

National Market Surveillance Programme Pursuant to Article 18(5) of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008

**NATIONAL MARKET SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME
2020
SLOVENIA**

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1. GENERAL MARKET SURVEILLANCE ORGANISATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Pursuant to the State Administration Act (ZDU-1, *Uradni list RS* (UL RS; Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia) Nos [113/05](#) – official consolidated text, [89/07](#) – Constitutional Court Decision, [126/07](#) – ZUP-E, [48/09](#), [8/10](#) – ZUP-G, [8/12](#) – ZVRS-F, [21/12](#), [47/13](#), [12/14](#), [90/14](#) and [51/16](#)) and the Inspection Act (ZIN) (UL RS Nos 43/07 – official consolidated text, and 40/14), the regulations on the organisation of state administration and other regulations specifying competencies relating to inspection in Slovenia, market surveillance of products is conducted by various inspectorates, as listed under point 1.1.

Inspectorates are organised as bodies affiliated to ministries or as part of a public agency (Public Agency for Medicinal Products and Medical Devices – JAZMP).

Pursuant to the ZIN, inspectorates and inspectors operate in line with the following basic principles:

- autonomy and responsibility (inspectors carry out their work autonomously and professionally, and take decisions independently);
- public nature of work (informing the public of the findings produced and measures taken);
- safeguarding of the public and private interest (in their work and decision-making, inspectors must ensure that parties are able to protect their rights);
- proportionality (in exercising their powers, inspectors should only operate to the extent necessary to ensure effective inspection. The gravity of the measure must be proportionate to the gravity of the infringement).

1.1. Identification and responsibilities of national market surveillance authorities

The major part of market surveillance under Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 is conducted by the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (TIRS), which is a body affiliated to the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology. In addition to TIRS, surveillance of product safety on the market is also performed by other Inspectorates operating within various ministries: The Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the Metrology Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (operating within the Metrology Institute of the Republic of Slovenia), the Chemicals Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (operating within the Chemicals Office of the Republic of Slovenia), the Medical Devices Inspection Service of the Republic of Slovenia (operating within the Public Agency for Medicinal Products and Medical Devices), the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the Internal Affairs Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries (Agricultural Inspection Service), the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for the Environment and Spatial Planning (Construction, Surveying, Mapping and Housing Inspection Service), the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters, and the Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia.

We provide detailed information below on the competencies of the specific inspectorates in Slovenia engaged in conducting surveillance of various sectors.

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (TIRS):

1. personal protective equipment (Regulation (EU) 2016/425)
2. construction products (Regulation (EU) No 305/2011),
3. aerosol dispensers (Directive 75/324/EEC)
4. machinery (Directive 2006/42/EC),
5. noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors (Directive 2000/14/EC),
6. appliances burning gaseous fuels (Regulation (EU) 2016/426),
7. pressure equipment (Directive 2014/68/EU)
8. electrical and electronic equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (EMC, Directive 2014/30/EC)
9. radio equipment (Directive 2014/35/EU (RED))

10. electrical equipment under the Low Voltage Directive (LVD, Directive 2014/35/EU)
11. accumulators and batteries under Directive 2006/66/EC
12. waste electrical and electronic equipment (Directive 2012/19/EU),
13. eco-design and energy labelling (Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/3/EC)
14. recreational craft (Directive 2013/53/EC),
15. non-road mobile machinery (Directive 97/68/EC)
16. general product safety (Directive 2001/95/EC).

Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (ZIRS)

1. Toy safety (Directive 2009/48/EC)
2. Cosmetic products (Regulation (EC) 1223/2009)
3. General product safety (Directive 2001/95/EC).

The ZIRS is a body affiliated to the Ministry of Health. It is the body responsible for surveillance in the areas of toy safety and cosmetic products. As part of its remit, the ZIRS also exercises surveillance pursuant to Directive 2001/95/EC on general product safety (products for children).

