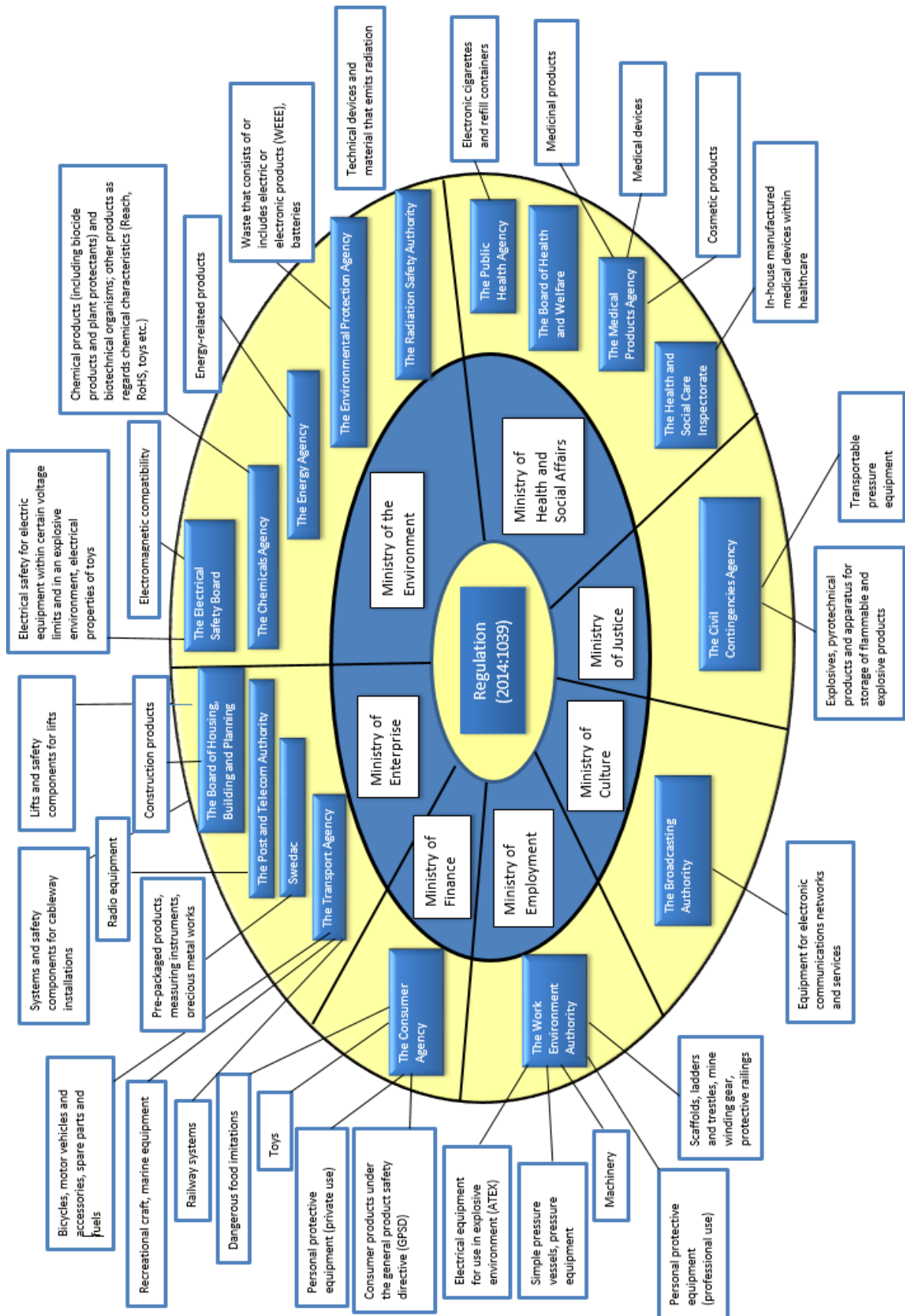
Appendix 1 The market surveillance authorities and their areas of responsibility

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 Public Health Agency of Sweden	Electronic cigarettes and refill containers
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 Public Health Agency The Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare

Appendix 3 Organization Chart





Head office	Stockholm office
Österlånggatan 5	Gustavslundsvägen 151 E
Box 878, 501 15 Borås	Box 15045, 167 15 Bromma

0771-99 09 00 • www.swedac.se • registrator@swedac.se