

**Sweden**  
**Notification Art. 33 CRD**

**National provisions going beyond Art. 5(1) to (3) and Art. 7(1) of Directive 1999/44/EC  
on certain aspects of the sale of consumer goods and associated guarantees**

Section 23 of the Consumer Sales Act

*The buyer may not cite faults in the goods if he does not inform the seller of the fault within a reasonable time of having detected, or having had the opportunity to detect, the fault (complaint). Notice submitted within two months of the buyer's having detected the fault shall always be regarded as having been given within a reasonable time. In cases as referred to in Section 1(2), notice of the fault may instead be given to the enterprise.*

*If anyone other than the seller has undertaken to remedy a fault in goods on the seller's behalf, the complaint may be submitted to that party instead.*

*If the buyer does not submit the complaint within three years of having received the goods, he forfeits the right to cite the fault, unless otherwise specified in a guarantee or other commitment.*

Section 24 of the Consumer Sales Act

*Section 23 notwithstanding, the buyer may cite that goods are faulty if the seller has behaved with gross negligence or acted in bad faith, or if the fault is such as is referred to in Section 18<sup>1</sup>.*

Section 20a of the Consumer Sales Act

*A fault which appears within six months of delivery of the goods is regarded as having existed at the time of delivery, unless otherwise demonstrated or if this is incompatible with the nature of the goods or the fault.*

*For the purchase of structural elements intended to constitute one of the principal structural elements of a one- or two-dwelling building, the first paragraph shall apply to faults which appear within two years of delivery.*

---

<sup>1</sup> Section 18 of the Consumer Sales Act is worded as follows:

*The goods are faulty if they*

- 1. are sold in contravention of a ban issued pursuant to Section 26 or 27 of the Product Safety Act (2004:451) or against another ban on sales issued in a statute or by an authority with the main purpose of preventing those using the goods from suffering from ill-health or accident, or otherwise to prevent the use of goods which are not reliable from a safety viewpoint, or*
- 2. are so faulty that their use entails a manifest danger to life or health.*