Metrology Institute, Metrology Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia:

1. Measuring instruments (MID, Directive 2014/32/EU)
2. Non-automatic weighing instruments (NAWI, Directive 2014/31/EU)
3. Prepacked products (Directive 76/211/EEC and Directive 2007/45/EC)

The Metrology Inspectorate is organised as part of the Metrology Institute of the Republic of Slovenia, which is a body affiliated to the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology. Metrological control, which is within the competence of the Metrology Office, covers measuring instruments on the market and in use, and prepacked products at packers and importers, and may also be carried out in relation to suppliers, articles of precious metals on the market and measuring units in public use.

Chemicals Office (URSK), Chemicals Inspectorate:

1. Biocides (Regulation (EU) 2012/528)
2. Chemical substances under REACH and classification and labelling regulations (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008), and other chemicals (detergents, paints, etc.)
3. Electrical and electronic equipment under Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS)
4. general product safety (Directive 2001/95/EC).

The URSK is a body affiliated to the Ministry of Health. The Chemicals Inspectorate is organised as part of the URSK and is chiefly oriented towards the implementation and surveillance of legislation on chemicals. It is also responsible, within its area of work, for implementing Directive 2001/95/EC on general product safety from the aspect of chemical safety.

Public Agency for Medicinal Products and Medical Devices (JAZMP) - Medical Devices Inspection Service:

1. medical devices (including in vitro diagnostic medical devices and active implantable medical devices) (Directives 93/42/EEC, 98/79/EC and 90/385/EEC).

The JAZMP is an implementing institution acting under the auspices of the Ministry of Health. As the body responsible for the exercise of surveillance of the medical devices market (including in vitro diagnostic medical devices and active implantable medical devices), the JAZMP conducts market surveillance across the entire area of medical devices in Slovenia; this encompasses activities connected with the classification of medical devices, the essential requirements applying to medical devices, clinical research into medical devices, the medical devices vigilance system, and the notified conformity assessment bodies. The JAZMP provides surveillance of manufacturers or manufacturers' representatives and wholesale and retail suppliers of medical devices to ensure that they meet the conditions for the performance of this activity in accordance

with currently applicable legislation. It also carries out other types of surveillance in order to protect public health and ensure the safety of medical devices in Slovenia.

Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (IRSD):

1. Lifts (Directive 2014/33/EU)
2. Machinery (Directive 2006/42/EC),
3. Personal protective equipment (Regulation (EU) 2016/425)
4. Equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres – Atex (Directive 2014/34/EU).

The IRSD is a body affiliated to the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities and is responsible for conducting surveillance of products **in use at the workplace** (at employers). In conducting surveillance, it cooperates closely with the TIRS and with the Customs Administration of the Republic of Slovenia.

Internal Affairs Inspectorate (IRSNZ):

1. Explosives for civil uses (2014/28/EU)
2. Pyrotechnic articles (Directive 2013/29/EU),
3. Firearms (Directive 91/477/EEC)

The IRSNZ is a body affiliated to the Ministry of the Interior and, from the aspect of the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, conducts surveillance of pyrotechnic articles, explosives for civil use on the market and in use, and firearms.

The Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for the Environment and Spatial Planning (Construction, Surveying, Mapping and Housing Inspection Service) is a body affiliated to the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning and is responsible for surveillance of construction products on building sites in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 305/2011. It closely cooperates with the TIRS and with the Customs Administration of the Republic of Slovenia.

The Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries (Agricultural Inspection Service) is responsible for conducting surveillance of mineral fertilisers (Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003) and is a body affiliated to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food.

The Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (IRSI) is a body affiliated to the Ministry of Infrastructure and is responsible for conducting surveillance of the following products:

1. **The Road Transport Inspection Service (ICP)** conducts surveillance of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2007/46/EC, Regulations (EU) No 167/2013 and (EU) No 168/2013 and Regulation (EC) No 1222/2009. The inspectors at the Inspectorate responsible for transport carry out inspections of the conformity of vehicles, their parts and equipment, and the work of vehicle manufacturers and their authorised representatives, distributors of vehicles and parts, professional organisations and registration organisations. Surveillance is also carried out under the regulations on technical requirements for products and on assessing conformity, and the regulations on general product safety, by which controls of the conformity and safety of products placed on the market or in use are regulated. In relation to regulations on general product safety, they report to the TIRS, which is the contact body within the RAPEX system.
2. **The Energy and Mining Inspection Service** conducts surveillance of the compliance of transportable pressure equipment (LPG cylinders, cylinders for industrial gases, cylinder batches, pressure barrels, transportable pressurised containers and related protective and other equipment) placed on the market and in use (Directive 2010/35/EU), which means that it carries out surveillance of entry points to the EU (in customs zones) in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia, and at points of sale for gas and gas distributors. It conducts surveillance of the transportable pressure equipment in use and of the due performance of the periodic checks and tests of such equipment in use (at owners of transportable pressure equipment, gas distributors and points of sale for gas).

3. **The Inspection Service for Roads, Railways, Cableway Installations and Ski Slopes** conducts surveillance of safety components on cableway installations for the transportation of people in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/424. Inspectors of cableway installations and ski slopes also conduct surveillance of the application of technical regulations, norms and standards when works are carried out and materials are used for building, rebuilding and maintaining cableway installations.

The Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters (IRSVNDN) is a body affiliated to the Ministry of Defence and is responsible for exercising surveillance of personal protective equipment for firefighting. It conducts surveillance at professional firefighting units and voluntary fire-fighting associations on the basis of an annual plan and notifications received, and takes an active part in coordinated surveillance operations relating to personal protective equipment at national level (the bulk of its cooperation takes place with the TIRS).

1.2. Coordination and cooperation mechanisms between national market surveillance authorities

Under Article 14 of the Inspection Act, the Inspection Council, which is a permanent interdepartmental working body comprising chief inspectors from all inspectorates in the country, directors of inspection services or other representatives of affiliated bodies performing inspection tasks, is responsible for coordinating the various inspectorates and ensuring that inspection tasks are performed in an effective and integrated manner.

The Inspection Council coordinates the plans of work of inspection services, plans coordinated action by different inspection bodies, proposes the formulation of groups of inspectors for the joint execution of inspection tasks, and decides the manner in which they work. The Inspection Council also addresses common issues relating to problems and to the operation of inspection bodies, and notifies the Slovenian government of such.

In addition to the coordination of all inspectorates in Slovenia, the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, which is responsible for enforcing Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, coordinates the work of the competent inspectorates and ensures that information is exchanged in accordance with the Regulation within the **Working Group for the Implementation of Regulation 765**. The working group is organised as an interdepartmental advisory body comprising representatives of all relevant inspectorates and representatives of the Customs Administration. The working group is chaired by a representative from the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology and meets twice a year, or as required. In the periods between those meetings, communications and the coordination of outstanding issues take place via e-mail or telephone. The working group mirrors the European Commission's working group for the implementation of Regulation 765 (Internal Market for Products – Market Surveillance Group IMP-MSG), and formulates national positions on matters addressed at the IMP-MSG. In 2020 the Working Group for the Implementation of Regulation 765 **will be transformed into an interdepartmental group for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020** of the European Parliament and of the Council on market surveillance and compliance of products and amending Directive 2004/42/EC and Regulations (EC) No 765/2008 and (EU) No 305/2011. It will operate in a similar way to the Working Group for the Implementation of Regulation 765, which proved to be effective in coordinating all the competent market surveillance authorities under that Regulation.

Working groups with a narrower focus operate in the area of sectoral legislation; within these groups, coordination also takes place for the implementation of joint surveillance of certain products, e.g. in the areas of personal protective equipment, general product safety, etc.

1.3. Cooperation between national market surveillance authorities and customs

The Customs Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, which is organised within the Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia under the auspices of the Ministry of Finance, is responsible for conducting surveillance of products that enter the European Union market from third countries.

The Customs Administration uses (EU) Guidelines for import controls in the field of product safety and conformity in its work, and on this basis has drawn up a catalogue of measures that assist cooperation between customs authorities and the competent surveillance authorities. Cooperation between customs authorities and individual inspectorates is based on bilateral agreements or cooperation agreements between the individual institutions.

Where customs authorities, in the course of inspecting goods declared for release into free circulation, find that:

- a certain product displays characteristics which give cause to believe that, when properly installed, maintained and used, it presents a serious risk to health, safety, environmental protection or any other public interest,
- that the product is not accompanied by the prescribed documentation,
- or that the product is not marked with the prescribed CE marking (or the CE marking has been affixed to the product in a false or misleading manner)

they suspend its release into free circulation and immediately notify the competent market surveillance authority of this (Article 27 of Regulation (EU) No 765/2008). The goods are retained for a maximum of three working days. Within these three working days the surveillance authorities ascertain whether action is necessary and, if it is not, notify the customs authority of the possibility of releasing the product into free circulation.

1.4. Rapid information exchange system - RAPEX

Pursuant to the Slovenian Government Decree on the Method of International Exchange of Information on Measures and Actions Restricting Trade in Products (UL RS, No 79/11), the Market Inspectorate is the RAPEX contact point. The contact point takes part regularly in RAPEX meetings at the European Commission and is in charge of the transfer of information to Slovenia. The RAPEX working group in Slovenia, which comprises representatives of the inspectorates responsible for RAPEX implementation, ordinarily meets once a year.

1.5. Information and communication system for market surveillance - ICSMS

Information and communication system for market surveillance – ICSMS The ICSMS contact point in Slovenia is the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, which has been responsible for ensuring coordination between users of the system since 2006. In the past, the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia and the Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia used the system the most. In 2016 and 2017 the inspectorates responsible for chemicals, medical devices, explosives for civil uses, pyrotechnic articles, measuring instruments and non-automatic weighing instruments began to make active use of the system.

1.6. General description of market surveillance activities and relevant procedures

The Ministry of Economic Development and Technology (MGRT) has no direct influence on the preparation of the financial plans and annual programmes of individual inspectorates. The role of the MGRT is to exchange information between itself and the competent surveillance authorities, and to encourage cooperation and the implementation of joint surveillance actions for products that fall within the competence of the various surveillance authorities. This is also a liaison role from the point of view of the application of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

Based on the work and the experience gained over past years, cooperation and the recognition of the requirements of Regulation 765 have both improved. Active cooperation has been established between the inspection services carrying out the surveillance of products in use and the inspection service responsible for surveillance of products on the market. Similarly, cooperation has also been established between inspectorates and the customs service. The traditionally good cooperation between the market and the health inspectorate has been upgraded by enhanced cooperation with other inspectorates. Progress has also been made in the level of knowledge and use of RAPEX and the ICSMS. Pursuant to the Decree on the Method of International Exchange of Information on Measures and Actions Restricting Trade in Products (UL RS, No 79/11), the Market Inspectorate is the RAPEX contact point, while the contact point for the ICSMS is the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology. The competent surveillance authorities are also involved in exchanging information with the surveillance authorities of other Member States via a variety of forums and working groups such as PROSAFE, AdCo groups, WELMEC, ECHA, etc.

Difficulties common to all inspection services include a lack of funds for surveillance and, in particular, for product testing. In the past year, there has been a slight improvement in the minimum increase in financial and human resources.

1.7. General framework of cooperation with other Member States and non-member states

The competent surveillance authorities are also involved in exchanging information with the surveillance authorities of other Member States via a variety of forums and working groups such as PROSAFE, AdCo groups, WELMEC, ECHA, etc. Owing to a lack of funds, attendance at working group meetings has somewhat declined recently.

1.8. Evaluation of market surveillance measures and reporting

The competent inspectorates report on a regular basis to the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology pursuant to Article 18(5) and (6) of Regulation 765.

1.9. Horizontal activities planned for the relevant period

As stated under point 1.2., the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology chairs the working group for the implementation of Regulation 765; it is responsible for the exchange of information within this working group. Working groups with a narrower focus also operate in the area of sectoral legislation; within these groups, coordination also takes place for the implementation of joint surveillance of certain products, e.g. in the areas of personal protective equipment, general product safety, etc.

We are planning at least two meetings of the 765 Working Group in 2019 to coordinate market surveillance. In 2019 the 765 Working Group is expected to devote most of its time to the innovations introduced by the new product conformity regulation. We shall convene additional meetings or meetings by correspondence as required in order to resolve any specific problems.

2. MARKET SURVEILLANCE IN SPECIFIC SECTORS

2.1. Medical devices (Regulation (EU) 2017/745 and Regulation (EU) 2107/746)

2.1.1. *Responsible authority and contact details*

Public Agency for Medicinal Products and Medical Devices of the Republic of Slovenia
Slovenčeva 22
1000 Ljubljana
Telephone: +386 8 2000 500
Fax: + 386 8 2000 510
Email: info@jazmp.si,
Contact: Jelena Velebit Marković (jelena.velebit-markovic@jazmp.si)

Source: Budget

Staff: Three inspectors, one of whom is employed part-time.

Technical equipment: The JAZMP does not have its own laboratory for testing medical devices.

2.1.2. *Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

Surveillance of the field of medical devices is based on a risk analysis of the signals which are identified through various notices, notifications, the media, routine inspections and other activities within the JAZMP. The JAZMP is responsible for market surveillance of medical devices in use in Slovenia, for surveillance of manufacturers of medical devices registered in Slovenia and of commercial entities registered in Slovenia who are engaged in wholesale and retail trade in medical devices in Slovenia. The JAZMP also conducts surveillance of clinical research and activities of the notified authority with its seat in Slovenia.

For 2020 a plan of surveillance was drawn up on the basis of type of activity, its scope and a risk assessment. It includes activities in all areas of the market for medical devices, as appropriate. Accordingly, the first set of activities will ensure balanced surveillance of the implementation of statutory requirements (premises, staff, equipment, documentation, etc.) at manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and healthcare establishments where medical devices are in use.

In parallel, a second set of activities will be carried out, based on the findings and notifications relating to the compliance of operations with the regulations, and the quality and safety of products.

We established priorities regarding surveillance on the basis of risk analyses where the criteria represent various parameters (classification of a medical device, accessibility of a medical device, risk to the user, effect on public health, spread of the problem, financial consequences, etc.). In 2020, we will also continue to resolve notifications received, in line with the priorities where the surveillance will in most cases take place as administrative control and partially also in the field.

The JAZMP collects information from market surveillance on the basis of the vigilance procedure, requests for classification and delimitation of medical devices, inspection of registers and other notifications, investigations conducted by competent authorities of other EU Member States and the COEN, information from inspection control and random information (media, notices from the customers, webpages, etc.). The JAZMP is notified of all irregularities and non-compliance of medical devices in other EU Member States through the COEN, and of complications with medical devices through the vigilance system. We participate actively in the COEN, both in investigations through on-line exchange of information and at meetings at the European Commission. This way we will be even more effective in the surveillance of medical devices at the European level. JAZMP monitors notifications on changes, cancellations, withdrawals and other restrictions on medical device certificates within the EU. Cooperation with customs authorities takes place in the implementation of Regulation 765/2008, in relation to which we will continue with activities to prevent non-compliant medical devices from entering the market.

2.1.3. *Report on activities carried out in 2019*

In 2019 the JAZMP carried out 41 surveillance operations ex officio regarding medical devices, 30 of which in the retail sector and 11 in other activities, as part of the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008. