

**GENERAL AGREEMENT
ON TARIFFS AND TRADE**

RESTRICTED
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29 September 1994
Special Distribution

(94-1947)

Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade

NOTIFICATION

The following notification is being circulated in accordance with Article 10.4.

1.	Party to Agreement notifying: <u>SWEDEN</u>
2.	Agency responsible: National Board of Housing, Building and Planning
3.	Notified under Article 2.5.2 [X], 2.6.1 [], 7.3.2 [], 7.4.1 [], other:
4.	Products covered (HS or CCCN where applicable, otherwise national tariff heading. ICS numbers may be provided in addition, where applicable): Construction products
5.	Title and number of pages of the notified document: Mandatory Provisions and General Advice on Type Approval and Production Control (10 pages)
6.	<p>Description of content: Type approval and production control according to the Planning and Building Act or according to the new Technical Property Requirements for Structures Act etc. are a national concern which should not be confused with the systems and procedures for confirming compliance with technical specifications 7 in the EC's construction products directive which leads up to the CE marking of construction products. Materials, designs or devices affected by requirements in Swedish building regulations can be type-approved in accordance with national regulations in order to facilitate the confirmation procedures. It shall be assumed that type-approved (and production-inspected) materials, designs or devices comply with the technical requirements laid down in the Planning and Building Act or the new Technical Property Requirements for Structures Act etc. in the same way as construction products bearing the CE mark.</p> <p>However, type approval is not a requirement if a material, design or device is to be allowed to be incorporated in a building or other premises. The client can always get the technical solution confirmed directly against the technical requirements in applicable building regulations. However, using type-approved products increases the client's options for confirming easily that the solutions he has chosen really do meet requirements. There are currently differing opinions on the extent to which CE marking should be compulsory or not. If it does become compulsory, the demand for a national system should gradually decrease as the system of CE marking develops. If not, there may still be a need to type approve materials, designs and devices in cases where such items are intended only for the Swedish market.</p>

7.	Objective and rationale: An open system for testing and inspection is primarily aimed at creating conditions for the free circulation of products in accordance with the requirements of the EEA Agreement. However, the Riksdag has chosen to go beyond what is required in this respect as regards deregulation/harmonization by specifying that national systems for technical testing and inspection shall be adapted to an open system and that the monopoly position of the national testing agencies shall be phased out. This applies to systems such as those for voluntary type approval and production control and repeated testing and inspection of products.
8.	Relevant documents: PM Open Systems
9.	Proposed date of adoption and entry into force: Adoption: November 1994 Entry into force: 1 January 1995
10.	Final date for comments: 21 November 1994
11.	Texts available from: National enquiry point [X] or address and telefax number of other body: