



## “Who-is-who” in PROSAFE and EMARS



### Introduction

Sweden consists of an area of 449 964 km<sup>2</sup> (174,000 sq. mi.), Capital: Stockholm. Population: 9 million. Government: Constitutional monarchy, parliamentary democracy. Most important export goods: Electrical and telecom equipment, machinery, passenger cars, paper, pharmaceuticals, iron and steel. Most important imported goods: Electrical and telecom equipment, machinery, foodstuffs, crude oil, textile products, footwear, passenger cars.

### Product Safety Legislation

- General Product Safety Directive (2001/95/EC) is implemented in the Product Safety Act (2004:451). The Directive is also implemented in the Product Safety Ordinance (2004:469). Responsible authority: The Swedish Consumer Agency.
- Low Voltage Directive (2006/95/EG) is implemented in the Electricity Act (1997:857) and Ordinance “Förordning om elektrisk materiel (1993:1068)”. There is no official translation of the title. Responsible authority: The Swedish National Electrical Safety Board.
- Toy Directive (88/378/EEC) is implemented in the Toy Safety Act (1992:1327) and the Toy Safety Ordinance (1993:971). Responsible authority: The Swedish Consumer Agency.
- Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Directive (89/336/EEC) is implemented in the Act on Electromagnetic Compatibility (1992:1512) and the Electromagnetic Compatibility Ordinance (1993:1067). Responsible authority: The Swedish National Electrical Safety Board.
- Personal Protective Equipment Directive (89/686/EEC) is implemented in the Act on Personal Protective Equipment (1992:1326) and the Ordinance on Personal Protective Equipment (1993:972). Responsible authorities: The Swedish Consumer Agency and The Swedish Work Environment Authority.
- Gas appliances Directive (90/396/EEC) is implemented in the Flammables and Explosives Act (1988:868) and in the Flammables and Explosives Ordinance (1988:1145). The Directive is also implemented in the Planning and Building Act (1987:10) and the

Ordinance on Personal Protective Equipment (1993:972). Responsible authorities: The Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA) and the Swedish Chemicals Agency.

- Machine Directive (98/37/EC) is implemented in The Work Environment Act (1977:1160), and the Work Environment Ordinance (1977:1166). Responsible authority the Swedish Work Environment Authority.
- Radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment (R&TTE) Directive (1999/5/EC) is implemented in the Radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment Act (2000:121) and the Radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment Ordinance (2000:124). Responsible authority: National Post and Telecom Agency (PTS).

### **Market surveillance Practice**

- General Product Safety Directive (2001/95/EC) is enforced by The Swedish Consumer Agency “Konsumentverket”. The Swedish Consumer Agency is assigned by the government to protect the health and safety of consumers. The authority has a general responsibility to survey the market of consumer products, unless any other authority is not assigned. The agency’s task is to help the general public with consumer affairs. The agency is headed by a Director General, who is also Consumer Ombudsman, KO. <http://www.konsumentverket.se>
- Low Voltage Directive (2006/95/EG) The Swedish National Electrical Safety Board “Elsäkerhetsverket”. The Board aims to prevent injury to persons and damage to property caused by electricity. <http://www.elsakerhetsverket.se>
- Toy Directive (88/378/EEC) see above under General Product Safety Directive.
- Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Directive (89/336/EEC) see above under the Low Voltage Directive.
- Personal Protective Equipment Directive (89/686/EEC) The Swedish Consumer Agency and The Swedish Work Environment Authority “Arbetsmiljöverket”, administrative authority for questions relating to the working environment. <http://www.av.se/>
- Gasappliances Directive (90/396/EEC) The Swedish Rescue Services Agency “Räddningsverket” (SRSA) and the Swedish Chemicals Agency “Kemikalieinspektionen”. SRSA promotes practice that improves emergency prevention and response, and limits injury and damage caused by incidents/accidents. <http://www.raddningsverket.se/> The Swedish Chemicals Agency works to promote legislation and rules that contributes to achieving the environmental quality objective of “A non-toxic environment”. <http://www.kemi.se/>
- Machine Directive (98/37/EC) The Swedish Work Environment Authority, see above under Personal Protective Equipment Directive
- Radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment (R&TTE) Directive (1999/5/EC) National Post and Telecom Agency “Post- och telestyrelsen “ (PTS). PTS monitors the electronic communications and postal sectors in Sweden. <http://www.pts.se>

In addition to the above mentioned acts and ordinances the governmental agencies issue regulations (föreskrifter) pursuant to the acts and ordinances. Regulations are published in the Code of Statutes of each agency.

There is also a horizontal Ordinance on Market Surveillance (2005:893), which, among other things provides guidelines for market surveillance and lays down rules for the Market Surveillance Council. The Council consists of all market surveillance authorities + the Customs and the National Board of Trade. SWEDAC is responsible for the coordination of the Swedish market surveillance and provides the secretariat to the Council. [www.swedac.se](http://www.swedac.se)

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