

**Statutes in translation**

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**Electricity Act (1997:857)**  
**(Only the Swedish version is authentic)**  
**(Including amendments up to 1 January 2012)**

**Chapter 1 Introductory Provisions**  
**Scope of the Act**

**Section 1** This Act provides regulations concerning power installations, concerning trade in electrical power in certain cases and concerning electrical safety. (SFS 2008:265).

**Definitions**

**Section 2** The term power installation in this Act denotes an installation including the special components for the generation, transmission and use of electricity.

If different parts of one and the same installation have different owners, each such part is deemed to be a separate installation. If an installation for the use of electrical power is connected to one or more other such installations and if the installations are in the possession of the same owner, the installations shall be deemed to be one and the same installation.

**Section 3** Power installations are categorised having regard to the level of danger in heavy-current installations and weak-current installations.

More detailed provisions concerning this categorisation shall be made by the Government or the authority appointed by the Government.

**Section 4** The term network operation denotes the making of electrical heavy-current cables available for transmission of electrical power. Network operation also includes planning and design, building and maintenance of cables, switchgear and transformer stations, connection of power installations, metering and computation of capacity and energy transmitted and also other operations that are necessary to transmit electrical power within the electricity network.

Connection of power installations also means the reconnection of an existing installation and increasing the agreed capacity of an infeed point or outtake point. (SFS 1999:770).

**Section 4a** The term grid cable denotes a cable with a voltage of 220 kilovolt or more.

The term regional line denotes a cable which is part of a network concession for cables and where the voltage is less than 220 kilovolt. (SFS 2009:892).

**Section 4b** Repealed by Act 2008:265.

**Section 5** The term network tariff denotes charges and other conditions for transmission of electrical power and for connection to a cable or a cable network.

**Section 5a** The term revenue frame in this Act denotes the maximum combined revenues which a network concessionaire may draw from a network operation during a supervisory period. (SFS 2011:712).

**Section 5b** The term national grid undertaking in this Act denotes the holder of a network concession for the national grid or the largest part thereof. (SFS 2011:712).

**Section 6** The term electricity supplier denotes a party that professionally supplies electrical power that has been generated by itself or another party.

Electricity consumers who import electrical power shall fulfil the obligations imposed upon electricity suppliers.

The Government may prescribe exemptions from the first paragraph for operations within a building or a limited area. (SFS 1999:770).

**Section 7** The Government shall appoint an authority that shall deal with those matters that, according to this Act or according to regulations that have been made under this Act, are imposed on the network authority. (*SFS 1999:770*).

## **Chapter 2 Network concession, etc.**

### **General provisions on network concessions**

**Section 1** An electrical heavy-current cable may not be built or used without a licence (network concession) from the Government. The building of a cable also includes excavation, logging or similar measures to prepare a site for the cable.

The Government may authorise the network authority to consider matters concerning network concessions that do not relate to an interstate line.

**Section 2** A network concession shall relate to a cable with a basically fixed route (line network concession) or a cable network within a particular area (area network concession).

In a decision concerning an area network concession, the highest permitted voltage for the cable network shall be stated.

**Section 3** A transformer station or a switching station that is to be connected to one or more new cables for which a line network concession is required may not start to be built before the network concession has been granted for the building of at least one of the new cables.

**Section 4** The Government may prescribe exemptions from the requirement for a network concession under Section 1 and the prohibition to start building under Section 3 as regards certain kinds of cables or stations or as regards cables or stations within certain areas. However, such a regulation may not relate to interstate lines. The Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority may in an individual case grant an exemption from the requirement for a network concession under Section 1. Exemptions may be granted only for cables that were in use on 1 January 1998. Exemptions shall be granted for a fixed period, which may be extended.

The Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority may in an individual case issue a binding notice concerning whether one or more electrical heavy-current cables are subject to regulations concerning exemptions from the requirement for a network concession.

Applications for a binding notice may also be made by the holder of a network concession for the area where the cable or cables are located. (*SFS 2002:653*).

**Section 5** The Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority may, if there are special reasons to do so, give notice that an electrical heavy-current cable may be built before the necessary network concession has been granted or that a transformer station or switching station may be built notwithstanding the provisions of Section 3. When such a cable is ready to be put into use, the Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority may allow the cable to be used until further notice for at most three years pending the application for a network concession being finally determined.

### **Prerequisites for granting network concessions**

**Section 6** A network concession may only be granted if the plant is appropriate from the public perspective.

**Section 7** A line network concession may only be granted if there are special reasons for a cable that is intended for voltage that does not exceed the highest permitted voltage for the areas with network concessions that are affected by the cable.

**Section 8** A line network concession must not be in conflict with a detailed plan or area regulations. However, if the purpose of the plan or regulations is not counteracted, minor deviations may be made. (*SFS 1998:854*).

**Section 8a** When considering matters concerning the granting of a line network concession, the provisions of Chapters 2 to 4 and Chapter 5, Section 3 of the Environmental Code shall be applied.

An environmental impact statement shall form part of an application for a line network concession.

As regards procedure, Chapter 6 of the Environmental Code shall apply to the requirements on the environmental impact statement as well as plans and planning documentation.

Despite that which is stated in the first and second paragraphs, matters which have been examined in a case or matter regarding permission in accordance with the Environmental Code do not need to be re-examined in the matter regarding network concession. If in the case or matter regarding permission in accordance with the Environmental Code there is an environmental impact statement which describes the direct and indirect effects on people's health and the environment which the cable may entail, it is not necessary to have a separate environmental impact statement for the concession matter. (*SFS 2010:893*).

**Section 9** An area network concession may only be granted if the area constitutes an appropriate unit having regard to the network operation. A network concession may not be granted for an area that corresponds in whole or in part to another concession area.

**Section 10** A network concession may only be granted to a party that, from the public perspective, is suitable to engage in network operations. An area network concession may only be granted to a party that is also suitable to conduct network operations within the area requested.

A network concession for an interstate line may only be granted and held by a national grid undertaking or a legal person over which such an undertaking has a controlling influence.

However, a network concession may also be granted to others if the cable is of minor importance for the overall transmission network to abroad. (*SFS 2011:712*).

### **Conditions for a network concession**

**Section 11** A network concession shall be combined with such conditions as are necessary to protect public interests and private rights and also such conditions for the design and utilisation of the plant as are necessary for reasons of safety or to otherwise protect human health and the environment against harm, damage and nuisance and promote long-term efficient management of land and water and other resources or which for other reasons are necessary from the public perspective. (*SFS 1998:854*).

**Section 11a** A network concession may, in order to be valid, be made dependent on the party holding the concession providing security for the costs of removing the cable and associated plants and for taking other restorative measures. The State, municipalities, county councils and local authority federations do not need to provide security.

If it may be assumed that the security provided is no longer sufficient, the Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority may decide on further security.

Chapter 2, Section 25 of the Enforcement Code applies regarding the nature of the security. The security shall be considered by the authority that considers the matter of the network concession and be kept by the County Administrative Board. (*SFS 1998:854*).

**Section 12** The limits of an area network concession may be altered by the network authority, if this is necessary for efficient network operation and this can be done without extraordinary inconvenience for the concessionaire.

Chapter 5, Sections 25 and 27 contain provisions on the allocation of the revenue frame in the event of a change of concession limits. (*SFS 2009:892*).

## **The term of a network concession**

**Section 13** A network concession shall be granted for forty years, if it relates to a line, and for twenty-five years if it relates to an area. If there are special reasons or if the applicant so requests, a shorter term may be determined.

The term of a network concession issued as a result of a network concession being withdrawn under Section 18, first paragraph, item 2 or 3 may not extend longer than the term of the withdrawn network concession. (*SFS 2004:876*).

## **Extension of the term**

**Section 14** The term of a network concession may, upon the application of the concessionaire, be extended by forty years at a time, provided the network concession relates to a line, and by twenty-five years at a time if it relates to an area. If there are special reasons or if the applicant so requests, a shorter term may be determined.

Section 2, second paragraph and Sections 6 to 11 shall apply in a matter concerning an extension of the term.

An application for an extension of the term shall be made no later than two years prior to the expiry of the term of the concession. The network concession shall remain in force until the application has been finally considered.

If there are special reasons, the term of a network concession may be extended even if the term has not expired.

**Section 15** Provided there are special reasons, the term of a network concession may be extended temporarily on unchanged conditions, upon the application of the concessionaire. A temporary extension may be granted for at most five years. A matter according to the first paragraph may be determined without any party other than the applicant being given an opportunity to state its views.

## **Transfer and cessation of a network concession**

**Section 16** A network concession may not be transferred without the permission of the Government. The Government may authorise the network authority to consider matters relating to the transfer of network concessions that do not relate to an interstate line.

When considering an application for the transfer of a network concession, Section 10 shall be applied. The same shall apply when considering an application for a network concession as a result of a network concession being withdrawn under Section 18, first paragraph, item 2 or 3.

If in the transfer a revenue frame is to be allocated in accordance with Chapter 5, Section 25, second paragraph, permission for transfer may not be granted unless the allocation has been approved under Section 26, first paragraph of the same chapter. (*SFS 2009:892*).

**Section 17** A concessionaire may temporarily take a cable that is subject to a line network concession out of use. However, the cable may not be out of use for a longer time than of in total three years without the permission of the Government. The Government may authorise the network authority to consider matters relating to permission to temporarily take a cable out of use if the cable no longer comprises an interstate line.

Permission in accordance with the first paragraph may not be granted if it is inappropriate from the electricity supply perspective. Permission shall be granted for a fixed term.

**Section 18** A network concession shall be withdrawn in whole or in part,  
1. if a cable or a cable network is no longer required for secure electricity supply,  
2. if the State, pursuant to Chapter 1, Section 5 of the Special Management of Certain Power Installations Act (2004:875), buys up the cables covered by the network concession, or  
3. if the concessionaire no longer satisfies the conditions under Section 10, second paragraph, first sentence, for holding the network concession.  
Matters relating to the withdrawal of a network concession shall be considered by the network authority. However, if the network concession relates to an interstate

line, the matter of withdrawal shall be determined by the Government.  
(SFS 2004:876).

**Section 19** If a network concession ceases to apply, the party that most recently held the network concession is under an obligation to remove the cable and associated installations and implement other restorative measures that may be necessary from the public or private perspective.

In conjunction with the cessation of a network concession, the network authority shall determine the obligations of the concessionaire under the first paragraph.

If the party that most recently held the network concession does not fulfil its obligations under the first paragraph, the network authority may order it, subject to a default fine, to fulfil these obligations or decide that the measures shall be implemented at the expense of the concessionaire. A decision that the measures shall be implemented at the expense of the concessionaire may be enforced.

**Section 20** If an electrical heavy-current cable has been built without a network concession, where such is necessary, the network authority may order the cable owner to remove the cable and associated installations and implement other restorative measures that may be necessary from the public or private perspective. If the owner of the cable does not fulfil his obligations under the first paragraph, the network authority may order him, subject to a default fine, to fulfil these obligations or decide that the measures shall be implemented at the expense of the concessionaire. A decision that the measures shall be implemented at the expense of the concessionaire may be enforced.

**Section 21** If the land of some other party needs to be used for such restorative measures as are referred to in Section 19 or 20, the network authority may decide that access to the land shall be granted for a fixed term.

The restorative measures shall be carried out in a manner that will cause the least damage and intrusion. Buildings may be constructed or roads built only if the landowner and the party that has the right of use or easement regarding the land consents to this or the network authority has given permission for the measure. Permission may be granted only if the measure is indispensable to the implementation of the restorative measures.

If the restorative measures cause damage or intrusion, compensation for this shall be payable. Actions concerning compensation shall be instituted at the Land and Environment Court within whose district the land or the larger part of it lies.  
(SFS 2010:935).

### **Moving of cables in certain cases**

**Section 22** The owner of an electrical cable that has been drawn within the area of an existing public road, private road that is kept open for traffic, railway, underground or tramline or canal or other such waterway (traffic route) is under an obligation, in the event of a change to the traffic route, to implement the measures on the cable that are necessary to enable the change of the traffic route to be implemented. The cable owner shall be responsible for the costs of these measures.

**Section 23** If the purpose of a cable is to transmit electrical power for illumination of a public road, the road manager shall compensate the cable owner for the costs referred to in Section 22. If the cable also serves other purposes, compensation shall be determined according to what is reasonable considering the circumstances. If, in those cases referred to in Section 22, measures have been implemented for the cable where this crosses a traffic route, the party managing the traffic route shall compensate the cable owner for the costs of other measures than moving of posts, braces or similar equipment within the area of the traffic route.

**Section 24** If a cable that has been drawn within an area of an existing traffic route results in increased costs for the maintenance of the traffic route, the cable owner shall pay compensation for these increased costs.

**Section 25** If work on a cable that is located within an area of a traffic route other than a public road can have an impact on traffic safety or if the work involves substantial intrusion to the traffic route, it shall be performed according to the

instructions of the party managing the traffic route or through its agency. The cable owner is responsible for the costs of the work, unless otherwise prescribed by Section 23.  
Special provisions apply regarding work with cables within the area of a public road.

**Section 26** The owner of a heavy-current cable within a railway area shall compensate the cost and damage that may be caused to the railway undertaking through the cable being drawn, used or maintained.

### **Chapter 3 Network operation, etc. Introductory provisions**

**Section 1** An undertaking that conducts a network operation is responsible for operating and maintaining and, when required, extending its cable networks and, when appropriate, their connection to other cable networks. The undertaking is also responsible for ensuring that its cable networks are safe, reliable and efficient and for satisfying reasonable requirements for the transmission of electrical power in the long term. *(SFS 2005:404)*.

#### **Limitation of network operation**

**Section 1a** A legal person who conducts a network operation may not conduct the generation of or trade in electrical power. Nor may a national grid undertaking conduct the generation of or trade in natural gas.

Notwithstanding the first paragraph, generation of electrical power may be conducted together with network operations by the same legal person, provided the generation

1. is exclusively intended to cover network losses, or
2. is conducted temporarily with the aim of replacing a shortfall in electricity in conjunction with a power outage. *(SFS 2011:712)*.

**Section 1b** An undertaking that conducts a network operation that forms part of a group whose total electricity network has at least 100 000 electricity consumers must in its organisation and decision-making be separate from undertakings that conduct the generation of or trade in electrical power. The term electricity consumer shall thereby be understood as a party that, according to a contract with the party conducting the network operation, withdraws electrical power from the electricity network at one or more outtake points.

A member of the board, managing director or authorised signatory of a network undertaking as referred to in the first paragraph may not be a member of the board, managing director or authorised signatory of an undertaking that conducts the generation of or trade in electrical power. *(SFS 2009:1045)*.

**Section 1c** A network undertaking as referred to in Section 1b, first paragraph may not award employees in senior positions salaries or other benefits based on the results in the parts of the group which conduct the generation of or trade in electrical power. *(SFS 2009:1045)*.

**Section 1d** A network undertaking as referred to in Section 1b, first paragraph shall just as its parent undertaking ensure that the network undertaking has the actual right of decision-making which is independent in relation to other parts of the group with regard to the assets which the network undertaking requires in order to secure operation, maintenance and expansion of the network.

That which is stated in the first paragraph does not prevent the owner of the network undertaking from enjoying such transparency and carrying out such management as is required in order to ensure a reasonable return on the investments made in the network undertaking. A parent undertaking may however not issue instructions for the continuous administration or for special decisions on the construction or modernisation of cable networks, unless the instructions refer to decisions which go beyond the financial framework established by the shareholders' meeting or equivalent body in a subsidiary. *(SFS 2009:1045)*.

**Section 1e** The Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority may make regulations regarding the conditions which shall apply in order that the requirements under Sections 1b and 1d shall be met. *(SFS 2009:1045)*.

**Section 1f** A national grid undertaking shall be independent of undertakings that conduct the respective generation/production of or trade in electrical power or natural gas. *(SFS 2011:712)*.

**Section 1g** A party which independently or together with another party exercises control of an undertaking that conducts the respective generation/production of or trade in electrical power or natural gas may not exercise control of or any right with respect to a national grid undertaking.

A party which independently or together with another party exercises control of a national grid undertaking may not exercise control of or any right with respect to an undertaking that conducts the respective generation/production of or trade in electrical power or natural gas.

A party which independently or together with another party has the authority to appoint members of the board or equivalent body at a national grid undertaking may not exercise control of or any right with respect to an undertaking that conducts the generation of or trade in electrical power. *(SFS 2011:712)*.

**Section 1h** That which is stated in Section 1g does not apply to control or rights exercised by the State via the Government.

That which is stated in Section 1g, first and second paragraphs concerning undertakings that conduct the generation of or trade in electrical power does not apply to an electricity consumer who himself produces or supplies electricity or manages an undertaking, whether alone or together with another party, which conducts such operations, provided that the electricity consumer is a net consumer and the value of the electricity which he sells to another party is insignificant in relation to other business operations.

When applying the second paragraph, the electricity consumer shall be considered to be a net consumer if the average electricity consumption is greater than the calculated generation per year. In the calculation, the production shall include the electricity which the electricity consumer himself generates as well as his share in the electricity which is generated by an undertaking which the electricity consumer manages alone or together with another party. *(SFS 2011:712)*.

**Section 1i** The provisions of Sections 1f and 1g do not prevent a national grid undertaking from conducting such generation of electrical power as referred to in Section 1a, second paragraph or being part of the same group as an undertaking that conducts the generation of electrical power which is exclusively associated with the operation of the national grid undertaking's cable network. *(SFS 2011:712)*.

**Section 1j** A member of the board, managing director or authorised signatory or other person with a similar position at a national grid undertaking may not at the same time have an equivalent position in an undertaking which conducts the generation of or trade in electrical power, with the exception of such a generation undertaking as referred to in Section 1i. *(SFS 2011:712)*.

**Section 1k** If a national grid undertaking is part of a group and another part of the group conducts the generation of or trade in electrical power, measures taken by undertakings in the group in order to ensure that the requirements stipulated in Sections 1f, 1g and 1j are met may not entail that personnel or commercially sensitive information are transferred from the national grid undertaking to an undertaking which conducts the generation of or trade in electrical power. *(SFS 2011:712)*.

## **Accounting of network operation**

**Section 2** Financial accounts related to a network operation shall be kept separately from those of other operations. *(SFS 2008:265)*.

**Section 3** Accounts for a network operation based on an area network concession shall relate to each area separately. However, the network authority may decide that all areas of a network concessionaire that are in territorial proximity to each other shall be accounted for jointly, unless the areas together comprise an inappropriate unit for a network operation.

A decision on whether matters concerning areas referred to in the first paragraph shall be subject to joint accounting shall be made when there is a decision that has entered into final legal force concerning the grant of a network concession in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 1, concerning the change of boundaries for an area network concession in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 12, concerning an extension of the term of a network concession in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 14, concerning permission to assign a network concession in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 16 or concerning the withdrawal of a network concession in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 18. Such a decision may also be made when other changed circumstances give cause to do so.

In a decision for joint accounting or change of such a decision, it shall be stated when the joint accounting shall commence or cease.

In areas that are accounted for jointly, a uniform network tariff shall be applied from the date determined by the network authority. This time may not be set at a point later than five years from the decision for joint accounting or the decision to change to such a decision.

An area network concession shall be accounted for separately from a line network concession. The Government may prescribe exemptions regarding cables that are subject to a line network concession and which are organisationally and technically included in a network that is subject to an area network concession. (*SFS 2002:121*).

**Section 4** The Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority may make more detailed regulations concerning the accounting of network operations. (*SFS 2008:265*).

## **Audit**

**Section 5** An auditor for the party conducting network operations shall undertake a particular examination of the accounts for these operations.

The auditor shall annually by a special certificate issue a statement on whether the network operation accounts have been kept in accordance with the applicable provisions. The certificate shall be submitted to the network authority by the undertaking.

The Government may issue more detailed regulations concerning the audit of network operations. (*SFS 2008:265*).

## **Obligation to connect an installation**

**Section 6** A party holding a line network concession is, unless there are special reasons, under an obligation to connect on reasonable terms a power installation to the cable.

Disputes concerning the concessionaire's obligations under the first paragraph shall be considered by the network authority. Decisions on such matters shall be made within two months from the date on which the application has been received by the network authority. If the authority needs further time to determine the matter, the network authority may extend this period by two months or, if the applicant consents to it, by such further time as may be necessary to enable the matter to be determined.

A decision made by the network authority under the second paragraph applies immediately.

A dispute concerning the conditions for a connection shall not be considered if it is shown that the application for consideration was received by the network authority later than two years after when the network concessionaire submitted a written statement of position to the party affected at its last known address. (*SFS 2005:404*).

**Section 7** A party holding an area network concession is, unless there are special reasons, under an obligation to connect on reasonable terms a power installation within the area to the cable network.

Disputes concerning the concessionaire's obligations under the first paragraph shall be considered by the network authority. Decisions on such matters shall be made within two months from the date on which the application has been received by the

network authority. If the authority needs further time to determine the matter, the network authority may extend this period by two months or, if the applicant consents to it, by such further time as may be necessary to enable the matter to be determined. A decision made by the network authority under the second paragraph applies immediately.

A dispute concerning the conditions for a connection shall not be considered if it is shown that the application for consideration was received by the network authority later than two years after when the network concessionaire submitted a written statement of position to the party affected at its last known address. *(SFS 2005:404)*.

**Section 8** If someone wishes to connect a power installation to a cable that is subject to a line network concession instead of to a cable network that is subject to an area network concession, the party that holds the line network concession may only make the connection with the consent of the party that holds the area network concession. If such consent is not granted, the network authority, if there are special reasons to do so, may grant permission for the connection.

### **Obligation to transmit electrical power**

**Section 9** A party holding a network concession is under an obligation to transmit on reasonable terms electrical power on behalf of another.  
The transmission of electrical power shall be of good quality.

A network concessionaire is under an obligation to remedy deficiencies with the transmission to the extent that the costs to remedy the deficiencies are reasonable in proportion to the inconvenience for the electricity consumers that are associated with the deficiencies.

The Government or the authority appointed by the Government may issue regulations regarding the requirements to be satisfied for the transmission of electrical power to be of good quality. *(SFS 2005:1110)*.

**Section 9a** Unless more stringent requirements are prescribed by Section 9, second and third paragraphs or by regulations issued pursuant to Section 9, fourth paragraph, the network concessionaire shall ensure that outages in the transmission of electrical power to an electricity consumer never exceed twenty-four hours. The first paragraph does not apply if the concessionaire shows that the outage results from an impediment outside the concessionaire's control and which the concessionaire could not reasonably be expected to have anticipated and the consequences of which the concessionaire could neither have reasonably avoided or overcome. *(SFS 2005:1110)*.

**Section 9b** The network authority may in an individual case grant a relaxation of the requirements under Section 9a in part of a concessionaire's area if

1. the requirement is unreasonably onerous considering the financial situation of the concessionaire, or
2. there are extraordinary reasons.

A relaxation may be granted for at most three years. *(SFS 2005:1110)*.

### **Documentation and information about security of supply**

**Section 9c** A party that conducts a network operation under a line network concession, with a voltage of less than 220 kilovolt, or an area network concession, shall draw up annually

1. a risk and vulnerability analysis regarding security of supply of the electricity network, and
2. an action plan showing how security of supply in its own electricity network is to be improved.

A report based on the risk and vulnerability analysis and action plan shall be submitted to the network authority. *(SFS 2010:164)*.

**Section 9d** A party that conducts a network operation under a line network concession, with a voltage of less than 220 kilovolt, or an area network concession, shall inform electricity consumers about security of supply in the electricity network and of the right to compensation for outages and damages in accordance with Chapters 10 and 11. *(SFS 2005:1110)*.

**Section 9e** The Government or the authority appointed by the Government may issue regulations concerning

1. the content and the publication of analyses and action plans under Section 9c,
2. information provided to electricity consumers under Section 9d, and
3. the obligation to report power outages to the authority determined by the Government. (*SFS 2010:164*).

### **Obligation to meter and compute electrical power transmitted**

**Section 10** A party holding a network concession is under an obligation to conduct metering of the quantity of electrical power transmitted and its distribution over time.

If an electricity consumer subscribes to a fuse of at most 63 amperes, the network concessionaire shall instead first preliminarily compute the quantity of electrical power transmitted and its distribution over time (preliminary consumer profile computation), second finally meter the quantity of electrical power transmitted and compute its distribution over time (final consumer profile computation). This does not apply to an electricity consumer that has requested that the quantity of electrical power transmitted and its distribution over time shall be metered.

It is an obligation of the network concessionaire to report the results of the metering and computations referred to in the first and second paragraphs.

More detailed regulations concerning the said obligations shall be made by the Government or the authority appointed by the Government. (*SFS 2005:404*).

**Section 10a** Repealed by *Act 2003:117*.

### **Costs for metering and computation**

**Section 11** Electricity consumers who request that their electricity consumption should be metered in another way than in accordance with the regulations made under Section 10, shall be charged by the network concessionaire for the additional costs of this metering and for the reporting of the results of this metering. If the metering of the electricity consumer's consumption thereby requires other metering equipment than is necessary for metering in accordance with the said regulations, the electricity consumer shall be debited with the cost of the meter and associated collection equipment and for its installation at the outtake point.

Other costs for metering than those referred to here may not be debited to individual electricity consumers.

Disputes concerning matters referred to in the first or second paragraph shall be considered by the network authority. However, a dispute shall not be considered if it is shown that the application for consideration was received by the network authority later than two years after when the network concessionaire sent a written statement of position to the party affected at its last known address. (*SFS 2002:121*).

**Section 11a** Repealed by *Act 2003:117*.

**Section 12** Repealed by *Act 1999:770*.

**Section 13** Repealed by *Act 1999:770*.

**Section 14** The costs of a meter and associated collection equipment and for its installation at the infeed point with an electricity producer shall be debited to the producer by the network concessionaire. This does not apply to those electricity producers referred to in Chapter 4, Section 10.

Disputes concerning matters referred to in the first paragraph shall be considered by the network authority. However, a dispute shall not be considered if it is shown that the application for consideration was received by the network authority later than two years after when the network concessionaire sent a written statement of position to the party affected at its last known address. (*SFS 2003:117*).

### **Compensation for infeed of electrical power**

**Section 15** An owner of a generation installation is entitled to payment by the network concessionaire to whose cable network the installation is connected. The

payment shall correspond to

1. the value of the reduction of power losses that the infeed of electrical power from the installation involves for the network concessionaire's cable network, and
2. the value of the reduction of the network concessionaire's charges for having his cable network connected to another network concessionaire's cable network that becomes possible through the installation being connected to the cable network.

The Government may make more detailed regulations concerning the computation of the compensation under the first paragraph.

Disputes concerning matters referred to in the first paragraph shall be considered by the network authority. However, a dispute shall not be considered if it is shown that the application for consideration was received by the network authority later than two years after when the network concessionaire sent a written statement of position to the party affected at its last known address. *(SFS 2002:121)*.

### **Acquisition of electrical power to cover network losses**

**Section 16** A party that has a network concession shall acquire the electrical power that is intended to cover network losses in a transparent, non-discriminatory and market-oriented manner. *(SFS 2005:404)*.

### **Preparing a monitoring plan**

**Section 17** An undertaking that conducts network operations and which is part of the same group as a company which conducts the generation of or trade in electrical power shall prepare a monitoring plan and ensure compliance with this monitoring plan.

The monitoring plan shall state the measures that will be taken to counteract discriminatory practices in relation to other stakeholders in the electricity market. The plan shall in particular state the special obligations that employees have for achieving this objective.

The Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority may issue regulations regarding the content of the monitoring plan. *(SFS 2011:712)*.

**Section 17a** A network undertaking which is under an obligation to prepare a monitoring plan under Section 17 shall appoint a monitoring officer who shall independently superintend the preparation of and compliance with the plan. The network undertaking shall ensure that the monitoring officer is given the necessary authority and access to information to carry out the task.

The monitoring officer shall annually produce a report on the measures taken in accordance with the monitoring plan and submit the report to the network authority. The network undertaking shall publicise the report.

The Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority may make regulations concerning the appointment of a monitoring officer and his duties and concerning publication of the annual report. *(SFS 2011:712)*.

### **Relaxations of the requirements of network concessionaires in certain cases**

**Section 18** The Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority may make regulations concerning exemption from the requirements in Sections 9c and 9d in matters of cables which primarily feed in electricity from installations used for the production of renewable energy. *(SFS 2010:164)*.

**Section 19** The Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority may make regulations concerning exemption from the requirements in Section 17 in matters of network concessionaires whose cables primarily feed in electricity from installations used for the production of renewable energy. However, such a regulation may not apply to network companies as referred to in Section 1b, first paragraph. *(SFS 2010:164)*.

**Section 20** The network authority may in an individual case, following an application from the owner of a cable or the party intending to construct a cable, issue a binding notice pertaining to whether the cable is subject to regulations on exemption under Section 18. *(SFS 2010:164)*.

**Section 21** The network authority may in an individual case, following an application from an undertaking that conducts or intends to conduct network operations, issue a binding notice pertaining to whether the cable is subject to regulations on exemption under Section 19. *(SFS 2010:164)*.

**Section 22** A binding notice under Section 20 or 21 must be combined with conditions. These shall be clearly stated in the notice. *(SFS 2010:164)*.

### **Communication with electricity consumers and the public**

**Section 23** If a network undertaking and an undertaking which conducts the generation of or trade in electricity are part of the same group, the undertakings shall, when contacting an individual electricity consumer or the public, provide identification in such a way that it is clear as to which operations the undertaking conducts. *(SFS 2011:712)*.

## **Chapter 4 Network tariffs**

### **General provisions on network tariffs**

**Section 1** Network tariffs shall be objective and non-discriminatory. Chapter 5 contains provisions on the establishment of revenue frames. *(SFS 2009:892)*.

**Section 2** Network tariffs for transmission of electrical power shall be formulated so that the connection charge paid gives a right to use the electricity network within Sweden, except for the interstate lines.

The Government may prescribe that the connection charge paid gives a right also to use the interstate lines to one or more countries. Such a regulation may also relate to the interstate lines to part of a country.

Regulations under the second paragraph may be made regarding a country or part of a country whose electricity market may be deemed to comprise a common market with the Swedish electricity market.

A contract relating to access to an interstate line and which has been concluded before the Government has made regulations under the second paragraph shall still apply. *(SFS 1998:1651)*.

### **Special provisions on area network tariffs for the transmission of electrical power**

**Section 3** Area network tariffs for the transmission of electrical power may not be formulated having regard to where a connection is located within the area. If one or more areas are combined in whole or in part, a uniform network tariff for the new area shall start to apply no later than three years after the amalgamation. *(SFS 2009:892)*.

**Section 4** Repealed by *Act 2009:892*.

### **Special provisions on line network tariffs for the transmission of electrical power**

#### **Regional cable**

**Section 5** On a regional cable, the network tariff for the transmission of electrical power may not at each voltage level be formulated with regard to where an outtake point is located in relation to the connection of the cable to another network concessionaire's cable that is subject to a line network concession. Permission to deviate from that prescribed in the first paragraph may be granted in accordance with Section 6.

The network tariff for a power installation that withdraws electrical power directly from a transformer on a regional cable shall be formulated on the basis of the network tariff for the voltage level immediately before the transformer with a reasonable supplement for the step-down transformation. *(SFS 2009:892)*.

**Section 6** The network tariff for an individual electricity consumer whose installation is connected to a regional cable shall, if the network authority upon the application of the network concessionaire or electricity consumer affected has given permission to do so, be formulated having regard to where on the regional cable the electricity consumer's outtake point is located.

Permission under the first paragraph may only be granted if the outtake point affected existed on 1 July 1995 and a contract, whereby the price for the transmission of electrical power is based among other things on the location of the outtake point, applied on 1 July 1995.

Permission shall apply from a particular day and be granted for a fixed term, of at most thirty years.

If permission has been granted, when determining the network tariff for the electricity consumer, the location of the outtake point shall be taken into account to the same extent as in the contract referred to in the second paragraph.

**Section 7** If the position of an outtake point is changed or is intended to be changed or if the agreed capacity at the outtake point is increased or is intended to be increased after when the network authority granted permission under Section 6, the network concessionaire shall notify this to the network authority.

When such notification has been given, the network authority shall consider the extent to which and during what time the permission should reasonably apply.

**Section 8** On a regional cable, the network tariff shall within each normal voltage interval be formulated on the basis of the network concessionaire's costs for all the regional cables throughout Sweden which may be attributed to each voltage interval. However, that part of the estimated costs that comprises payments for transmission on the national grid and other regional cables shall be assessed together only for all of the network concessionaire's regional cables within one and the same region. (*SFS 2009:892*).

### **Grid cable**

**Section 9** On a grid cable, the network tariff for the transmission of electrical power must be formulated having regard to where on the network concessionaire's cable network a connection point is located. (*SFS 2009:892*).

### **Special provisions on network tariffs for connection to a cable or a cable network**

**Section 9a** A network tariff for connection to a cable or a cable network shall be formulated so as to cover the network concessionaire's reasonable costs for the connection. Special consideration shall be given to the geographical location of the connection point and the agreed capacity of the connection point. (*SFS 2009:892*).

### **Special provisions on network tariffs for small generation installations**

**Section 10** An owner of a generation installation that can supply power of at most 1 500 kilowatt shall, for the transmission of electrical power, only pay that part of the charge according to the network tariff that corresponds to the annual cost for metering, computing and reporting on the network concessionaire's network. The owner shall also pay a one-off connection charge.

If several such installations that are located in the proximity of each other jointly feed in electrical power to the cable network, the installations shall be regarded as separate installations when applying this paragraph.

An electricity consumer who subscribes to a fuse of at most 63 amperes and who produces electricity for which infeed can be performed with a capacity of at most 43.5 kilowatt shall not pay a charge for the infeed. However, this applies only if the electricity consumer has during a calendar year taken out more electricity from the electrical power system than he has fed into the system.

Disputes concerning matters referred to in the first and third paragraphs shall be considered by the network authority. However, a dispute shall not be considered if it is shown that the application for consideration was received by the network authority

later than two years after when the network concessionaire sent a written statement of position to the party affected at its last known address. *(SFS 2010:164)*.

### **A right to information about network tariffs, etc.**

**Section 11** A party that holds a network concession shall upon request provide without delay written information about its network tariff.

Upon request for a new connection, information shall be provided in accordance with the first paragraph within a reasonable time.

A party that holds a network concession shall publicise its network tariff to the extent that it relates to charges and other conditions for transmission of electrical power.

The Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority may make more detailed regulations on the publication of network tariffs in accordance with the third paragraph. *(SFS 2002:121)*.

**Section 12** A network concessionaire who has received an application for the connection of an electrical power generation installation shall provide a timescale for processing of the application.

When information in accordance with Section 11, first paragraph is submitted in matters concerning the connection of an electrical power generation installation, the network concessionaire shall also provide a timescale for the connection.

The Government or the authority appointed by the Government issues more detailed regulations on the formulation of a timescale in accordance with the first or second paragraph. *(SFS 2010:602)*.

**Section 13** A party which has a network concession shall publicise principles for how the costs for technological adaptation shall be allocated when connecting to the electricity network. *(SFS 2010:602)*.

## **Chapter 5 Network concessionaire's revenues from network operations**

### **Reasonable revenue assessment of network concessionaires**

#### **Establishment of a revenue frame**

**Section 1** A revenue frame shall be established in advance for each supervisory period.

Sections 22 to 24 contain special provisions on the establishment of revenue frames for a network concessionaire's revenues from various networks. *(SFS 2009:892)*.

**Section 2** A network concessionaire shall submit a proposal for a revenue frame to the network authority together with the information required for consideration of the proposal. *(SFS 2009:892)*.

**Section 3** The network authority shall issue a decision on the establishment of the revenue frame no later than two months before the start of the supervisory period. The decision shall clearly state what information and methods have been used to establish the frame. *(SFS 2011:712)*.

**Section 4** A supervisory period shall be four calendar years, unless special reasons exist for having a different time period. *(SFS 2009:892)*.

**Section 5** The Government may issue regulations on deviations from that which is stated in Section 3, first paragraph and Section 4 with regard to revenues from a grid cable. *(SFS 2009:892)*.

## **Calculating the size of the revenue frame**

**Section 6** The revenue frame shall cover reasonable costs in order to conduct network operations during the supervisory period and provide a reasonable return on the capital required in order to conduct the operations (capital base).  
(SFS 2009:892).

**Section 7** When the revenue frame is decided, consideration shall be given to the quality of the network concessionaire's way of conducting the network operations. Such an assessment can entail an increase or decrease in what is considered to be a reasonable return on the capital base.

In an assessment under the first paragraph, an outage in the transmission of electrical power shall be taken into consideration to the extent that the outage does not entail a liability on the part of the network concessionaire to pay damages or give the right to compensation for outages in accordance with Chapter 10, Section 10.

The Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority may make regulations concerning what is meant by the quality of the network concessionaire's way of conducting the network operations.  
(SFS 2009:892).

## **Special provisions on the calculation of reasonable costs in the network operations**

**Section 8** Reasonable costs for conducting the network operations shall be considered to be the costs for an appropriate and efficient operation of network operations with similar and objective conditions.

The cost of compensation for outages in accordance with Chapter 10, Section 10 shall not be considered to be a reasonable cost under the first paragraph.  
(SFS 2009:892).

## **Special provisions on the calculation of a reasonable return**

**Section 9** The capital base shall be calculated based on the assets which the network concessionaire uses in order to conduct the network operations. In addition, consideration shall be given to investments and depreciations during the supervisory period.

An asset which is not required in order to conduct the operations shall be considered as part of the capital base, if it would be unreasonable towards the network concessionaire to disregard the asset.

The Government may issue additional regulations on how the capital base should be calculated. (SFS 2009:892).

## **Reconsideration of the revenue frame during the supervisory period**

**Section 10** Following an application from the network concessionaire for reconsideration, the network authority may change an established revenue frame during the supervisory period, if during a reconsideration conditions are found which are deemed to entail a considerable increase of the revenue frame under Section 12 or if there are other special reasons.

An application for reconsideration shall be processed speedily. (SFS 2011:712).

**Section 11** The network authority shall change an established revenue frame during the supervisory period if

1. the network concessionaire that the decision applies to has submitted inaccurate or insufficient information which to a not insignificant extent has affected the size of the revenue frame,
2. the decision has been made on a clearly incorrect or incomplete basis and this has to a not insignificant extent affected the size of the revenue frame, or
3. there are other special reasons. (SFS 2011:712).

## **Reconsideration of the revenue frame after the supervisory period**

**Section 12** A network concessionaire may within four months following the end of the supervisory period apply to the network authority for the revenue frame for the period to be raised.

The application shall be processed speedily. (*SFS 2011:712*).

**Section 13** The network authority shall reconsider the established revenue frame following the end of the supervisory period if there is reason to suspect that the frame is higher than is justified by more recently discovered circumstances and the deviation is not inconsiderable.

If there are no special hindrances, a decision shall be issued on the matter of a change of the revenue frame no later than ten months following the end of the supervisory period. If the network authority intends to issue a decision at a later point in time, the network concessionaire shall be notified of this within the prescribed period. If such notification has not been sent, the authority may not issue a decision concerning a reconsideration which is to the disadvantage of the network concessionaire. (*SFS 2011:712*).

**Section 14** During reconsideration under Section 12 or 13, the network authority shall check whether the assumptions which formed the basis of the decision for the establishment of the revenue frame correspond to the actual results during the period. In the reconsideration, the authority shall apply Sections 6 to 9 and shall base the reconsideration on the information and methods which the authority has used when establishing the revenue frame and which are provided in the decision concerning establishment. (*SFS 2011:712*).

## **Reconsideration during or after the supervisory period**

**Section 15** If a general administrative court has changed a decision concerning a revenue frame for a network concessionaire and the grounds for changing the decision are also applicable for another network concessionaire, the network authority shall, following an application from the latter network concessionaire, reconsider the decision concerning a revenue frame which applies to him. An application for reconsideration must have been received by the network authority within three months after the court's ruling has entered into final legal force. (*SFS 2011:712*).

**Section 16** The network authority shall reconsider a decision concerning the revenue frame for a supervisory period if the authority or a general administrative court has decided on a change with reference to a previous supervisory period and this ruling has entered into final legal force. (*SFS 2011:712*).

## **Periodization**

**Section 17** If special reasons exist, the network authority may upon application from a network concessionaire allow parts of revenues during the supervisory period to be included in the revenue recognition first for subsequent periods.

An application under the first paragraph must have been received by the network authority no later than three months following the supervisory period during which the revenues have been generated. (*SFS 2011:712*).

**Section 18** Repealed by *Act 2011:712*.

## **Effect of a decision**

**Section 19** A decision made by the network authority under Sections 3, 11 to 13, 15 and 16 shall apply, notwithstanding any appeal. (*SFS 2009:892*).

## **Deviations from the revenue frame**

**Section 20** If a network concessionaire's combined revenues from network operations during the supervisory period have deviated from the revenue frame, the amount by which the revenues have exceeded or fallen short of the revenue frame shall lower or raise the frame for the following supervisory period. (*SFS 2011:712*).

**Section 21** If a network concessionaire's combined revenues from network operations during the supervisory period have exceeded the revenue frame by more than five per cent, an excess billing supplement calculated in accordance with the second paragraph shall reduce the revenue frame for the following supervisory period.

Calculation of the excess billing supplement shall be based on the part of the network concessionaire's combined revenues from network operations that exceeds the revenue frame.

The excess billing supplement shall be calculated according to an interest rate which corresponds to the average reference rate in accordance with Section 9 of the Interest Act (1975:635) which has been established by the Riksbank during the supervisory period with a supplement of fifteen percentage units. (*SFS 2011:712*).

### **Special provisions on revenues from different networks**

#### **Revenues from a cable network in a given area**

**Section 22** When establishing a revenue frame for a network concessionaire's revenues from a cable network in a given area, the revenue frame shall be established for each individual area.

However, if the network authority in accordance with Chapter 3, Section 3 has allowed a combined statement of accounts for several area network concessions, these shall upon establishment of the revenue frame be considered to constitute one area. (*SFS 2009:892*).

#### **Revenues from a regional cable**

**Section 23** When establishing a revenue frame for a network concessionaire's revenues from a regional cable, a common revenue frame shall be established for all of the network concessionaire's regional cables throughout the country. (*SFS 2009:892*).

#### **Revenues from a grid cable**

**Section 24** When establishing a revenue frame for a network concessionaire's revenues from a grid cable, a common revenue frame shall be established for all of the network concessionaire's cables throughout the country, with the exception of interstate lines.

However, if a regulation such as the one referred to in Chapter 4, Section 2, second paragraph has been issued, the revenues from the interstate lines concerned shall be subject to the revenue frame established under the first paragraph.

If the network concessionaire has the system responsibility for electricity in accordance with Chapter 8, Section 1, first paragraph, the part of the operations which cannot be attributed to a certain customer or customer category shall be considered part of the network operations.

If the network concessionaire participates in European cooperation aimed at developing and maintaining a functional European electricity market, the operations shall be considered part of the network operations. (*SFS 2009:892*).

#### **Transfer of a network concession, etc.**

**Section 25** If a network concessionaire transfers a network concession during a supervisory period, the revenue frame established under Section 1 shall continue to apply for the party taking over the concession. The party taking over also replaces the transferring party in general with regard to the application of the provisions in this chapter on the network concession.

If a revenue frame has been established for the transferred network concession together with another network concession, the previous network concessionaire and the party taking over shall allocate the revenue frame in proportion to how much of the capital base has been transferred. The equivalent applies for revenues which exceed or fall short of the revenue frame and excess billing supplement. If special reasons exist, the allocation may be performed in a different manner. (*SFS 2009:892*).

**Section 26** An allocation in accordance with Section 25, second paragraph must be approved before the transfer. Matters of approval are considered by the Government or the authority which the Government has authorised in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 16 to consider the matter of a transfer of the network concession.

A proposal for the allocation shall be submitted to the authority together with the information required for consideration of the proposal. Matters of approval of the proposal shall be processed speedily. (*SFS 2009:892*).

**Section 27** That which is stated on the transfer of network concessions in Section 25, second paragraph apply in applicable parts when making a decision concerning a change of concession limits in accordance with Chapter 2, Section 12.

The network authority makes decisions concerning the allocation of the revenue frame when changing concession limits. (*SFS 2009:892*).

### **Gathering information**

**Section 28** A network concessionaire shall submit to the network authority the information required for issuing a decision under Sections 11, 13, 16 and 27. (*SFS 2009:892*).

## **Chapter 6 Repealed by Act 2002:121.**

### **Chapter 7 Municipal electricity undertakings**

**Section 1** Such a municipal undertaking as referred to in Chapter 3, Sections 16 to 18 of the Local Government Act (1991:900) may, notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 2, Section 1 of the Local Government Act concerning links to the municipal area or its members, conduct outside the municipal area

1. generation of and trade in electrical power and their associated operations, or
2. network operations in geographical proximity to the undertaking's network operation within the municipality with the aim of achieving appropriate network operation.

**Section 2** If such a municipal undertaking as referred to in Chapter 3, Sections 16 to 18 of the Local Government Act (1991:900) conducts such operations as referred to in Chapter 1, Section 1, the operation shall be run on commercial principles and separate accounts shall be kept. (*SFS 2008:265*).

### **Chapter 8**

#### **Overall system responsibility and balance responsibility, etc.**

##### **Overall system responsibility**

**Section 1** The Government shall appoint an authority to have overall system responsibility (the authority having system responsibility) for power installations being coordinated in an operationally secure manner to ensure that balance between generation and consumption of electricity in the whole or parts of Sweden can be maintained in the short term.

The Government or the authority appointed by the Government may, to the extent that it is necessary having regard to operational security of the national electrical power system, make regulations concerning the control, testing or inspection and other regulations relating to power installations, equipment intended to be connected to such installations, electrical material or electrical facilities. (*SFS 2005:404*).

**Section 1a** The authority having system responsibility shall establish targets for operational security under foreseeable conditions in the national grid and in the interstate lines connected to the national grid. The targets shall be objective, transparent and non-discriminatory. They shall be submitted to the Government for approval. The Government decides how the approved targets shall be announced.

The Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the authority having system responsibility may issue regulations on the requirements and obligations which must be observed in order to achieve the approved goals under the first paragraph.

Before the regulations are issued, there must be consultation with the parties having system responsibility in countries whose electrical power systems are linked to the Swedish national grid. (SFS 2009:582).

**Section 2** The authority having system responsibility may, to the extent necessary to be able to exercise the system responsibility, order electricity producers to, in return for fair market compensation, increase or reduce the generation of electrical power. If the system responsibility cannot be exercised through measures referred to in the first paragraph, the authority having system responsibility may, to the extent necessary to be able to exercise the system responsibility, order the holder of a network concession to limit or discontinue the transmission of electrical power to electricity consumers. To the extent that the system responsibility so allows, the limitation and discontinuation of the transmission shall be implemented so that energy consumers important to society are prioritised.

The Government, or the authority appointed by the Government, may issue regulations concerning the measures required in order to increase or decrease the generation of electricity under the first paragraph and in order to limit or discontinue the transmission of electrical power to electricity consumers under the second paragraph. (SFS 2011:476).

**Section 3** The Government may make regulations concerning the obligation of electricity producers and electricity consumers to supply information to the authority having system responsibility about generation or consumption of electrical power that is required for the exercise of the system responsibility.

### **Balance responsibility**

**Section 4** An electricity supplier may only supply electrical power at outtake points where a party has undertaken the financial responsibility for the national electrical power system being fed as much electrical power as is withdrawn at the outtake point (balance responsibility). Such an undertaking shall be made through a contract with the authority having system responsibility.

The first paragraph does not apply during the grace period referred to in Section 4e, first paragraph.

The term outtake point in this connection denotes the point at which an electricity consumer, according to a contract with the holder of a network concession, withdraws electrical power for consumption. (SFS 2009:580).

**Section 4a** The conditions of a balance contract shall be objective and non-discriminatory.

The authority having system responsibility may not conclude a balance contract before the methods used to formulate the contract have been approved by the network authority. Approval shall be granted if the methods may be presumed to result in the contract satisfying the requirements under the first paragraph.

A decision under the second paragraph applies immediately. The network authority shall serve notice of such a decision in accordance with Section 49, first paragraph, item 1 and second paragraph of the Act on Service of Documents (2010:1932). (SFS 2010:1968).

**Section 4b** The authority having system responsibility shall publicise the conditions applied in the balance contracts and shall upon request provide without delay written information on these conditions.

The Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority may issue more detailed regulations on the publication of conditions under the first paragraph. (SFS 2005:404).

**Section 4c** When the authority having system responsibility learns that a contract with the authority concerning balance responsibility under Section 4, first paragraph, shall cease to apply, the authority shall without delay notify the holders of network concessions on whose cable networks the outtake points are located where the balance responsibility will thus cease to apply. The holders of network concessions shall without delay notify the electricity suppliers affected.

When a party, that by a contract with an electricity supplier has undertaken the balance responsibility at the outtake points where the electricity supplier supplies electrical power, learns that this contract shall cease to apply, the party having balance responsibility shall without delay notify the authority having system responsibility and the holders of network concessions on whose cable networks the outtake points are located of where the balance responsibility will thus cease to apply. The holders of network concessions shall without delay notify the electricity supplier.

The Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority issues more detailed regulations on the notification obligation under the first and second paragraphs. (*SFS 2009:580*).

**Section 4d** An electricity supplier may only conclude a contract for the supply of electrical power at a particular outtake point with those electricity consumers who according to a contract with the network concessionaire are entitled to withdraw electrical power at that outtake point. (*SFS 2006:926*).

**Section 4e** An electricity supplier that has lost its balance responsibility with immediate effect is entitled to restore the balance responsibility within a grace period of ten working days, though no longer than fifteen calendar days. The grace period commences once the electricity supplier has read or had the possibility to read the first notification received in accordance with Section 4c, first or second paragraph. The grace period for restoring the balance responsibility under the first paragraph also applies to an electricity supplier where notice has been given terminating its contract concerning balance responsibility and that the contract is terminated before the end of the grace period.

The first and second paragraphs do not apply if the electricity supplier has entered into liquidation, has declared itself insolvent, has been adjudicated bankrupt or has declared that it does not intend to restore the balance responsibility.

If during the grace period the electricity supplier enters into liquidation, declares itself insolvent, is adjudicated bankrupt or declares that it does not intend to restore the balance responsibility, the grace period shall cease immediately. (*SFS 2009:580*).

**Section 4f** An electricity supplier which during the grace period restores its balance responsibility shall notify the concerned network concessionaire of who has undertaken the balance responsibility at the outtake points where the electricity supplier supplies electrical power. Such a notification must have been received by the network concessionaire before the end of the grace period.

A balance responsibility undertaken by a new party having balance responsibility applies, despite what is stated in Section 9, from the day after the network concessionaire has received notification from the electricity supplier.

If the network concessionaire has not received notification from the electricity supplier concerning the new party having balance responsibility at the outtake points in question before the end of the grace period, the network concessionaire shall assign an electricity supplier to the electricity consumers concerned on the day after the end of the grace period. This supplier shall have undertaken the responsibility in relation to the network concessionaire to supply electricity to electricity consumers who do not have an electricity supplier. A balance responsibility undertaken by a new party having balance responsibility applies, despite what is stated in Section 9, from the day of assigning a supplier.

The network concessionaire shall without delay notify the electricity consumers of which electricity supplier has been assigned and of the provisions of the Electricity Act concerning a change of electricity supplier. The assigned electricity supplier shall without delay notify the electricity consumers of the conditions applied by the electricity supplier for the supply.

The Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority issues more detailed regulations on the notifications under the first and fourth paragraphs. (*SFS 2009:580*).

**Section 4g** If an electricity supplier does not have the right to restore the balance responsibility under Section 4e or if a grace period as mentioned therein ceases

under Section 4e, fourth paragraph, the network concessionaire shall as soon as possible assign an electricity supplier to the electricity consumers concerned. This electricity supplier shall have undertaken the responsibility in relation to the network concessionaire to supply electricity to electricity consumers who do not have an electricity supplier. The balance responsibility of the new party having balance responsibility applies, despite what is stated in Section 9, from the day of assigning a supplier.

The network concessionaire shall without delay notify the electricity consumers of which electricity supplier has been assigned and of the provisions of the Electricity Act concerning a change of electricity supplier. The assigned electricity supplier shall without delay notify the electricity consumers of the conditions applied by the electricity supplier for the supply. *(SFS 2009:580)*.

**Section 5** An electricity supplier that supplies electricity to an electricity consumer at a particular outtake point is, irrespective of what has been agreed, under an obligation to continue to supply electricity until the supply obligation ceases under the second paragraph.

The supply obligation shall cease if the electricity consumer stops withdrawing electrical power at the outtake point, if another electricity supplier starts to supply electrical power to the electricity consumer at the outtake point or if the transmission of electrical power in accordance with Chapter 11, Section 3 or 4 or according to contract may be discontinued owing to the electricity consumer having neglected his obligations in relation to the electricity supplier.

The electricity supplier that has a fixed-term contract with the electricity consumer for the supply of electrical power shall no earlier than 90 days and no later than 60 days prior to the expiry of the contract inform the electricity consumer of

1. the expiry date of the contract, and
2. the consequences of the expiry of the contract.

The provisions of this Section do not apply to those electricity suppliers referred to in Section 7.

The Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority may issue more detailed regulations on the obligation to provide information under the third paragraph. *(SFS 2009:580)*.

**Section 6** An electricity supplier that is to commence the supply of electricity at an outtake point or take over the supplies to an electricity consumer at his outtake point shall immediately notify this to the holder of the network concession affected. The notification shall also contain details of who has undertaken the balance responsibility at the outtake point. Notification shall be given immediately of commencing a supply of electricity.

An electricity supplier that takes over the supplies to an electricity consumer at his outtake point may only do this fourteen days after notification in accordance with the first paragraph.

The provisions contained in the first and second paragraphs do not apply to those electricity suppliers as are referred to in Section 7.

A holder of a network concession that receives a notification in accordance with the first paragraph shall send notices as a result thereof in accordance with the more detailed regulations made by the Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority. The Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority may issue more detailed regulations concerning the electricity suppliers' obligations under the first paragraph. *(SFS 2011:712)*.

**Section 7** An electricity supplier that intends to supply during a specific period a determined quantity of electrical power to an electricity consumer shall give notice of this to the electricity supplier that in accordance with Section 5, first paragraph, is under an obligation to supply at the electricity consumer's outtake point and to the party that has undertaken the balance responsibility at the outtake point. *(SFS 1999:770)*.

**Section 8** Electricity consumers who do not have an electricity supplier shall be assigned an electricity supplier by the concerned holder of a network concession. This supplier shall in relation to the network concessionaire have undertaken to supply electrical power to such electricity consumers.

The network concessionaire shall without delay notify the electricity consumer of the electricity supplier that has been assigned, of what this assigning entails and of the provisions of the Electricity Act concerning a change of electricity supplier.

The Government or the authority appointed by the Government issues more detailed regulations regarding what the notification referred to in the second paragraph shall contain.

The assigned electricity supplier shall without delay notify the electricity consumer of the conditions for the supply that the electricity supplier intends to apply and of the date on which the electricity supplier intends to commence the supply in accordance with the contract.

For the consumption of the electrical power that has not been supplied in accordance with a supply contract with an electricity supplier that is under an obligation to supply under Section 5, the electricity consumer shall make payment to the assigned electricity supplier in accordance with the conditions applied by the latter. *(SFS 2009:580).*

**Section 8a** An electricity consumer who has not had a contract with a supplier which under Section 5 is under an obligation to supply electricity and who has not been assigned a new electricity supplier under Section 8 shall, for the consumption of electricity during the period in which the electricity consumer had no such contract, make payment to an electricity supplier assigned by the network concessionaire and in accordance with the conditions applied by the assigned supplier. *(SFS 2009:580).*

**Section 9** A party that takes over the balance responsibility at an electricity consumer's outtake point after notification in accordance with Section 6, first paragraph may do so from the day on which the electricity supplier takes over the supplies.

Otherwise, the balance responsibility may only be taken over from the first day of a calendar month. The electricity supplier that under Section 5, first paragraph, is under an obligation to supply at the outtake point shall in accordance with the more detailed regulations that the Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority makes notify the concerned holder of the network concession of the takeover no later than one month before it is to occur.

The authority having system responsibility may, if there are special reasons, allow in an individual case the balance responsibility at an outtake point to start to apply earlier than as prescribed by the second paragraph.

A holder of a network concession that receives a notification in accordance with the second paragraph shall send notices as a result thereof in accordance with the more detailed regulations made by the Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority. *(SFS 2011:712).*

**Section 10** A holder of a network concessions shall, in accordance with the more detailed regulations made by the Government or the authority appointed by the Government, keep the authority having system responsibility informed about the change of the party having balance responsibility under Section 4f, first and third paragraphs, Section 4g, first paragraph and Section 9.

The network concessionaire shall also keep the authority having system responsibility informed about which party has undertaken the balance responsibility for his own purchasing. *(SFS 2009:580).*

**Section 11** The authority having system responsibility shall be responsible for the account settlement between the parties having balance responsibility in accordance with the regulations that the Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the authority makes. *(SFS 1999:770).*

**Section 11a** An electricity supplier that has supplied electrical power to an outtake point where there is no party having balance responsibility shall, upon account settlement with the authority having system responsibility, be considered the party having balance responsibility for the outtake point. Compensation shall be paid in accordance with the conditions applied by the authority having system responsibility in relation to parties having balance responsibility. *(SFS 2006:926)*.

**Section 11b** An electricity supplier shall provide the network authority with information about the prices and supply conditions applied by the electricity supplier for the supply of electrical power to electricity consumers. The Government or the authority appointed by the Government may issue more detailed regulations regarding the obligations of the electricity supplier under the first paragraph. *(SFS 2006:926)*.

### **Declaring the origin of the electrical power**

**Section 12** Electricity suppliers shall, on or in conjunction with invoices for the sale of electrical power and in advertising directed at electricity consumers, provide information about

1. each individual energy source's share of the average composition of energy sources used to generate the electrical power that the electricity supplier sold during the immediately preceding calendar year, and

2. the impact on the environment in the form of carbon dioxide emissions and the quantity of nuclear waste resulting from the generation of the electricity sold.

If the electricity supplier bought electrical power on a power exchange or imported it from an undertaking located outside the European Union, the information referred to in the first paragraph, item 1 may be based on information provided by the power exchange or the undertakings.

The information referred to in the first paragraph, item 2 may be provided by referring to reference sources available to the public.

If an electricity supplier transfers guarantees of origin pertaining to energy from renewable energy sources to another holder, the amount of energy which corresponds to the guarantees of origin shall be drawn from the proportion of energy from renewable energy sources when information is submitted under the first paragraph, item 1.

The Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority may issue more detailed regulations on how such information as referred to in the first to fourth paragraphs shall be calculated for and reported to electricity consumers. *(SFS 2010:602)*.

**Section 13** Electricity producers shall publicise the information needed by the electricity suppliers in order to be able to fulfil their obligations under Section 12, first paragraph.

An electricity supplier that does not generate electrical power shall, at the request of the other electricity suppliers, provide the information needed in order to be able to fulfil their obligations under Section 12, first paragraph.

The Government or, following authorisation by the Government, the network authority may issue more detailed regulations on the obligations referred to in the first and second paragraphs. *(SFS 2005:404)*.

### **Chapter 9 Protective measures**

**Section 1** Power installations, electrical equipment intended to be connected to such installations, electrical material and electrical facilities shall be of such a nature and placed and also used in such a way that sufficient safety is provided against personal injury or property damage or disruption of operations within their own installation or at other power installations.

The Government or the authority appointed by the Government may, to the extent that it is necessary from the electrical safety perspective, make regulations concerning the control, testing or inspection and other regulations that concern power installations, equipment intended to be connected to such installations, electrical material or electrical facilities.

**Section 2** If a power installation might, owing to its effect on a pre-existing power installation, cause personal injury or property damage or disruption of operations, the owner of the first-mentioned installation is responsible for taking such measures as are necessary at its installation to prevent such injury, damage or disruption. That referred to in the first paragraph also applies when a power installation might cause property damage owing to its effect on pre-existing natural gas pipes for which a concession is required in accordance with the Natural Gas Act (2005:403). (SFS 2007:217).

**Section 2a** If work is to be carried out on an electrical cable or a related safety device which is dangerously close to an overhead line for heavy current, the owner of the heavy-current cable is under an obligation to take the cable out of use for as long as necessary for the work, if the owner of the other cable requests it. An owner of a cable who requests the outage shall compensate the cost and damages which may be incurred by the owner of the heavy-current cable as a result of the outage. (SFS 2009:23).

**Section 3** Parties that own an installation for heavy current with a voltage that exceeds 1 000 volts between the phase conductors where, in the event of a single-phase fault, a short-circuit current to ground with power exceeding 500 amperes may occur, are under an obligation, besides that prescribed by Section 2, to observe the following. As soon as they learn that a power installation for weak current or for heavy current with at most 1 000 volts between the phase conductors has been added, they are responsible for the measures that are necessary at their plant in order to prevent injury, damage or disturbance.

Measures referred to in the first paragraph shall be aimed at preventing the installation causing, by affecting the other installation through induction or enhanced ground potentials, personal injury or property damage or other disturbance than disturbance by noise.

**Section 4** If, in cases as referred to in Section 3, the owner of an installation that has been added later, through inadequate planning of the design of the installation or in another way, has caused the cost for protection measures to be significantly greater than necessary, he is responsible for the additional cost.

**Section 5** If a power installation is moved or changed as regards design or operation and the risk of injury, damage or disturbance thereby increases, the matter of the obligation to be responsible for protective measures that are caused by the increased risk shall be assessed in the same way as if the installation were new.

**Section 6** A power installation shall be deemed to have been added when it has been put into service. If various parts of an installation have been put into service at different times, each such part shall, when applying this Chapter, be deemed to be a separate installation.

**Section 7** If, in cases as referred to in Sections 2 and 3, necessary protection can be achieved with better effect or at a lower cost through some measure at another installation than that whose owner is under an obligation to be responsible for the measure under Section 2 or 3, the owner of the first-mentioned installation, following agreement or a decision by a general court, shall perform the measure.

The owner that performed the measure under the first paragraph is entitled to receive from the party that was responsible for the measure under Section 2 or 3 compensation for the expenses that were necessary for the measures performed. If the measures performed involved an advantage for the installation in the form of reduction of expenses for its maintenance and operation or other permanent improvement of the operation, the compensation shall be reduced to a corresponding extent.

**Section 8** Special provisions concerning electromagnetic compatibility are contained in the Electromagnetic Compatibility Act (1992:1512).

**Section 9** If an area for marine traffic is to a considerable extent operated by craft which require a greater headroom than an electrical cable permits, the owner of the cable is under an obligation to carry out the required measures on the cable in order to provide adequate protection against personal injury or property damage. The cable owner shall be responsible for the costs of these measures. (SFS 2009:23).

## **Chapter 10 Damages**

### **Liability for injury and damage through effects of electrical power from heavy-current installations**

**Section 1** If someone has been caused personal injury or property damage through the effects of electrical power from a heavy-current installation, the damage or injury shall, even if it does not follow from general rules on damages, be compensated by the owner of the heavy-current installation from which the electrical power last came.

Responsibility under the first paragraph does not apply

1. to those possessing heavy-current installations for the generation of electrical power where the generator has a power rating of at most 50 kilovolt amperes,
2. to those possessing heavy-current installations intended for use of electrical power and which is fed electrical power with a voltage of at most 250 volts between a conductor and earth or, in the case of non-directly earthed systems, between two conductors,
3. if the damage or injury occurred at another power installation or a natural gas pipe, for which a concession is required in accordance with the Natural Gas Act (2005:403), or
4. if the power installation comprises an establishment for the conveyance of goods or is intended for the needs of such an establishment and damage was caused to property that had been received for such conveyance. (*SFS 2007:217*).

### **Product liability**

**Section 2** If damage or injury has been caused by a safety deficiency in electrical power that has been put into circulation from a power installation with its own generator or transformer, the owner is under an obligation, unless otherwise provided by Section 3, to pay damages for personal injury and also for property damage to property that is normally of a type that is intended for private purposes, provided the injured party at the time of the injury or damage used the property mainly for such purpose.

Safety deficiency means that the electrical power is not as safe as could reasonably be expected.

Contractual conditions limiting this liability to pay damages are void.

**Section 3** Parties are not liable to pay damages under Section 2 if

1. they demonstrate that they have not put the electrical power into circulation in business operations,
2. they show that it was likely that the safety deficiency did not exist when they put the electrical power into circulation,
3. they demonstrate that the safety deficiency results from the electrical power having to correspond with mandatory regulations that have been made by an authority, or
4. they demonstrate that on the basis of scientific and technical knowledge at the time when they put the electrical power into circulation it was not possible to discover the safety deficiency.

### **Damages in connection with operational disruptions**

**Section 4** If the operation of a power installation has been disrupted by the effect of electrical power from another such installation and if the disruption causes personal injury, property damage or pure economic loss, the owner of the latter installation shall pay compensation for the damage, providing the disruption has not arisen as a consequence of intent or negligence on his part.

### **Contributory negligence by the injured party**

**Section 5** If negligence on the part of the injured party has contributed to the injury or damage that shall be compensated in accordance with Section 1, first paragraph or Section 4, then Chapter 6, Section 1 of the Tort Liability Act (1972:207) applies. If negligence on the part of the injured party has contributed to the injury or damage, damages under Section 2 shall be adjusted according to what is reasonable.

### **Determination of damages**

**Section 6** Chapter 5 of the Tort Liability Act (1972:207) shall apply when determining compensation for injury or damage under Sections 1, 2 or 4.

When compensation for property damage is determined under Section 2, an amount of SEK 3 500 shall be deducted.

### **Owner's liability to pay damages**

**Section 7** If owners of an electrical heavy-current installation have granted a right of use, in whole or in part, to another, they are nonetheless liable for damage that shall be compensated in accordance with this Act as if they still possessed the installation. However, the owners are not responsible for property other than that which has been leased.

The owner may demand repayment from the holder of the right to use of such compensation as the owner may have paid in such a case as referred to in the first paragraph.

### **Time limitation**

**Section 8** Proceedings against a power installation owner or lessee for damages under Section 1, first paragraph or Section 4 shall be instituted within two years from when the damage or injury occurred.

Parties that wish to receive compensation under Section 2 shall institute proceedings within three years from when they learned or ought to have learned that the claim could be asserted. However, an action for compensation must be instituted within ten years from when the party that is claimed to be liable to pay damages provided the electrical power.

A party that does not institute proceedings in good time is not entitled to compensation under the stated provisions.

### **Compensation for outages**

**Section 9** Contractual conditions which in comparison with the provisions of Sections 10 to 15 are disadvantageous to electricity consumers are ineffective against such consumers.

Compensation for outages under Sections 10 to 13 shall be deducted from damages paid in accordance with other provisions of this Act or another act owing to the same power outage. (*SFS 2005:1110*).

**Section 10** If the transmission of electrical power is discontinued completely during a consecutive period of at least twelve hours, electricity consumers are entitled to compensation for the outage.

Electricity consumers are not entitled to compensation for outages if

1. the outage results from the neglect of the electricity consumer,
2. the transmission of electrical power is discontinued so that measures can be taken that are justified for electrical power safety reasons or in order to maintain good operational and supply security and the outage does not last longer than the measures require,
3. the outage is attributable to a fault in a concessionaire's cable network and the fault results from an impediment outside the concessionaire's control that the concessionaire could not reasonably have been expected to have anticipated and whose consequences the concessionaire could neither reasonably have avoided nor overcome, or
4. the outage is attributable to a fault in a cable network where the cables have a voltage of 220 kilovolt or more. (*SFS 2005:1110*).

**Section 11** Compensation for outages shall be paid by the party that holds the concession for the electricity network to which the electricity consumer is directly connected. (*SFS 2005:1110*).

**Section 12** When calculating the compensation for outages, a period of discontinued transmission of electrical power (the outage period) shall be deemed to have been concluded at the time when the outage ceased, provided the transmission has then functioned without interruption during the immediately following two hours.

For an outage period of at least twelve hours and at most twenty-four hours, compensation for outages shall be paid at a rate of 12.5 per cent of the electricity consumer's estimated annual network cost, though at least two per cent of the price

base amount in accordance with Chapter 2, Sections 6 and 7 of the Social Insurance Code rounded to the nearest higher hundred kronor.

If the outage period lasts for more than twenty-four hours, further compensation of 25 per cent of the electricity consumer's estimated annual cost shall be paid for each twenty-four hour period commenced thereafter, though at least two per cent of the price base amount rounded to the nearest higher hundred kronor.

For one outage period, compensation for outages shall amount at most to 300 per cent of the electricity consumer's estimated annual network cost. (*SFS 2010:1269*).

**Section 13** If the liability to pay compensation for outages is unreasonably onerous considering the financial circumstances of the party liable to pay compensation under Section 11 or the party that will finally pay the compensation under Section 16, the compensation may be adjusted according to what is reasonable.

However, the compensation may also be adjusted according to what is reasonable provided the work conducted to get the transmission of electrical power started up again had to be delayed to avoid exposing workers to significant risks. (*SFS 2005:1110*).

**Section 14** The party liable to pay compensation under Section 11 shall pay outage compensation to the electricity consumers without unreasonable delay and never any later than six months from the end of the month when the party liable to pay compensation became or ought to have become aware of the outage.

If payment has not been made in good time, the party liable to pay compensation shall pay interest in accordance with Section 6 of the Interest Act (1975:635). (*SFS 2005:1110*).

**Section 15** The right to receive compensation lapses if the electricity consumer, despite the provisions of Section 14, has not received outage compensation and has not made a claim for compensation from the party liable to pay compensation within two years from when the outage ceased. (*SFS 2005:1110*).

**Section 16** To the extent that the outage is attributable to a fault in another concessionaire's cable network, the party liable to pay compensation under Section 11 is entitled to obtain compensation from that concessionaire for the payments made to the electricity consumer under Sections 10 to 13. (*SFS 2005:1110*).

## **Chapter 11 Special provisions for transmission and supply of electrical power to consumers**

### **Introductory provisions**

**Section 1** This chapter relates to the transmission and supply of electrical power to consumers. A consumer means a natural person to whom electrical power is transmitted or supplied mainly for purposes that fall outside business operations.

**Section 2** Contractual conditions which in comparison with the provisions of this chapter are disadvantageous to a consumer are ineffective against the consumer.

### **Discontinuation of the transmission of electrical power owing to a breach of contract by the consumer**

**Section 3** Transmission of electrical power may be discontinued if the consumer neglects his obligations and the neglect constitutes a fundamental breach of contract.

Before the transmission is discontinued, the consumer shall be urged to implement rectification within a reasonable time and, in cases other than those referred to in Section 4, notified that the transmission may otherwise be discontinued. If rectification is implemented, the transmission may not be discontinued.

If the circumstances give cause to fear that a discontinuation would involve not insignificant personal injury or substantial property damage, the transmission may not be discontinued. However, this does not apply if the consumer has acted improperly.

**Section 4** If the breach of contract comprises the consumer neglecting to pay for the transmission or supply of electrical power, besides that provided by Section 3, the consumer shall, when the time for rectification has expired, be urged to pay within three weeks from when he was served with the demand and a notification that transmission may otherwise be discontinued. A message concerning the non-payment shall at the same time be submitted to the Social Welfare Committee in the municipality where the consumer has electrical power transmitted.

If payment is made or if the claim is disputed, the transmission may not be discontinued. Nor may the transmission be discontinued if the Social Welfare Committee, within the time stated in the first paragraph, has in writing notified the party that has given notice that the Committee will assume the payment liability for the debt.

**Section 5** The holder of a network concession and the electricity supplier are entitled to reasonable compensation from the consumer for costs caused by measures referred to in Sections 3 and 4.

**Section 6** Notices and messages as referred to in Section 4, first paragraph, shall be submitted in accordance with a standard form determined by the Government or the authority appointed by the Government.

### **Discontinuation of the transmission of electrical power for electrical safety reasons, etc.**

**Section 7** The holder of a network concession may discontinue the transmission of electrical power in order to implement measures that are justified for electrical safety reasons or to maintain good operational and supply security. The discontinuation may in no case last longer than the measure requires.

If the holder of a network concession can anticipate more than a short-term discontinuation in the transmission, the consumer shall be notified in good time before the discontinuation. The consumer shall be notified personally or, if it is appropriate, by public notice.

### **Damages in connection with discontinued transmission of electrical power**

**Section 8** If the transmission of electrical power is discontinued owing to the neglect of the consumer without the preconditions referred to in Sections 3 and 4 being satisfied, the consumer is entitled to compensation from the network concessionaire for damage or injury.

If the transmission of electrical power has been discontinued at the request of the electricity supplier, the supplier shall, instead of the concessionaire, compensate the consumer for the damage or injury that has arisen.

**Section 9** If the holder of a network concession has not notified the consumer in accordance with Section 7, second paragraph, the consumer is entitled to compensation from the concessionaire for damage or injury.

**Section 10** If the transmission of electrical power is discontinued without this resulting from the consumer's neglect and without there being a right to discontinue the transmission under Section 7, first paragraph, the consumer is entitled to compensation from the network concessionaire for damage or injury if the latter does not demonstrate that the discontinuation is the result of an impediment outside his control and which he could not reasonably be expected to have anticipated and the consequences of which he could neither have reasonably avoided or overcome.

If the discontinuation results from a party that the concessionaire has engaged to perform maintenance, repair or similar work, the concessionaire is only relieved from liability to pay damages if the party he engaged would also be relieved under the first paragraph.

**Section 11** Damages under Sections 8 to 10 cover compensation for expenses and loss of income and also other loss owing to the discontinuation.

If the liability to pay damages would be unreasonably onerous considering the financial circumstances of the party liable to pay damages, the damages may be

adjusted according to what is reasonable. When making this assessment, consideration shall also be given to any existing insurance and opportunities for insurance, the capacity of the party liable to pay damages to anticipate and prevent the damage or injury as well as any other special circumstances.

**Section 12** The consumer shall notify the other party of claims for compensation within two years from when the damage or injury occurred. If he does not do so, he shall lose his right to compensation for the damage or injury that has arisen.

### **Information in a contract**

**Section 13** A contract between a consumer and a supplier of electrical power shall contain information on

1. the name, address, telephone number and website of the electricity supplier,
2. the electricity supplier's obligations to the consumer,
3. when the contract is entered into and at what point the electricity supplier plans to take over the supplies to the consumer,
4. where the consumer can find information on the electricity supplier's prices and other conditions,
5. the conditions for invoicing and payment,
6. the term of the contract or if it is for an indefinite term,
7. the provisions applicable regarding extension of a contract with a fixed term,
8. the termination conditions for the contract,
9. how compensation is calculated when a fixed-term contract is terminated prematurely,
10. the conditions for compensation if the electricity supplier does not fulfil its obligations in accordance with the contract, and 11. how the electricity supplier otherwise provides via its website and upon request the additional consumer-related information referred to in Section 18.

Information on the contractual conditions and information under the first paragraph shall be provided to the consumer before the contract is entered or confirmed. (SFS 2011:712).

**Section 14** A contract between a consumer and a network concessionaire shall contain information on

1. the name, address, telephone number and website of the network concessionaire,
2. the network concessionaire's obligations to the consumer,
3. when the contract is entered into,
4. where the consumer can find information on the network concessionaire's prices and other conditions,
5. the conditions for invoicing and payment,
6. the termination conditions for the contract,
7. the conditions for compensation if the network concessionaire does not fulfil its obligations in accordance with the contract, and
8. how the network concessionaire otherwise provides via his website and upon request the additional consumer-related information referred to in Section 18.

(SFS 2011:712).

### **Payment method**

**Section 15** An electricity supplier may not treat a consumer unfairly on the grounds of the consumer's chosen payment method.

If an electricity supplier or a network concessionaire implements a system for advance payment for consumers, this shall be reasonable and based on the expected consumption. (SFS 2011:712).

### **Amended contractual conditions**

**Section 16** An electricity supplier that intends to amend the conditions of an indefinite-term contract with a consumer shall notify the consumer of the amendment. Notification shall take the form of a specific message to the consumer. The message shall make it clear that the consumer has the right to give notice terminating the contract.

The new conditions may not begin to apply until at least two months after the message has been sent. (SFS 2011:712).

## **Price increases**

**Section 17** When a price increase has occurred, the consumer shall be notified of this in the next invoice from the electricity supplier. It shall state when the price change took effect and how the price changed. *(SFS 2011:712)*.

## **Information on consumer rights**

**Section 18** Electricity suppliers and network concessionaires which sign contracts with consumers shall provide clear information on their website concerning

1. consumer rights,
  2. how the consumer should proceed in order to submit a complaint, and
  3. which bodies the consumer can contact for information or to settle a dispute.
- On the consumer's request, information shall be provided in a different manner.

Electricity suppliers and network concessionaires shall provide the information under the first paragraph or reference the information on the website, either on invoices or in connection with sending these and in advertisements targeted at consumers. They shall also provide the information in another manner if requested. *(SFS 2011:712)*.

## **Change of electricity supplier**

**Section 19** A change of electricity supplier shall be performed without any particular cost to the consumer.

When a change of electricity supplier takes place, the consumer shall receive a final invoice within six weeks from the date on which the supply of the relinquishing electricity supplier ceases. *(SFS 2011:712)*.

## **Handling of complaints**

**Section 20** Electricity suppliers and network concessionaires must have established procedures for handling complaints from consumers. *(SFS 2011:712)*.

## **Chapter 12 Supervision, etc. Supervisory authorities, etc.**

**Section 1** The authority or authorities appointed by the Government shall exercise supervision of compliance with this Act and the regulations or conditions made under the Act regarding electrical safety and operational safety of the national electrical power system.

Supervision generally of compliance with this Act and the regulations and conditions made under this Act shall be exercised by the network authority.

Supervision under the second paragraph does not include the provisions in Chapters 7 and 10 and Chapter 11, Sections 1 to 12, nor compliance with the electricity suppliers' obligations in accordance with Chapter 8, Sections 1 to 4, Section 5, first and second paragraphs and Sections 6 to 11a.

The network authority is the supervisory authority in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No 714/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity and on the repeal of Regulation (EC) No. 1228/2003. *(SFS 2011:712)*.

**Section 1a** Matters concerning exemptions in accordance with Articles 17.1, 17.2 and 17.3 of Regulation (EC) No 714/2009 are considered by the Government.

The network authority shall investigate the matters referred to in the first paragraph and thereafter transfer the matter, with its own statement of opinion, to the Government for consideration. The network authority shall thereupon publicise its statement of opinion.

In cases referred to in article 17.5 of Regulation (EC) No 714/2009, the Government shall issue a decision following a statement of opinion from the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators. *(SFS 2011:712)*.

**Section 1b** A decision made by the network authority in accordance with guidelines approved under Regulation (EC) No 714/2009 shall state that the decision may be amended or annulled if the European Commission requests it. *(SFS 2011:712)*.

**Section 2** A supervisory authority is entitled upon request to obtain the information and gain access to the documents that are necessary for supervision. A request may be made subject to a default fine.

A decision under the first paragraph applies immediately. (*SFS 2009:892*).

**Section 3** A supervisory authority may issue the orders that are necessary to ensure compliance with the regulations and conditions covered the supervision. An order may be made subject to a default fine.

An order shall apply immediately, if it

1. relates to electrical safety or operational safety of the national electrical power system,
2. relates to the accuracy of information submitted in accordance with Chapter 8, Section 11b, or
3. has been issued on the grounds of a complaint in accordance with Section 14, first paragraph. (*SFS 2011:712*).

**Section 3a** If the network authority intends to exercise supervision of a network concessionaire's network tariff, the concessionaire shall be notified of this

1. within one year from the end of the financial year to which the network tariff refers, or
2. within five years from the end of the financial year to which the network tariff refers if the network concessionaire has provided incorrect or misleading information that was of decisive importance for the network authority's decision not to exercise supervision.

The network authority may not make an order under Section 3 relating to a network concessionaire's network tariff for a particular financial year unless the network authority has given notice to the network concessionaire in accordance with the first paragraph. (*SFS 2006:926*).

### **Special provisions on supervision relating to electrical safety or operational security of the national electrical power system**

**Section 4** The supervisory authority may

1. make an order for rectification at the cost of the relevant party if anyone does not comply with an order under Section 3 that is called for owing to electrical safety reasons,
2. prohibit the use of a power installation that is in such a condition or used in such a way that a risk of personal injury or property damage may arise,
3. prohibit the provision or use of electrical material that is in such a condition or used in such a way that a risk of personal injury or property damage may arise or which is not controlled, tested, inspected or documented in accordance with the applicable regulations,
4. prohibit the provision of services that involve a risk of personal injury or property damage as a consequence of inadequate or improper installation of electrical heavy-current installations.

Decisions under the first paragraph apply immediately and may be enforced.

Decisions under the first paragraph, items 2 to 4, may be made subject to a default fine. (*SFS 1998:665*).

**Section 5** For supervision relating to the electrical safety or operational security of the national electrical power system, the supervisory authority has a right of access to areas, premises and other spaces, though not dwellings.

If necessary for the supervision regarding electrical safety, the supervisory authority may, at manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers, select for testing one or more examples of equipment intended to be connected to a power installation, or electrical material that has been put onto or will be put onto the market.

The Government or the authority appointed by the Government may make regulations regarding compensation for samples selected and regarding the obligation to compensate the supervisory authority's costs for testing.

The police authority shall provide the assistance that is necessary for the supervision.

## Charges

**Section 6** The Government or the authority appointed by the Government may make regulations concerning charges for the operations of an authority that are conducted pursuant to this Act.

## Charges for delay

**Section 7** If an undertaking that conducts a network operation does not submit a certified copy of such an annual report and such auditor's certificate as referred to in the Auditing of Network Operations Ordinance (1995:1145), the undertaking shall pay a charge for delay to the State in accordance with Section 8.

Decisions regarding charges for delay shall be made by the network authority. (*SFS 1998:1651*).

**Section 8** An undertaking that conducts a network operation shall pay a charge for delay if the documents referred to in Section 7 have not been received by the network authority within seven months from the end of the financial year. If the undertaking has decided on a continued general meeting of shareholders in accordance with Chapter 7, Section 14, second paragraph of the Companies Act (2005:551) or on a continued general meeting of a co-operative in accordance with Chapter 7, Section 4, third paragraph of the Co-operative Societies' Act (1987:667), the undertaking shall pay a charge for delay only if the documents have not been received within nine months from the end of the financial year. The charge shall amount to SEK 10 000.

If the documents referred to in Section 7 have not been received within two months from when notification was dispatched to the undertaking of a decision on a charge for delay under the first paragraph, the undertaking shall pay a new charge for delay. The new charge shall amount to SEK 10 000.

If the documents referred to in Section 7 have not been received within two months from when notification was dispatched to the undertaking of a decision on a charge for delay under the second paragraph, the undertaking shall pay a new charge for delay. The new charge shall amount to SEK 20 000. (*SFS 2005:923*).

**Section 9** If a decision to adjudicate the undertaking bankrupt or entry into liquidation has been registered, a decision concerning a charge for delay may not be made. (*SFS 1998:1651*).

**Section 10** If the undertaking has submitted the documents referred to in Section 7 within the prescribed time, but the documents have some inadequacy that can easily be rectified, the network authority may make a decision on a charge for delay only if the undertaking has been notified of the inadequacy and has been given an opportunity to rectify it but has not done so within the time stated in the notification. Such notification may be sent by post to the postal address last notified by the undertaking to the network authority. (*SFS 1998:1651*).

**Section 11** A charge for delay shall be waived if the failure to submit the document appears to be excusable in view of circumstances over which the undertaking was not able to have control. The charge shall also be waived if it appears manifestly unreasonable to impose it.

The provisions concerning waiver shall be taken into account even if no application for this has been presented, if there is cause to do so considering that which has been established in the matter. (*SFS 1998:1651*).

**Section 12** If a charge for delay has not been paid after a demand for payment, the charge shall be handed over for collection. The Government may prescribe that collection need not be requested for trivial amounts.

Provisions concerning collection are contained in the Act (1993:891) on Collection of State Debts, etc. Enforcement in accordance with the Enforcement Code may take place in connection with collection. (*SFS 1998:1651*).

**Section 13** A decision on a charge for delay may be enforced even if it has not entered into final legal force.

If an undertaking is entitled to repayment of the charge for delay paid on the grounds of a decision by a court, interest shall be payable on the repaid charge for delay as of and including the month after which such charge for delay was paid up to and including the month when it was repaid. In matters concerning the size of the interest amount, Chapter 65, Section 4, third paragraph of the Tax Procedures Act (2011:1244) shall apply. (SFS 2011:1386).

### **Time limits**

**Section 14** The network authority shall make a decision on a matter within two months from when a complaint was received by the authority if the complaint

1. has been submitted by a party with an interest in the matter, and
2. contains an assertion that a network concessionaire is not following the provisions covered by the network authority's supervision under Section 1.

If the network authority needs further time to determine the matter, the authority may extend this period by two months or, provided the applicant consents, by such further time as may be necessary to enable the determination of the matter.

The provisions of the first and second paragraphs do not apply to the network concessionaire's obligations in accordance with Chapter 3, Section 6, first paragraph, Section 7, first paragraph, Section 11, first and second paragraphs, Section 14, first paragraph, Section 15, first paragraph and Chapter 4, Section 10, first and third paragraphs. (SFS 2011:712).

## **Chapter 13 Other provisions**

### **Provisions on liability**

**Section 1** A sentence of a fine or imprisonment of at most one year shall be imposed on a party that intentionally or by negligence

1. contravenes Chapter 2, Section 1 or 3,
2. contravenes conditions made under Chapter 2, Section 11, or
3. contravenes a regulation that has been made under Chapter 8, Section 1, second paragraph or Chapter 9, Section 1, second paragraph.

A party which intentionally or by negligence contravenes Chapter 2, Section 17, shall be sentenced to a fine.

Liability shall not be imposed in minor cases. (SFS 2006:926).

**Section 2** Liability shall not be imposed in accordance with this Act if the act is subject to a penalty under the Penal Code.

**Section 3** A party which has disregarded an order subject to a default fine shall not have a sentence imposed in accordance with this Act for an act that is covered by the order.

**Section 4** Power installations, equipment intended to be connected to a power installation or electrical material that has been the subject of an offence in accordance with this Act shall be declared forfeited, provided it is not manifestly unreasonable to do so. Instead of such property, the value of the property may be declared forfeited. The gain of an offence in accordance with this Act shall also be declared forfeited, provided it is not manifestly unreasonable to do so.

### **Appeals**

**Section 5** Decisions by the network authority under Chapter 2, Sections 18 to –20, Chapter 3, Sections 3, 6 to –8, 9b, 11, 14 and 15, Chapter 4, Sections 6, 7 and 10, Chapter 5, Sections 3, 11 to –13, 15 to –17, 26 and 27, Chapter 8, Section 4a and Chapter 12, Sections 8 and 11, decisions by a supervisory authority under Chapter 12, Sections 2– to 4 and decisions by the authority having system responsibility concerning compensation to a party that has been ordered to increase or reduce the generation of electrical power under Chapter 8, Section 2 may be appealed against at a general administrative court. Leave to appeal is required in connection with appeals to the Administrative Court of Appeal.

The Government may make regulations concerning appeals against other decisions in accordance with this Act or in accordance with regulations made pursuant to the Act. (SFS 2009:892).

## Transitional provisions

1997:857

1. This Act enters into force on 1 January 1998, when the Act (1902:71 p. 1) containing certain provisions on power installations and the Act on the Trade in Electrical Power etc. (1994:618), etc. shall cease to apply.
2. For an electricity consumer who has been charged for the cost of a meter and associated collection equipment and for its installation at the outtake point under Section 2, subsection 10, first paragraph of the Act (1902:71 s. 1), containing certain provisions on power installations, Section 2, subsection 10, second paragraph of the aforementioned Act shall continue to apply.
3. In matters of price regulation in accordance with Section 10 of the Act on the Trade of Electricity, etc. (1994:618), which is pending the entering into force of the new Act, older provisions shall apply.
4. Item 4 of the transitional provisions to the Act (1994:617) to amend the Act (1902:71 s. 1), containing certain provisions on power installations, in the wording in accordance with Act 1995:1140, shall continue to apply.
5. Items 2 and 3 of the transitional provisions to the Act (1994:617) to amend the Act (1902:71 s. 1), containing certain provisions on power installations, shall continue to apply in cases where an application has been made before 1 January 1996.
6. For cables which prior to the entering into force of this Act have been drawn in accordance with that which is stated in Section 5b of the Act (1902:71 s. 1), containing certain provisions on power installations, Section 5b shall continue to apply.
7. If a cable has been drawn before 1 July 1982, Chapter 2, Section 24 shall apply only if the cable was in service on the aforementioned date or put into service thereafter and restorative measures are called for from a public perspective.

1998:854

1. This Act enters into force on 1 January 1999.
2. A matter concerning the consideration of a network concession shall be processed and ruled on in accordance with previous provisions if the matter has been initiated before the entering into force of this Act. The provisions on environmental quality norms in the Environmental Code shall however apply immediately.

1998:1651

1. This Act enters into force on 1 January 1999.
2. If a party other than the owner of a network concession for the national grid or the largest part of it has been granted a network concession for an interstate line before 1 January 1998, the following applies.
  - a. For such a network concession, Chapter 2, Section 10, second paragraph shall apply in its previous wording.
  - b. For such a network concession, Chapter 2, Section 18, first paragraph shall apply in its previous wording.
3. If the network authority has granted an exception in accordance with Chapter 3, Section 3, first paragraph before the entering into force of this Act, Chapter 3, Section 3, second paragraph shall apply, in its previous wording, to the concerned concession areas.
4. If one or more concession areas have been combined in whole or in part before the entering into force of this Act, Chapter 4, Section 3 shall apply, in its previous wording, to the concerned concession areas.
5. The regulations in Chapter 12, Sections 7 and 8 shall apply with regard to annual reports and auditor's certificates for a financial year ending 31 December 1998 or later.

1999:770

1. This Act enters into force on 1 November 1999.
2. Electricity suppliers which have an obligation to supply electricity in accordance with Chapter 8, Section 5, first paragraph shall no later than 1 December 1999 inform the concerned owner of a network concession of the outtake points at which they supply electricity. However, this does not apply to electricity suppliers who prior to 1 November 1999 were subject to the provisions of Chapter 8, Section 5 in their previous wording.
3. A takeover of the supplies or a takeover of balance responsibility may not apply from 1 January 2000 or 1 March 2000. However, this does not apply to outtake points where the supply of electricity is carried out in accordance with a supply contract which was concluded before 1 November 1999 and in accordance with which the electricity supplies shall cease in December 1999 or February 2000.

4. Consumption of electricity customers not subject to the provision of Chapter 3, Section 10, second paragraph must until the end of 2001 be metered and calculated in accordance with the aforementioned provision. The same applies to the infeed from producers up until the end of 2002. *(SFS 2001:1298)*.
5. An electricity consumer whose electricity consumption over time, in accordance with a supply contract which applies when the Act enters into force, shall be metered in a manner other than in accordance with the regulations on consumer profile computation, issued with the support of Chapter 3, Section 10, is not subject to the provisions of Chapter 3, Section 11, first paragraph during the remaining validity period of the supply contract, though this applies until the end of 2004 at the latest. An electricity supplier that has such a supply contract with an electricity consumer shall notify the owner of the network concession of this. The notification shall include information on the validity period of the supply contract. *(SFS 2002:122)*.
6. The provisions of Chapter 3, Section 12 shall continue to apply to electricity consumers subject to the provision before the entering into force of the Act.
7. In disputes in accordance with Chapter 5, Section 7 or 10 which, at the Act's entering into force, are pending at the network authority or a general administrative court, previous provisions shall apply.
8. A notification in accordance with Chapter 5, Section 10, second paragraph which has been issued no later than 30 April 1999 acts as a notification in accordance with the new provision in Chapter 8, Section 6 on the takeover of supplies from 1 November 1999. However, this applies only if the electricity consumer has notified the owner of the network concession no later than 31 August 1999 of who is to take over the supplies.
9. A notification in accordance with Chapter 5, Section 10, second paragraph which has been issued after 30 April 1999 but no later than 31 August 1999 acts as a notification of the takeover of supplies from 1 December 1999 in accordance with the new provision in Chapter 8, Section 6. However, this applies only if the electricity consumer has notified the owner of the network concession no later than 31 August 1999 of who is to take over the supplies.
10. A notification in accordance with Chapter 8, Section 4, second paragraph shall apply, in its previous wording, as a notification in accordance with Chapter 8, Section 9, first paragraph.

2002:121

1. This Act enters into force on 1 January 2003 in matters of Chapter 3, Sections 10a and 11a and otherwise on 1 July 2002.
2. The provisions of Chapter 3, Section 3, first paragraph in their new wording shall apply first in the matter of statements of accounts for the financial year commencing 1 January 2003 or as soon as possible thereafter.
3. Network concessionaires who own several area network concessions shall prior to the end of August 2002 notify the network authority of how the concessionaire intends to administer statements of accounts for the areas in accordance with Chapter 3, Section 3, first paragraph in its new wording. The network authority shall thereafter make decisions concerning this. If within four months of receipt of the notification the network authority has not made a decision on the matter of the statement of accounts, the statement shall be produced in accordance with the network concessionaire's notification. The network authority's decision may be appealed at a general administrative court. Leave to appeal is required in connection with appeals to the Administrative Court of Appeal.
4. Decisions issued in accordance with Chapter 3, Section 3, first paragraph in its previous wording apply until the network authority has issued a new decision in accordance with item 3 or the grace period in item 3 has expired and a new statement of accounts shall be started in accordance with Chapter 3, Section 3, third paragraph and item 2.
5. The provisions of Chapter 4, Section 1, in their new wording shall apply first in the matter of network tariffs which apply from the financial year commencing 1 July 2002 or as soon as possible thereafter.
6. The provisions of Chapter 3, Section 6, second paragraph, Section 7, second paragraph, Section 11, third paragraph, Section 14, second paragraph, Section 15, third paragraph and Chapter 4, Section 10, third paragraph in their new wording shall be applied to such disputes, for which an application has been received by the network authority on or after 1 July 2004. *(SFS 2003:117)*.

2002:653

1. This Act enters into force on 1 August 2002.
2. The provisions of Chapter 4, Sections 5 and 8 in their new wording shall apply

first in the matter of network tariffs which apply from the financial year commencing 1 August 2002 or as soon as possible thereafter.  
3. Chapter 8, Section 8 in its previous wording shall apply in cases where an electricity supplier has been nominated before the entering into force.

2005:404

1. This Act enters into force on 1 July 2006 as regards Chapter 3, Section 10, and otherwise on 1 July 2005.
2. The provisions of Chapter 3, Section 2 and Chapter 3, Section 5, first and second paragraphs in their new wording shall apply first where district heating operations are concerned, in the matter of statements of accounts and audit for the financial year commencing 1 July 2005 or as soon as possible thereafter.
3. The provisions of Chapter 3, Section 6, second paragraph and Chapter 3, Section 7, second paragraph in their new wording and the provisions of Chapter 3, Section 6, third paragraph and Chapter 3, Section 7, third paragraph shall be applied to such disputes, for which an application has been received by the network authority on or after 1 July 2005.
4. A concessionaire that before 1 November 2004 has concluded a contract for the purchase of electricity to cover network losses may apply the contract during its remaining validity period, though at most until the end of October 2007.
5. The provisions of Chapter 4, Section 1, first to fourth paragraphs in their new wording shall apply in the matter of network tariffs which apply from the financial year commencing 1 July 2005 or as soon as possible thereafter.
6. A balance contract entered by the authority having system responsibility before 1 July 2005 is not covered by the new provision of Chapter 8, Section 4a during the remaining validity period of the agreement.
7. The provisions of Chapter 8, Section 12 shall apply as of 1 April 2006.
8. The provisions of Chapter 8, Section 13 shall apply as of 1 February 2006.

2005:1110

1. This Act enters into force on 1 January 2011 as regards Chapter 3, Section 9a, and otherwise on 1 January 2006.
2. The provisions of Chapter 10 on compensation for outages do not apply for a period of electricity outage which has occurred prior to 1 January 2006. However, the provisions shall apply to such an electricity outage for the period of this outage which continues after 31 December 2005, if the outage thereafter has lasted for at least twelve hours.

2008:265

1. This Act enters into force on 1 July 2008.
2. Previous regulations continue to apply in matters of supervision concerning statements of accounts for district heating operations and in matters of supervision concerning auditing in respect of financial years commencing before 1 July 2008.

2009:892

1. This Act enters into force on 1 January 2010 as regards Chapter 1, Section 5a, Chapter 5, Chapter 12, Section 2 and Chapter 13, Section 5 and otherwise on 1 January 2012.
2. The first supervisory period in accordance with Chapter 5, Section 1 commences on 1 January 2012.
3. Previous regulations continue to apply for network tariffs set for the period prior to 1 January 2012.

2010:1968

1. This Act enters into force on 1 April 2011.
2. Older provisions apply if a decision on the service of documents in accordance with sections 15 to 17 of the Act on Service of Documents (1970:428) has been made before 1 April 2011 or if a document has been sent or submitted before this date.

2011:712

1. This Act enters into force on 1 October 2011 as regards Chapter 8, Sections 6 and 9, on 1 January 2012 as regards Chapter 5, Section 3 and Sections 10 to 18 and otherwise on 1 August 2011.
2. A national grid undertaking which has applied for certification in accordance with the Act (2011:710) on the Certification of National Grid Undertakings for Electricity may conduct activities notwithstanding Chapter 3, Sections 1f and 1g until a final

decision in the matter of certification has entered into final legal force, though only until 2 March 2012 at the latest.

2011:1386

This Act enters into force on 1 January 2012 and shall apply to interest relating to any period commencing on or after 1 January 2013.