

# Review and assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities pursuant to Article 18(6) of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008: 2010-2013

## SWEDEN

### Instructions

According to the template, a review and assessment of the functioning of market surveillance will be carried out at two levels:

- At aggregate level (Overview of general market surveillance activities) that allows a snapshot of overall organisation and resources of market surveillance in Member States.
- At sector level.

For each of these levels the template organises the information in two sections.

**Section A** is meant to include some basic facts on the infrastructure in place or activities carried out, which can be used as basis for the evaluation of the functioning of market surveillance. This information is expected to supplement, not overlap with, information already provided in the National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period. Please take note of a few important remarks:

- The information indicated in section A can and should be accompanied by any additional (quantitative or qualitative) explanations that allow the meaning of the figures provided to be fully appreciated and prevent their possible misinterpretation.
- If the **information indicated in the template is not available but can be estimated**, Member States are invited to provide estimates (but are asked to specify that this is the case).
- If **the information indicated in the template is not available and cannot be estimated**, yet Member States collect analogous information in a different format, they are invited to indicate 'n.a.' (not available) and to add the information they possess, together with the explanations needed for its correct interpretation.
- The information indicated in the template is meant to be a '**minimum common denominator**' that **can be supplemented with additional information** that a Member State may wish to include to provide a true picture of the activities carried out, such as qualitative information on how the market surveillance authorities have carried out their activities, any trends or key issues that are worth highlighting or new legislation.

**Section B** contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. For this reason, the template does not suggest a specific format. However the assessment should be based on the information provided in Section A as well on information provided in the National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

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## **Scope**

[Member States' reviews and assessments pursuant to Article 18(6) should cover market surveillance activities for all products falling under the Union's harmonisation legislation. For convenience, Member States *may* extend the scope of the report to include market surveillance activities carried out in the area of non-harmonised consumer products.

A non-exhaustive list of sectors is annexed to this template. Member States are invited to indicate: 1) whether certain sectors mentioned in the list are expressly excluded from the review and the assessment and 2) whether additional sectors are included. It is suggested that they do so by filling in the last column of the annex.]

## Overview of general market surveillance activities

### **A. Review of general market surveillance activities**

#### **Information on the general market surveillance organisation and infrastructures in place for the 2010-2013 period**

[This section should provide an overview of the relevant market surveillance organisation and horizontal infrastructures in place for the 2010-2013 period according to Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 (competence of market surveillance authorities, mechanisms of coordination and exchange of information, cooperation with customs, etc.). To avoid duplication when the information has already been provided in the National Market Surveillance Programmes, this section could contain a simple reference to the latest update of the programmes and the relevant link to the websites (at national or EU level) where the programme is available.

See the Swedish national market surveillance programmes for 2014 on the *Marknadskontrollrådet* [Market Surveillance Council] website, [www.marknadskontroll.se](http://www.marknadskontroll.se).

<http://www.marknadskontroll.se/sites/default/files/Nationell%20marknadskontrollplan%202014%200.pdf>  
(Swedish version)

<http://www.marknadskontroll.se/sites/default/files/pdf-filer/National%20market%20surveillance%20plan%202014%20SE%200.pdf> (English version)

#### **Information on total resources available for market surveillance activities (subject to availability)**

[This section should contain information on total resources allocated to market surveillance authorities by a Member State for all activities (supervision, communications) at either general or sectoral level.]

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities <sup>1</sup> in nominal terms (euro)	10390773	10575692	14255754	14261450
1.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)	0.012%	0.012%	0.014%	0.015%
2	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	43.46	82.26	94.66	91.56

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<sup>1</sup> The budget figure should cover all financial resources which are assigned by public authorities to market surveillance and enforcement activities (including related infrastructures) as well as to projects and measures aimed at ensuring compliance of economic operators with product legislation.

These measures range from communication activities (consumer/business information and education) to pure enforcement and market surveillance activities. They include the remuneration of staff, direct costs of inspections, laboratory tests, training and office equipment cost. Enforcement activities at regional/local level should also be reported. Other activities undertaken by these authorities not related to the enforcement of product legislation should be excluded from the calculation.

3	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	n.a*	n.a*	n.a*	n.a*
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\* There is normally no particular distribution of occupational categories working on market surveillance at most Swedish market surveillance authorities and it is not considered meaningful to attempt to provide such information

### **B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities**

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of the information provided in Section A. It could point, among other things, to horizontal difficulties, if any, encountered by authorities in carrying out their activities (e.g. lack of traceability information, problems with distribution of competences, lack of resources, insufficient deterrence of penalties, etc.)].

In an overview of Swedish market surveillance it is not uncommon for there to be defects in products released on the market and for the number of defects identified to vary from one sector to another. It can be difficult to draw definitive conclusions on how market surveillance works in various sectors because the inspections carried out do not necessarily provide a comprehensive picture.

One conclusion that may be drawn is that formal/administrative deficiencies in compliance are common in most sectors, while deficiencies in compliance with basic product requirements vary from one sector to another.

One general problem is the difficulty of conducting market surveillance when commerce largely takes place via the Internet. The problem is particularly acute when the economic operator is located in a third country.

Sweden is also considering a review of authorities' powers and ability to impose penalties to ascertain to what extent they differ and whether the differences, if any, make it more difficult to carry out effective market surveillance.

Authorities state that reporting in different information exchange systems is cumbersome and is not always suitable. There is a demand for a single integrated system.

In many cases, several different authorities are responsible for different aspects of the same product, which requires close cooperation to achieve effective market surveillance. Cooperation between market surveillance authorities in Sweden basically works well but requires continuous work to find appropriate cooperation projects and there is always room for improved cooperation.

European cooperation between authorities also works relatively well, even though the administration involved in joint projects is perceived as burdensome. There is a consensus that international cooperation is a prerequisite for effective market surveillance and an internal market that functions well. Despite this insight, the authorities often state that it can be difficult to prioritise that cooperation.

The cooperation between Swedish Customs and the market surveillance authorities is considered to work well and a

steady improvement has been noted in Sweden in recent years.

Cooperation between the Swedish authorities and economic operators is also generally considered to work well and voluntary corrective actions are common. Many authorities are engaged in extensive efforts to disseminate information on legislation, etc. to companies. However, knowledge of legislation among economic actors varies and in some cases the legislation is difficult to interpret.

There may be potential for assigning additional resources to improve market surveillance work in a number of sectors. An increase in resources typically leads to an improvement in the quality of the work. This is due, for example, to the ability to allocate resources for both information work and physical checks, including sending products for testing to obtain better supporting data for decisions on restrictive measures. An increase in resources can also lead the authority to focus more on proactive checks, at both product level and system level. In several sectors there have been initiatives to combine pure product checks with checks on the economic operator's self-regulation, procedures, quality systems, etc. The latter are considered highly effective. In particular, there are also greater opportunities for cooperation both at national and at EU level.

Assessment of authorities' resources for market surveillance forms part of the government's normal procedures for managing the authorities and budgeting.

## Annex 1: Sectors

Product sectors	Legislation <sup>2 3</sup>	Included in this report? (yes/no)
1. Medical devices (including In vitro diagnostic medical devices and active implantable medical devices)	Directives 93/42/EEC, 98/79/EC and 90/385/EEC	Yes
2. Cosmetic products	Regulation 1223/2009	Yes
3. Toys	Directive 2009/48/EC	Yes
4. Personal protective equipment	Directive 89/686/EEC	Yes
5. Construction products	Regulation 305/2011	Yes
6. Aerosol dispensers,	Directive 75/324/EEC	Yes
7. Simple pressure vessels and pressure equipment	Directives 2009/105/EC and 97/23/EC	Yes
8. Transportable pressure equipment	Directive 2010/35/EU	Yes
9. Machinery	Directive 2006/42/EC	Yes
10. Lifts	Directive 1995/16/EC	Yes
11. Cableways	Directive 2000/9/EC	Yes
12. Noise emissions for outdoor equipment	Directive 2000/14/EC	Yes
13. Equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres	Directive 1994/9/EC	Yes
14. Pyrotechnics	Directive 2007/23/EC	Yes
15. Explosives for civil uses	Directive 93/15/EEC	Yes
16. Appliances burning gaseous fuels	Directive 2009/142/EC	Yes
17. Measuring instruments, non-automatic weighing instruments and pre-packaged products	Directives 2004/22/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2007/45/EC	Yes
18. Electrical equipment in accordance with EMC	Directive 2004/108/EC	Yes
19. Radio and telecommunications terminal equipment in accordance with RTTE	Directive 1999/5/EC	Yes
20. Low-voltage electrical equipment	Directive 2006/95/EC	Yes
21. Electrical and electronic equipment: dangerous substances, waste and batteries	Directives 2011/65/EU, 2012/19/EU and 2006/66/EC with amendment 2013/56/EU	Yes
22. Chemicals: detergents, paints, persistent organic pollutants <sup>4</sup>	Regulation 648/2004 Directive 2004/42/EC Regulation 850/2004	Yes

<sup>2</sup> For ease of reference this table indicates established EU legislation. New legislation having replaced or amended that listed in the table should be also taken into account for the relevant period in which it is applicable.

<sup>3</sup> For ease of reference in some cases (e.g. eco-design and energy labelling), this table only indicates EU framework legislation but is also intended to cover product specific EU legislative acts.

<sup>4</sup> This section focuses on chemicals other than those falling under the REACH and CLP Regulations. Market surveillance activities conducted under the REACH and CLP Regulations fall within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008. However, since they are already the subject matter of specific reports available to the public, they may be excluded from this

<b>Product sectors</b>	<b>Legislation<sup>2 3</sup></b>	<b>Included in this report? (yes/no)</b>
23. Ecodesign and energy labelling	Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU	Yes
24. Efficiency requirements for new hot-boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels	Directive 1992/42/EEC	Yes
25. Recreational craft	Directive 1994/25/EC	Yes
26. Marine equipment	Directive 96/98/EC	Yes
27. Motor vehicles and tyres	Directives 2002/24/EC and 2007/46/EC and Regulation 1222/2009	Yes
28. Non-road mobile machinery	Directive 97/68/EC	Yes
29. Fertilisers	Regulation 2003/2003	Yes
30. Other consumer products under GPSD (optional)	Directive 2001/95/EC	Yes
31. Equipment for TV sets		Yes
32. Precious metals		Yes

report. Nevertheless, Member States are asked to include in this section a link to the REACH and CLP reports for the relevant period.



## Sector 1 Medical Devices

### 1.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users	838	1051	1177	1540
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	50	35	19	17
3.1	Number of reactive inspections	14	5	7	6
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections	36	30	12	11
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance				
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	36	30	12	11
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	1	1	1	0

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

Market surveillance often reveals a lack of knowledge of current regulations and in some cases an inability to translate legal texts to specific activities. The preparation and publishing of guidelines is an effective tool for strengthening the application of current regulations. In the 2010-2013 period,

guidelines for manufacturers were published regarding the manufacturer's obligation to report accidents and incidents, dental work, customised medical equipment, medical equipment in class I, qualification and classification of software for medical purposes and medical information systems (translation to English). As a further part of this work, *Läkemedelsverket* [the Swedish Medical Products Agency] regularly participates in relevant training courses and fairs to provide information on our supervisory activities as well as continuing to develop information for manufacturers on our website. The Swedish Medical Products Agency also answers specific questions on medical equipment by e-mail and telephone from manufacturers, healthcare professionals and the general public on a daily basis.

During the period, the Swedish Medical Products Agency has increased its proactive thematic supervision of selected product areas on the market. The results of this were published as a report in the areas of Internet sales of pregnancy tests, dental work (examination of metal ceramic crowns manufactured in Sweden and outside the EU), microbiological testing of products for lens and eye washing and chairside CAD/CAM systems. In 2013, a number of reports were also published after a comprehensive internal investigation on a silicone breast implant of the Poly Implant Prothèse brand. This investigation included care reports, laboratory analyses and a toxicological report based on published literature.

The Swedish Medical Products Agency continuously publishes information on corrective safety measures relating to products released on the market. This information constitutes important feedback of experience to healthcare.

The Swedish Medical Products Agency also regularly cooperates with relevant industry organisations to discuss current issues.

More detailed information is available in the document entitled "*Uppföljning av marknadskontroll från 2012 och 2013*" [Monitoring of market surveillance from 2012 and 2013]

<http://www.lakemedelsverket.se/upload/nyheter/2013/Uppf%C3%B6ljning%20marknadskontroll%202012.pdf>

<http://www.marknadskontroll.se/node/5>

#### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)	3049354	3402765	4107096	4009883
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)		24.35	26.75	26.8
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				0.5

## 1.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

The supervision of medical equipment is considered by the Swedish Medical Products Agency to be well judged from a public health perspective and the results are considered satisfactory.

Market checks and penalties make a positive contribution to compliance with the regulations. In most cases, the Swedish Medical Products Agency has managed to achieve necessary corrective measures through active dialogue with manufacturers and distributors in cases where deficiencies have been identified. Cooperation during the year with other authorities and, in particular, international cooperation has proved to be an extremely valuable tool in this regard.

In total, it is estimated that there are approximately 500 000 medical devices marketed in the European market. The Swedish Medical Products Agency only has records of Swedish manufacturers and authorised representatives for the following products: in vitro diagnostic products, medical equipment in class 1, customised medical equipment and systems and procedure packs, which means a record of approximately 1 300 manufacturers (2013). In addition to these, it is not possible to estimate the national market in terms of availability of other medical equipment as well as operators on the market. To be able to carry out its assignment, the Swedish Medical Products Agency is thus dependent on information or signals primarily from the general public, healthcare and companies.

The life cycle of the market for most products (variants) is short and the products often undergo a gradual development with continuous introduction of new versions. The increasing number of accident and incident reports involving products with deficient clinical evaluation shows that generally there is a need for an increase in the number of controls on the Swedish market.

Experience from market surveillance also reveals a need to tighten up checks to ensure that the manufacturers' various processes such as construction, manufacturing, risk management and complaint management are working together.

**Sector 2 Cosmetic products**

**2.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector**

**Supervision 2010-2013**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users	43	47	55	52
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	260	91	63	86
3.1	Number of reactive inspections				
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections				
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	116	30	0	44
4.2	physical checks of products	173	56	49	46
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	156	79	54	58
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators (“voluntary measures”)	81	62	37	53
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities	32	5	4	3
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

**Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)**

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses’ understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users’ awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

The Swedish Medical Products Agency's unit for supervision of cosmetic products applies supervisory guidelines to the country's municipalities in order to update and provide guidance on the development of rules, individual questions of fact and strategies for risk-based supervision.

Information on regulations and market surveillance is available on the Swedish Medical Products Agency's website

The Swedish Medical Products Agency regularly participates in relevant training courses and fairs to provide information on supervisory activities and also continues to develop information for manufacturers on its website. The Swedish Medical Products Agency also answers specific e-mail and telephone enquiries from the general public and companies on a daily basis.

#### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)			1133604	1045387
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)		6.75	8.75	7.5
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)		4	5.75	4.5

#### 2.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

Towards the end of the reporting period, the Swedish Medical Products Agency's supervision of cosmetic products was focused more on risk products and on the target group of children and young people.

## Sector 3 Toys

### 3.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users	32*	13*	21*	35*
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	52*	37*	113*+4**	129*+1**
3.1	Number of reactive inspections	39*	19*	35*	43*
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections	10*	14*	73*+4**	76*+1**
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities	3*	4*	5*	10*
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories			15*	
4.2	physical checks of products	18*	10*	61*	88*
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	19*	23*	109*+4**	123*+1**
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	13*	13*	21*	35*
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities		2*	12*	3*
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				1*
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

\**Konsumentverket* [the Swedish Consumer Agency] \*\**Elsäkerhetsverket* [the National Electrical Safety Board]

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

In 2012 and 2013, the three market surveillance authorities in Sweden, the Swedish Consumer Agency, *Kemikalieinspektionen* [the Swedish Chemicals Agency] and the National Electrical Safety Board cooperated on a joint project. In the

joint authority project in 2012-2013, contacts were built up with the Swedish trade associations, *Barn och baby* [Children and Baby], *PUFF (Företagare-Föreningen för grossister och tillverkare inom present-, interiör- och designbranschen)* [Company Owners-Association of wholesalers and manufacturers of gift, interior and design products) and *Svensk dagligvaruhandel* [the Association of Swedish Grocery Retailers]. The Swedish Consumer Agency has an established collaboration with *Leksaksbranschen* [the Swedish Toy Association]. These industry associations have helped to disseminate information on training courses, market surveillance and other information that the authorities wished to issue. During the joint authority project, there has also been closer cooperation with the Swedish Toy Association, since they have acted as a sounding board for the development of information material.

Through the training courses held within the framework of the joint authority project, an e-mail list was built up with over 100 recipients wishing for information on toy safety from the authorities. The authorities did not obtain all these recipients via the industry associations.

Other interested parties have also taken part in the training sessions for the industry such as SIS [the Swedish Standards Institute], Swerea IVF, the IKEM [Innovation and Chemical Industries in Sweden] industry association (formerly the Swedish Plastics and Chemicals Federation), *Leksaksbranschen* [the Swedish Toy Association], *Naturvårdsverket* [the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency] and *Läkemedelsverket* [the Swedish Medical Products Agency].

The Swedish Consumer Agency has deliberately prioritised work on information for economic operators for the 2011-2014 period and for that reason no general information campaign aimed at consumers has been conducted. Nevertheless, a training course on the dangers of magnets in toys was carried out for consumer guides in 2012. This took place in advance of market surveillance of magnets in toys and other products.

The Swedish Consumer Agency and the Swedish Chemicals Agency presented a paper, along with other authorities, at a European Commission information campaign organised by TIE and the Swedish Toy Association in Malmö in 2012.

In 2012 and 2013, the three market surveillance authorities in Sweden cooperated on a joint project. The joint authority project in the 2012-2013 period included a sub-project on proactive work. In this sub-project, the three authorities reviewed their information on each authority's website. The Swedish Chemicals Agency has developed a new website that deals with legislation relating to toys in various ways. The Swedish Consumer Agency has also produced new pages on its website in order to clarify the information on the new legislation. The National Electrical Safety Board also has a site describing its procedures on toy supervision. These three websites link to one another in the hope that this will make it easier for companies to search for information on toy safety regulations. During the course of the project, the Swedish Consumer Agency's website on toy safety was visited 6887 times (unique page views).

Printed information material aimed at companies has also been produced. This material clarifies companies' responsibilities as regards toy safety according to their role in the supply chain. The material is entitled "*Ansvarsroller för leksakers säkerhet*" [Roles and responsibilities for toy safety] and consists of a playing card and three leaflets. The card is intended to help determine a company's roles and responsibilities according to the circumstances for each toy. The card contains a question on one side, for example: "What is my role if I buy toys from a company in Sweden or another EU country?" The other side of the card contains the answer: "Distributor". When the company's role for the toy in question has been determined using the guide on the playing card, more information on the responsibilities deriving from that role can be obtained from one of the three leaflets. The three brochures provide information on the responsibilities of manufacturers, importers and

distributors and summarise the requirements established for each role. The information material is available in printed format from the three authorities, but can also be downloaded from the Swedish Consumer Agency's website.

During the work on the project, companies requested more information from the authorities, including a checklist of the rules applying to a toy. On the basis of those requests, the authorities produced joint information material entitled "*Är leksaken säker?*" [Is the toy safe?] The material is largely based on a "mind-map" and highlights the different regulations with which a toy must comply. The information material is available for download from the Swedish Consumer Agency's website.

During year two of the project, what was, for the authorities, a new way of working with information was used. The three authorities produced a joint information letter about the new rules on toy safety. The letter contained some basic information on requirements for toys and market surveillance, as well as information on market surveillance to be carried out in 2013. The information letter was sent to approximately 300 companies identified as toy dealers using the authorities' own records and import statistics on toys from Swedish Customs. The letter was distributed to members of five industry associations: the Swedish Toy Association, Children and Baby, the Association of Swedish Grocery Retailers, the Swedish Trade Federation and PUFF (Company Owners-Association of wholesalers and manufacturers of gift, interior and design products).

Two training sessions for companies and other operators in the toy industry were organised in the project in collaboration with the industry association the Swedish Toy Association. One occasion in autumn 2012, when the training course had a duration of three days, and one occasion in spring 2013, when the training course had a duration of one and a half days. After the end of the project (May 2014) a further training session of one and a half days was arranged jointly by the authorities and the Swedish Toy Association. Training consisted of presentations on the new rules on toy safety and market surveillance carried out by the three market surveillance authorities for toys. The Swedish Medical Products Agency, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, SIS (the Swedish Standards Institute), Swerea IVF, the IKEM [Innovation and Chemical Industries in Sweden] industry association (formerly the Swedish Plastics and Chemicals Federation) also took part. The industry also participated with presenters describing how to work with the requirements in practice. Time at the training sessions was also set aside for questions. The companies were able to give notice of questions in advance. The training materials entitled "Roles and responsibilities for toy safety" and "Is the toy safe?" were distributed to the companies along with additional information material on the EC declaration of conformity and labelling of toys, the requirements regarding chemicals and the Commission's brochure on the Toy Safety Directive. Participation in the training sessions was high, with 80-100 persons per session on the seven training days. The feedback received from the participating companies showed that they considered the training sessions to be good and they requested [...] In order to compile information from the training sessions for the companies taking part and to enable information from the training sessions to be distributed to more companies, special websites were created after the various training sessions where presentations from the training session as well as questions and answers from the question and answer session were published. Links to the training session websites were also posted on the Swedish Consumer Agency website. The addresses for these websites are: <http://www.eko.kov.se/Leksakerssakerhet/>, <http://www.eko.kov.se/Leksakerssakerhet2013/> and

<http://www.leksaksbranschen.se/index.php/om-leksaksbranchen/utbildning-i-leksakerssakerhet-14-15-maj-2014>.

Since the Swedish law on toy safety also covers public activities in Sweden,



a letter on the new rules on toy safety was sent to SKL (*Sveriges Kommuner och Landsting* – the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions) SKL then produced information for its members, with the support of the Swedish Consumer Agency.

That information was also submitted to the Commission, within the framework of supervision of the Directive, in a separate report on the application of the Toy Safety Directive.

### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)	136 800*+ 40 000**	115 800*+ 38 500**	126 300*+ 44 065**	168 400*+ 44 700**
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	2*+0.4**	1.6*+0.4**	1.8*+0.4**	2.4*+0.4**
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	0.3**	0.3**	0.3**	0.3**

\*The Swedish Consumer Agency \*\*The National Electrical Safety Board

### 3.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

There are toys on the Swedish market that do not comply with the applicable safety requirements for toys. Continued market surveillance of toy safety is therefore necessary, both to remove dangerous toys from the market and to disseminate information to companies.

The total value of toys supplied to the Swedish market each year is around 4 billion Swedish kronor. It is estimated that 300 companies import toys to Sweden. It is estimated that there are 200 manufacturers. The number of operators other than manufacturers can be roughly estimated at over 400. It is difficult to estimate the number of outlets for toys on the market, but there are probably more than 10 000. In addition, there are on-line operators that are not registered in Sweden.

Most toys are manufactured in Asia. During visits to companies it was found that a common way to buy toys is via trading houses or "traders", who in turn have contacts with various factories. Therefore, those purchasing through a trading house or a trader often do not come into direct contact with the manufacturer. This can make the establishment of requirements and

communication between the customer and the manufacturer more difficult.

Purchasing via a trading house should not constitute an obstacle to only supplying safe toys. The economic operators have a great responsibility for checking the toys delivered to them and to require that the toys should comply with applicable requirements. It was revealed during visits to companies that several companies have poor knowledge of the rules on toys and this naturally makes it more difficult for them to impose requirements on the suppliers.

Nor were many companies aware of their responsibilities according to whether they have manufactured, imported or purchased the toy on the internal market. They were aware that there are differences in terms of responsibility and they considered that the manufacturer should have the greatest responsibility. Having greater knowledge of their own and other operators' responsibility in the supply chain should make it easier for requirements to be imposed between operators.

Toys are heavily regulated products. With the large number of rules applying to toys, there should be a system at each company for imposing requirements on and communicating with suppliers. Many companies lack such a system.

## Sector 4 Personal protective equipment

### 4.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users	5*	2*	2*	9*
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry		4*	9*+1**	3*+2**
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	80*+10**	44*+14**	62*+20**	34*+22**
3.1	Number of reactive inspections	5*	10*	28*	21*+2**
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections	75*+10**	34*+14**	34*+20**	13*+22**
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	60*	24*	12*	11*
4.2	physical checks of products	13*	7*	25*	6*+1**
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	35*	33*	58*	102*+10**
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	10*	18*	38*	92*+6**
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities			1*	3**
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				1**
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

\*The Swedish Consumer Agency \*\**Arbetsmiljöverket* [the Swedish Work Environment Authority]

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

The Swedish Work Environment Authority and Swedish Consumer Agency websites contain information on personal
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protective equipment intended for economic operators, employers, users and consumers. The information intended for economic operators is based on personal protective equipment and mainly explains regulations and market surveillance. The information intended for users is mainly based on use. The websites link to each other. Both authorities receive direct contact from economic operators, employers and users and collaborate to ensure that the questions go to the right department at the right authority.

The authorities have carried out work to some extent to provide information for the various target groups. In this context, information material has been produced and work has been reported and communicated via press releases, seminars and targeted mailings, for example.

#### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)	105 300*+ 48 500**	136 800*+ 72 900**	137 000*+ 81 800**	136 000*+ 38 700**
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	1*+2**	1.3*+2**	1.3*+2**	1.3*+2**
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				

\*The Swedish Consumer Agency \*\*The Swedish Work Environment Authority

#### 4.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

Market surveillance of personal protective equipment for private use is mainly focused on surveillance of product groups where any deficiencies can cause serious injuries, in combination with product groups where there are indications of widespread lack of compliance with the regulations. The question of whether lack of compliance leads to distortion of competition is also taken into account when products for supervision are selected, although that does not primarily determine the priority.

Surveillance takes place both in the form of laboratory tests, which are always carried out by accredited laboratories,

usually appointed bodies, and document checks. The extent of the deficiencies identified during testing varies widely from one product group to another, whereas extensive formal deficiencies were identified during document checks in virtually all product groups. The Swedish Consumer Agency's assessment is that the deficiencies are greater for products for the retail market than for products for professional use. However, there are no statistics on this, but the collaboration with the Swedish Work Environment Authority and the other Nordic countries indicates that this is the case. There may be several reasons for this, but the lack of harmonised standards for a significantly larger number of retail products probably plays a part.

With regard to personal protective equipment for professional use, the Swedish Work Environment Authority considers that there are too few reports on faulty equipment from work environment inspectors.

The overall assessment is that the scope of market surveillance is not sufficient to deal with the high proportion of non-compliant products in the area.

Unfortunately, there is no data on the number of traders of different types operating in Sweden, but in most market surveillance cases the manufacturer is not Swedish. The Swedish Consumer Agency's view is that cases where the same product is brought into the country by a very large number of independent traders are on the increase (when there is no primary distributor, general agent or similar in Sweden) and this, when it occurs, severely hampers work to remove a dangerous product from the market.

## Sector 5 Construction products

### 5.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users	10	12	15	20
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry			1	5
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	118	20	26	75
3.1	Number of reactive inspections	7	10	12	17
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections	111	10	14	58
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance				
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")		1		2
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				2
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate			1	5

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

A massive information campaign was conducted prior to the entry into force of the Construction Products Regulation on 1 July 2013. It was aimed primarily at manufacturers, but also included importers, distributors and users of construction products. All proactive projects involve targeted information to operators in specific

product areas.

**Information on resources (subject to availability)**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)	1 700 000	300 000	500 000	715 000
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	2	2	3.5	4.5
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				

**1.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector**

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

[free text]

## Sector 6 Aerosol dispensers

### 6.A Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users	1	1	1	1
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)		1	1	1
3.1	Number of reactive inspections		1	1	1
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections				
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				1
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance		1	1	
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")		1	1	
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

[free text]

#### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)				
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities				



	(full-time equivalent units)				
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				

[free text]

**6.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector**

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.]

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

[free text]

## Sector 7 a Simple pressure vessels

### 7.A Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users			1	1
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)		2		
3.1	Number of reactive inspections				
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections		2		
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance				
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")				
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

In conjunction with pro-active projects, information materials are produced, final reports are prepared and press releases are occasionally issued.

#### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)	24 250	36 450	40 900	19 350
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	2	2	1	0.5
9	Number of inspectors available to				

	the market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalents)				
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### **7.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector**

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.]

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

There are no manufacturers of simple pressure vessels in Sweden.

## Sector 7 b Pressure equipment

### 7.B Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users				
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	2	6	3	2
3.1	Number of reactive inspections				
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections	2	6	3	2
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance				
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")				
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

[free text]

#### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)	24 250	36 450	40 900	19 350
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities	2	2	1	0.5

	2(full time equivalent units)				
9	Number of inspectors available to market				

surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				
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### **7.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector**

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

The Swedish Work Environment Authority notes that there is some uncertainty concerning the regulatory framework for a unit so that it is sometimes unclear whether it is a case of pressure equipment or machinery and issues a request for clarification at EU level.

In Sweden, the regulations for pressure equipment are divided among many different authorities with regard to use, which has created problems when establishing requirements.

## Sector 8 b Transportable pressure equipment

### 8.A Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users	2	3	2	
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry		1		
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	2	6	1	
3.1	Number of reactive inspections	2	5	1	
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections		5		
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products		1	1	
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance		3		
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")		3		
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities		1		
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

[free text]

#### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)				
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				
9	Number of inspectors available to market				

	surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				
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### 8.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

Because there is a private system for checking transportable pressure equipment, the cases dealt with are mainly reactive cases. In 2011, a report was received on air tanks in paint ball and the MSB [*Myndigheten för samhällsskydd och beredskap* – the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency] then carried out proactive market surveillance of products on the Swedish market on the basis of a received reactive report. There subsequently proved to be different views in the Member States as to which Directive the products should be covered by.

## Sector 9 Machinery

### 9.A Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users		10	11	6
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry		10	12	8
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	250+1	2200+1	5000+3	158+1
3.1	Number of reactive inspections	70	36	35	80
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections	180	2100	4500	16
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities		2	1	
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products			2500	
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance				
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	249+1	1150+1	3200+3	80+1
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities	1	9	6	15
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties		4	8	3
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate			1	2

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

In conjunction with pro-active projects, information materials are produced, final reports are prepared and press releases are occasionally issued.

#### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)	388 000	583 200	654 400	309 600
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	8*+0.33**	*8+0.33**.	8*+0.33**	5*+0.33**
9	Number of inspectors available to				



	the market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalents)				
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\* The Swedish Work Environment Authority \*\**Boverket* [Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning]

### 9.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

This is the sector where the Swedish Work Environment Authority receives the highest number of reports and accidents. However, good quality statistics to link a specific product to the accident and with a sufficient level of detail that allows a market surveillance case to be initiated are often lacking.

## Sector 10 Lifts

### 10.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users				
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	1			1
3.1	Number of reactive inspections	1			1
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections				
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance				
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	1			1
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

[free text]

**Information on resources (subject to availability)**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)				
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				

**10.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector**

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

[free text]

## Sector 11 Cableways

### 11.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users				
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)				
3.1	Number of reactive inspections				
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections				
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance				
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")				
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

[free text]

**Information on resources (subject to availability)**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)				
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				

**11.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector**

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

The Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning, which is responsible for construction products, has not carried out any market surveillance in this area during the relevant period.

## Sector 12 Noise emissions for outdoor equipment

### 12.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users				
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)		9	7	
3.1	Number of reactive inspections				
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections		9	7	
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities		9	7	
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products		9	7	
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance				
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")				
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

[free text]

**Information on resources (subject to availability)**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)	15 000	14 000	15 000	15 000
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15

**12.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector**

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.]

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

The assessment by the Swedish Transport Agency is that market surveillance is carried out to the extent expected by society in order to meet the requirements for environmental protection, health and safety and the conditions for equal competition.
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## Sector 13 Equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres

### 13.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users				
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	1**	1**	1**	1**+2*
3.1	Number of reactive inspections				
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections	1**	1**	1**	1**
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance				2**
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")				
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				1**
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

\*The National Electrical Safety Board \*\*The Swedish Work Environment Authority

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

The National Electrical Safety Board provided information on the European regulations in the sector at the PCI Petroleum Commission Industry conference for the oil industry in Prague.
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The National Electrical Safety Board has given presentations at meetings arranged by manufacturers in Sweden.

The National Electrical Safety Board has provided a number of manufacturers in the sector with specific information on the regulations.

### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)	40 400*+ 24 250**	38 500*+ 36 450**	44 065*+ 40 900**	44 700*+ 19 350**
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	0.4*+1**	0.4*+1**	0.4*+0.5**	0.4*+0.5**
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	0.3*	0.3*	0.3*	0.3*

\*The National Electrical Safety Board \*\*the Swedish Work Environment Authority

### 13.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.]

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

The National Electrical Safety Board considers that market surveillance works well. In the checks carried out, the main deficiencies have consisted of product labelling. Some accidents in the sector were not reported.

It is estimated that there are tens of manufacturers in the sector in Sweden. The number of operators is higher, estimated at around one hundred. It can be roughly estimated that there are around 1 000 establishments in the sector.

The Swedish Work Environment Authority has collaborated with efforts made by the National Electrical Safety Board, but from 2015 onwards will try out new forms of supervision involving experts on the Directives for simple pressure vessels and machinery.

## Sector 14 Pyrotechnics

### 14.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users	1		5	5
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	3	2	1	8
3.1	Number of reactive inspections	1		1	4
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections	2	3		4
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products	2	1		2
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	4	10	1	7
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	3	10	1	2
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities	1			6
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

[free text]

**Information on resources (subject to availability)**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)				
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				

**14.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector**

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

[free text]

**Sector 15 Explosives for civil uses**

**15.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector**

**Supervision 2010-2013**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users				
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)				
3.1	Number of reactive inspections				
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections				
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance				
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")				
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

**Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)**

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

[free text]
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**Information on resources (subject to availability)**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)				
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				

**15.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector**

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.]

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

Market surveillance in the sector is still low-priority.
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## Sector 16 Appliances burning gaseous fuels

### 16.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users	7	6	3	2
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry		1		
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	10	4	10	2
3.1	Number of reactive inspections			3	2
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections	10		7	
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories			6	
4.2	physical checks of products	10		7	
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	5	4	4	1
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	4	4	2	
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities	1			
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties			6	
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate			6	

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

[free text]

**Information on resources (subject to availability)**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)				
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				

**16.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector**

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.]

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

Market surveillance has been carried out in collaboration with other authorities, both Swedish and from other countries in the Nordic region. The Directive for gas appliances has been transposed to Swedish law through the regulations of four authorities. For market surveillance authorities, that means that more coordination and collaboration is required. The authorities have differing abilities to impose sanctions and the penalties may vary from one to another. No overall assessment is carried out in Sweden when deficiencies regulated by more than one authority are identified. Swedish judgments tend to hand out less severe punishment than those of the other Nordic countries when an overall assessment is carried out.

**Sector 17 Measuring instruments, non-automatic weighing instruments and pre-packaged products**

**17.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector**

**Supervision 2010-2013**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users				
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	4		5	2
3.1	Number of reactive inspections			5	2
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections				
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	1			
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	1			
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

**Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)**

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

Regulations, guidelines and information materials are available on the Swedac website. One set of guidelines and 12 information documents were published in the 2010-2013 period. Newsletters were sent out to users of water, heating and electricity meters in 2013.



Swedac participates annually in seminars, courses and more specific groupings organised by industry organisations and interested parties.

Information on banners on the internet, where sales of banners exist, was published in 2013.

#### Information on resources (subject to availability)\*

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)	473 000	625 000	955 000	952 000
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	4	5	6.5	6.5
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				

\*The activities are mostly financed by fees. This means that of the total in the table (7.1), EUR 98 600 per year consists of a grant in accordance with note 9. The remainder are supervisory fees paid to Swedac by users of the instruments.

#### 17.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

As regards market surveillance of measuring instruments and scales, Swedac is mainly engaged in supervision of products that have already been released on the market and that are already in service, i.e. supervision of the party that uses the product for charging an individual consumer in most cases. This serves to achieve indirect supervision of the instrument existing on the market that is in use for a particular application.

As stated above, Swedac mainly uses funds (supervision fees) to supervise products in use. In practice this means that Swedac imposes requirements on users, in rules that are not directly associated with the product legislation, to assure the quality of the instruments themselves by having checks carried out on an instrument in service. Examples of users include electricity network companies (around 150 of them with 5.2 million electricity meters in service), district heating companies (around 190 of them with 280 000 heating meters).

Swedac's supervision is then aimed at verifying whether users comply with the prescribed requirements and ensure that the instruments continue to function properly. The supervision fee is thus used to supervise the group that finances the activities. Examples of such activities include: surveying supervision through the use of supervision forms/spot checks on a large number of users in combination with a number of follow-up supervision visits where Swedac obtains data on instrument handling, customer complaints, documentation, etc.

In the supervisory activities, Swedac can obtain information on products that may be suspected of not meeting requirements and can then carry out an inspection on the product when it enters the market. Having products in the area inspected through laboratory testing is extremely costly and must be preceded by well-founded suspicions of deficiencies.

Swedac is able to verify from its supervision that most deficiencies exist in users' quality procedures, i.e. users do not have instruments checked in the prescribed manner. Few cases of products suspected of not meeting the requirements under product legislation have been verified in supervision or complaints from private individuals or among competitors.

Swedac's responsibilities include supervision of pre-packaged goods (non-food). In this area there is as yet no financing and therefore Swedac has not carried out any checks on such products.

## Sector 18 Electrical equipment in accordance with EMC

### 18.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users				
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	52	53	54	58
3.1	Number of reactive inspections	2	7	10	14
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections	50	46	43	43
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities			1	1
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	26	30	27	26
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")				
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities	20	22	22	13
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				1

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

The National Electrical Safety Board has participated each year in the Electronic Environment national fair, giving presentations on rules for operators within the EMC.

Each year, the National Electrical Safety Board arranges a coordination meeting between authorities in Sweden engaged in matters within the area of the EMC. The purpose of that meeting is to exchange experiences of supervision and

prevention work and to disseminate knowledge of rules and methods in the area.

There is a great need for information in the EMC sector among both operators and consumers. The National Electrical Safety Board's communication strategy has been followed and has included regular press releases on sales prohibitions, information on the Internet and in social media on news and warnings as well as participation in fairs and exhibitions.

#### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)	121 200	115 500	132 195	134 100
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0

#### 18.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

Its market surveillance works satisfactorily. The National Electrical Safety Board purchases products during visits to operators, in shops and on-line. Approximately 5 000 products are checked in shops and around 50 products are tested by testing companies engaged by the Board. Measures are adopted when the products do not comply with the requirements. Measures have been adopted with regard to light sources in particular. The National Electrical Safety Board has its own equipment for carrying out a preliminary check on interference levels, but all products are then checked by external testing companies engaged by the Board. Tests for immunity are conducted to a limited extent. The number of reports from consumers and companies on products causing interference is still relatively high but has declined slightly in recent years. A large number of reports have been received in the past year from associations of amateur radio enthusiasts.

It is estimated that approximately 7 000 companies import electrical and electronic products to Sweden. It is estimated that there are 2 300 manufacturers. The number of operators other than manufacturers can be

roughly estimated at more than 13 000. It is difficult to estimate the number of market outlets for electrical and electronic products, but there are probably well over 40 000. There are also a number of operators in on-line commerce that are not registered in Sweden.

The authority does not have access to residential properties. If someone notifies the authority of a suspicion that interference is being caused by a private individual, the authority cannot take action by requesting access and investigating the cause of the interference.

If a product does not meet the relevant requirements or is dangerous and is sold on the Internet, the authority cannot act if the party is located outside Sweden. This is particularly true if the party has a presence in a third country.

If a product does not meet the relevant requirements or is dangerous, the authority adopts measures against an operator on the market. Other operators that sell the product are then subject to no formal requirement to stop selling the product and therefore their stocks. Surveying the chain of operators can provide an opportunity to adopt decisions against several operators, but it is time-consuming and often means that existing stocks are sold out in the meantime.

The lack of penalty charges makes it difficult for the authority to act proportionately in the case of smaller deviations from the requirements, such as when the EC declaration is not correct.

An entry must be made on several different computer systems when the authority carries out market surveillance. A system that can communicate with all of these would reduce administration and provide resources for surveillance instead of administration.

The surveillance and the authorities' ability to take action against an operator if a product fails to meet the relevant requirements or is at the upper limit of dangerous is very limited in Sweden, which can lead to large numbers of goods with serious defects reaching end markets in Europe.

If an operator suspects or discovers that a product that it has manufactured or sold is dangerous, the operator must notify the authority. The operator may then choose to use the Business Application system to enable it to simultaneously notify more than one countries' authorities more easily. In the case of supplementary information, it is also easy for the operator to send all the material once again, which means that the authority is often sent the same material several times. This means that the authority is forced to investigate the same notification several times, what product the notice relates to, which operator in Sweden it relates to, how the product has been previously registered, etc. This represents a significant administrative burden for the authority.

## Sector 19 Radio and telecommunications terminal equipment

### 19.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users				
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	48	42	42	45
3.1	Number of reactive inspections				
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections				
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	46	42	42	43
4.2	physical checks of products	48	42	42	45
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	22	25	24	20
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	22	25	24	20
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

In 2013, *Post- och telestyrelsen* [the Swedish Post and Telecom Agency] participated in the Market Surveillance Council seminar, "*Din produkt – ditt ansvar*" [Your product – your responsibility] for companies importing, selling or manufacturing products.

### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)	671276(*)	682764(*)	645049(*)	682222(*)
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	1	1	1	1

(\*) also includes standardisation work (R&TTE)

### 19.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

With approximately 45 checked products, the scope of market surveillance for R&TTE equipment is small compared to the total number of products on the market. Products are not selected randomly; the selection is problem-orientated. Cooperation with economic operators supplying equipment for the checks works well and voluntary measures are adopted in 100% of cases.

## Sector 20 Low-voltage equipment

### 20.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users		96	155	261
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	418	362	340	375
3.1	Number of reactive inspections	34	57	66	115
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections	378	290	267	232
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities	6	15	7	28
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	249	234	205	219
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")				
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities	84	89	61	88
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

A brochure intended primarily for operators was produced during the period. The brochure describes the regulations, explains CE marking, how to gain entry to the market, etc.

The National Electrical Safety Board had its own stand providing a range of information material at the Elfack fair in Göteborg and has provided information for operators and consumers on the rules for entry to the market and CE marking.



The fair brings together operators and interested parties in electricity and lighting and is held every other year.

The National Electrical Safety Board has participated in two conferences for operators in Stockholm in collaboration with the Market Surveillance Council.

The National Electrical Safety Board's communication strategy has included regular press releases on sales prohibitions, information on the Internet and in social media on news and warnings as well as participation in fairs and exhibitions. On one occasion when consumers were warned about a dangerous USB charger for TV sets and other media, the authority received more than 20 000 hits on its website the next day.

#### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)	606 000	577 500	660 975	670 500
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	5.7	5.5	5.9	5.6
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	5.0	4.7	5.2	4.9

#### 20.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.]

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

Market surveillance for electrical equipment within specific voltage limits works satisfactorily. The National Electrical Safety Board purchases products during visits to operators, in shops and on-line. Reports from other authorities, operators and consumers on near-accidents and dangerous products are investigated and sometimes lead to market surveillance of the product. Approximately 5 000 products are checked in shops and around 300 products are tested by testing companies engaged by the Board. Measures are adopted when the products do not comply with the requirements. One common fault in products is that insulation distances are not sufficient, e.g. for USB chargers or light sources. In many cases, the EC declaration is deficient and product labelling is missing or deficient.

It is estimated that approximately 7 000 companies import electrical products into Sweden. It is estimated that there are 2 300 manufacturers. The number of operators other than manufacturers can be roughly estimated at over 13 000. It is difficult to estimate the number of market outlets for electrical products, but there are probably well over 50 000. There are also a number of operators in on-line commerce that are not registered in Sweden.

If a product does not meet the relevant requirements or is dangerous and is sold on the Internet, the authority cannot act if the party is located outside Sweden. This is particularly true if the party has a presence in a third country.

If a product does not meet the relevant requirements or is dangerous, the authority adopts measures against an operator on the market. This does not create a formal requirement on other operators that sell the product to stop selling the product and therefore their stocks. Surveying the chain of operators can provide an opportunity to adopt decisions against several operators, but it is time-consuming and often means that existing stocks are sold out in the meantime.

The lack of penalty charges makes it difficult for the authority to act proportionately in the case of smaller deviations from the requirements, such as when the EC declaration of conformity is not correct.

The National Electrical Safety Board adopts measures that mean withdrawal from the consumer when an installation material is found to be hazardous. The electric installation companies that have installed it at a customer's premises are currently subject to no requirement under the legislation to help ensure traceability. This means that in many cases it is impossible to withdraw electrical material that is installed in a facility and that has proved to be dangerous. The customer rarely knows what electrical material was installed in the electrical installation he owns when he engaged an electrical installation company and he is therefore unable to comply with the operator's information on withdrawal of installation material.

An entry must be made on several different computer systems when the authority carries out market surveillance. A system that can communicate with all of these would reduce administration and provide resources for surveillance instead of administration.

The surveillance and the authorities' ability to take action against an operator if a product fails to meet the relevant requirements or is at the upper limit of dangerous is very limited in Sweden, which can lead to large numbers of goods with serious defects reaching end markets in Europe.

If an operator suspects or discovers that a product that it has manufactured or sold is dangerous, the operator must notify the authority. The operator may then choose to use the Business Application system to enable it to simultaneously notify more than one countries' authorities more easily. In the case of supplementary information, it is also easy for the operator to send all the material once again, which means that the authority is often sent the same material several times. This means that the authority is forced to investigate the same notification several times, what product the notice relates to, which operator in Sweden it relates to, how the product has been previously registered, etc. This represents a significant administrative burden for the authority.

## Sector 21 Electrical and electronic equipment: dangerous substances, waste and batteries

### 21.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users				
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	50*+169**	62*+36**	63*+208**	71*+102**
3.1	Number of reactive inspections				
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections				
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	50*	62*	63*	71*
4.2	physical checks of products	50*	62*	63*	71*
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	10*	10*	12*	6*
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	10*	10*	12*	6*
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

\*The Swedish Chemicals Agency

\*\*The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency which, incidentally, prefers to call these "supervision cases" rather than "inspections"

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

The Swedish Chemicals Agency has participated in several seminars for economic operators since the RoHS 2
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entered into force.

**Information on resources (subject to availability)**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)				
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				

**21.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector**

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

The RoHS Directive covers goods that fall into many different product categories. The goods are sold via a large number of different distribution channels (different types of specialist chains, construction markets, hypermarkets, e-commerce, etc.) and it is therefore difficult to provide an overview of the market and all operators.

The Swedish Chemicals Agency states that infringements of the rules for lead in particular are commonplace. 327 home electronics products (not including toys) were checked during the 2008-2013 period. The limit for lead was exceeded in 48 of these and the limit for PBDEs was exceeded in four.

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, which is responsible for WEEE and the Battery Directive, states that supervision carried out under these two directives is not aimed at products, but at producers, with the exception of labelling requirements. No checks on labelling have been carried out since 2009.

## Sector 22 Chemicals: detergents, paints, persistent organic pollutants

### 22.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users				
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)		8		39
3.1	Number of reactive inspections				
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections		8		39
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories		8		
4.2	physical checks of products				39
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance		8		28
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")		8		28
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

[free text]

**Information on resources (subject to availability)**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)				
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				

**22.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector**

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

The Swedish Chemicals Agency checks release on to the market, whereas municipalities and county administrative boards are responsible for supervision in the retail sector. An overall assessment of market surveillance therefore requires a joint assessment.

For the Swedish Chemicals Agency's area of responsibility, total resources increased over the 2010-2013 period.

## Sector 23 Ecodesign and energy labelling

### 23.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users				
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	71	7* 12**	17* 28**	106* 138**
3.1	Number of reactive inspections	1		9	4
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections	70	7* 12**	8* 19**	103* 137**
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities			1	
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	50	91* 85**	59* 24**	70* 21**
4.2	physical checks of products		620	1999	634
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	3	11* 162**	38* 126**	34* 58**
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	3	9* 156**	4* 114**	8* 6**
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

\*ecodesign \*\*energy labelling

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

*Energimyndigheten* [the Swedish Energy Agency] is responsible for work on guidelines concerning ecodesign and energy labelling. This generally takes place through continuous dissemination of information to companies and the general public. Information is communicated via the Swedish Energy Agency's website, specialist and general seminars on ecodesign and energy labelling, presentations at industry organisations' company gatherings, newsletters, targeted mailings of information and press releases.

Examples of activities carried out over the years include:

A breakfast meeting prior to the entry into force of new requirements for circulation pumps, water pumps, fans and air-source heat pumps on 1 January 2013.

In 2013, the Swedish Energy Agency, along with the National Electrical Safety Board, the Swedish Chemicals Agency, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and Swedac, organised two seminars on lighting in order to inform manufacturers and importers of all applicable requirements. By providing an overall picture of the various requirements established for lamps, the distribution of roles between different authorities and how market surveillance works, the authorities wished to make it easier for the companies and improve compliance with current legislation in the long term. 70 participants attended and an assessment shows that it was much appreciated. The companies concerned would like to see more seminars.

In conjunction with market surveillance on lights sold over the Internet, the authority started up a special lighting mailbox where operators in the lighting market can ask questions. The mailbox is still active and the authority deals with a large number of questions in this manner.

In 2013, the Swedish Energy Agency took part with a stand at the Market Surveillance Council seminar for companies that import, sell or manufacture products within the EU/EEA: "Your product – your responsibility".

The Swedish Energy Agency sends out regular newsletters on ecodesign and energy labelling. These include reports from the authority on new requirements agreed within the EU and prior to the entry into force of requirements. The newsletter has around 1 000 subscribers.

In December 2013, the Swedish Energy Agency held a seminar on electric motor systems with speakers from the European Commission and leading European experts. The aim was to disseminate knowledge of electric motor systems to Swedish interested parties, particularly Swedish manufacturers and importers, and to invite them to participate in the preliminary study processes in advance of the adoption of new motor system regulations. Another aim was to provide information on current ecodesign requirements for electric motors and products with built-in electric motors, as well as the market surveillance being carried out. The seminar was attended by 60 external interested parties from industry, consulting firms and industry organisations.

#### **Information on resources (subject to availability)**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)				
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	1	2	3	2.75
9	Number of inspectors available to	1	1	2	2.75



	the market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalents)				
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### **23.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector**

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

The market surveillance of ecodesign and energy labelling is still under construction.

The European Commission has verified that the area needs to be developed and strengthened. A number of joint European projects are currently being implemented with the aim of developing and strengthening market surveillance. The Swedish Energy Agency participates in several of them, for example. Ecopliant, Athlete II and a Nordic project.

## Sector 24 Efficiency requirements for hot-boilers

### 24.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users				
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)				
3.1	Number of reactive inspections				
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections				
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance				
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")				
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

[free text]

**Information on resources (subject to availability)**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)				
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				

**24.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector**

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

The Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning, which is the authority responsible for market surveillance, states that no market surveillance was carried out in accordance with this Directive in the 2010-2013 period.
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## Sector 25 Recreational craft

### 25.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users				
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	5		6	7
3.1	Number of reactive inspections				
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections				
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities	5		6	7
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products	5		6	5
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	5		6	7
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")				
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities	5		6	4
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties	5		6	4
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

The Swedish Transport Agency has devoted a significant part of the available time to providing information on the regulations, primarily to consumers.

**Information on resources (subject to availability)**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)				
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	1	1	1	1.5
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				

**25.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector**

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

In relation to the relatively large number of available subjects (i.e., import to and manufacturing in Sweden during the 2010-2013 period), market surveillance was carried out to a limited extent within the area of applicability of the Directive. The market surveillance takes place mostly via a presence on the market through physical checks and to certain extent at the request of the customs authorities. Information activities take place in addition to this. Our assessment is that more activities/checkpoints could improve the ability to measure the impact of market surveillance.

## Sector 26 Marine equipment

### 26.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users	4	4	1	2
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	1	2	1	1
3.1	Number of reactive inspections	1	1		1
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections		1		
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	2	1		
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")				
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	1			

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

Within the period, the Swedish Transport Agency has had contact with individual Swedish companies that manufacture standard-compliant (bearing the wheel mark) marine equipment. Information is sent out each year to companies with registered

products on changes in the product lists A1 and A2 of the Directive.

This does not apply to CE marked equipment.

#### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)				
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				

#### 26.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

The Swedish Transport Agency carries out inspections and checks on ships and their equipment to ensure that they meet the requirements of the Directive. Marine equipment on board that is listed in the Directive must have been tested and must be standard-compliant (with the wheel mark) and must have an EC-type certificate from an appointed body in accordance with the provisions applying within the EU.

Market surveillance has been confined to spot checks on standard-compliant (bearing the wheel mark) equipment available on the market, for example at a seller's premises, as well as operational checks on installed equipment required in accordance with international conventions.

In 2013, there were 89 Swedish companies with a total of 1 327 standard-compliant (bearing the wheel mark) products on the EU market.

## Sector 27 Motor vehicles and tyres Directive 2007/46

### 27.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013\*

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users	10	9	7	26
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	235	260	234	269
3.1	Number of reactive inspections	107	116	81	114
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections	70	70	70	70
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	70*	70*	70*	70*
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	110	120	86	118
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	107	116	81	114
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate	3*	4*	5*	4*

#### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)	1912000	1930000	1927000	1938000
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	1	1	1	1
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	1	1	1	1



## Sector 28 Non-road mobile machinery

### 28.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users				
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)		9	7	2
3.1	Number of reactive inspections				
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections		9	7	2
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				2
4.2	physical checks of products		9	7	
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance				
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")				
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				1
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

[free text]

#### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)	11 000	11 000	11 000	11 000
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

#### 28.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.]

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

The assessment by the Swedish Transport Agency is that market surveillance is carried out to the extent expected by society in order to meet the requirements for environmental protection, health and safety and the conditions for equal competition.

## Sector 29 Fertilisers

### 29.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users				
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)				
3.1	Number of reactive inspections				
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections				
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance				
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")				
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

The *Jordbruksverket* [Swedish Board of Agriculture] website provides information and forms for those who intend to manufacture or

import EC fertilisers.

<http://www.jordbruksverket.se/amnesomraden/odling/vaxtnaring/handelimportochexport/mineralgodsdel.4.1cb85c4511eca55276c8000759.html>

#### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)				
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				

#### 29.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

At present there are 11 companies that reported sales of EC fertilisers (Regulation 2003/2003), including both sales of small packs and wholesalers (4 of them) that sell large sacks to farmers.

The Swedish Board of Agriculture has received reports of sales, but has so far not carried out any checks/supervision visits to the companies. At present, there are so few companies and the proportion of fertiliser is so small that checks are not considered justified.

## Sector 30 Other consumer products under GPSD

### 30.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users	53*+10**	32*+9**	37*+7**	37*+26**
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry	5*		1*	
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	67*+175**	54*+200**	80*+174**	99*+209**
3.1	Number of reactive inspections	60*+107**	35*+116**	47*+81**	36*+114**
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections	5*	14*	33*+8**	61*+8**
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities	2*	5*		2*
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	1*+10**		5*+8**	8*+8**
4.2	physical checks of products	3*	6*	15*	3*
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	5*+107**	6*+116**	35*+87**	58*+121**
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	51*+107**	37*+116**	67*+87**	84*+121**
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities	2*	9*	1*	1*
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties			1*	1*
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				1**

\*The Swedish Consumer Agency \*\*The Swedish Transport Agency

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

The Swedish Consumer Agency is the authority with main responsibility. The authority's website contains extensive information for both economic operators and consumers as well as links to other authorities

with activities in these areas. The authority monitors progress in the general area of product safety and adopts initiatives for the preparation of information materials and proactive industry contacts whenever a need is identified. One example of this is when a number of accidents occurred in which children have been left hanging in their outdoor clothes in the branches of trees and playground equipment. The Swedish Consumer Agency therefore started a project in cooperation with the children's clothing industry to develop an industry agreement to ensure that hoods were removable.

#### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)	179 000*+ 80 000**	189 500*+ 80 000**	157 900*+ 80 000**	147 400*+ 80 000**
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)			1.5*+1**	1.4*+1**
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	1**	1**	1**	1**

\*The Swedish Consumer Agency \*\*The Swedish Transport Agency

#### 30.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

The Swedish Consumer Agency plans its market surveillance on the basis of complaints, accidents and available injury data. As far as product categories falling under the general Product Safety Directive are concerned, prams are a product with recurring safety problems. The Swedish Consumer Agency has therefore carried out regular market surveillance in that area.

The Swedish Consumer Agency has participated in a number of European projects on child-safe and toy-like lighters. The traders that supplied the toy-like lighters were often small and had no knowledge of the area.

The Swedish Consumer Agency has carried out market surveillance on children's clothing. During the contacts with the traders, the Swedish Consumer Agency noted that there was a tremendous lack of knowledge with regard to standards and

safety requirements.

The assessment of the Swedish Transport Agency is that market surveillance is carried out to the extent expected by society in order to meet the requirements for environmental protection, health, safety and equal competitive conditions.

## Sector 31 Equipment for TV sets

### 31.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users				
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)				20
3.1	Number of reactive inspections				
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections				20
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories				
4.2	physical checks of products				
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance				
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")				
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities				
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

[free text]



### Information on resources (subject to availability)

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)				
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				

### 31.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

The supervision carried out by *Myndigheten för radio och tv* [the Swedish Broadcasting Authority] mainly relates to the use of certain standards for broadcasting TV services to the general public and for some consumer equipment and equipment for TV sets, equipment for conditional access to digital television services and systems for conditional access to digital radio and TV services. The supervision did not lead to any cases in the 2010-2013 period.

The Swedish Broadcasting Authority conducted spot checks in 2013 and in previous years to ensure that digital TV sets sold in Sweden are equipped in accordance with the regulations. In 2013, the authority received information on 20 digital TV sets that were on sale at retailers established in Sweden and that were available during the period from 02/07/2013 to 16/07/2013.

The authority found that the checked TV sets met the established requirements. In the light of this, the authority finds no reason to take any further action and considers that the activities carried out in this area in 2014 can be confined to reactive market surveillance.

The 2013 supervision initiative was unable to identify any market problems and the Swedish Broadcasting Authority therefore sees no need for further action. In the long term, the authority will carry out regular spot checks.

## Sector 32 Precious metals

### 32.A. Review of market surveillance activities in the sector

#### Supervision 2010-2013

		2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Number of product-related accidents or complaints from users				
2.	Number of well-founded unfair competition complaints from trade and industry				
3.	Number of inspections (total number)	40	39	32	20
3.1	Number of reactive inspections			2	
3.2	Number of self-initiated inspections	40	39	30	20
3.3	Number of inspections prompted by the customs authorities				
4	Number of inspections after				
4.1	tests performed in laboratories	1	1	2	1
4.2	physical checks of products	8	3	7	6
5	Number of inspections resulting in				
5.1	finding of non-compliance	13	19	11	1
5.2	corrective actions taken by economic operators ("voluntary measures")	13	17	11	1
5.3	restrictive measures taken by market surveillance authorities		2		1
5.4	application of sanctions/penalties				
6	Number of inspections where other Member States were invited to collaborate				

#### Communication in the 2010-2013 period (optional)

[This section should contain information on guidance, training courses and other initiatives carried out by market surveillance authorities for businesses, consumers, users or other stakeholders, namely with the objective of enhancing businesses' understanding of product rules and facilitating compliance, enhancing consumers/users' awareness of product hazards and rules, meaning of markings, prevention of accidents, etc.]

Swedac participates as an exhibitor at two precious metal fairs per year. Visitors to the fairs are informed of Swedac's supervisory work and the legislation on precious metals and have the opportunity to participate in surveys on rules in that area.

In order to facilitate understanding of the rules, Swedac has produced an information brochure on rules for articles made from precious metals in several languages: Swedish, English, and Arabic.

**Information on resources (subject to availability)**

		2010	2011	2012	2013
7.1	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in nominal terms (euro)	78 000	78 000	78 000	78 000
7.2	Budget available to market surveillance authorities in relative terms (%age of total national budget)				
8	Staff available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
9	Number of inspectors available to market surveillance authorities (full-time equivalent units)				

**32.B. Assessment of the functioning of market surveillance activities in the sector**

[This section contains a Member State's exclusive assessment of its own activities. It is expected to be based on information provided in section A, as well on information provided in the sectoral National Market Surveillance Programmes for the 2010-2013 period.

When conducting their evaluation, Member States are invited to refer to the specific market context in which surveillance has been carried out, e.g. estimates of size of the national market for the products concerned, number of manufacturers, importers, wholesale or retail distributors based in the Member State, volume of imports from other Member States or countries outside the EU.]

The activities are fully financed by fees. The fees are paid directly by traders, who pay a particular amount to obtain a stamp registered with Swedac.

Market surveillance is conducted in the form of projects aimed at preventing articles made from precious metals with no prescribed stamps or that contain insufficient quantities of the precious metal from being released on the market. Swedac carries out annual market surveillance. The market surveillance shows that there are still articles made from precious metals that do not meet the legal requirements for stamping and fineness. Such articles made from precious metals are often imported from countries outside the EU. However, even if deficiencies regarding stamping or inferior quality exist, the numbers involved are relatively small.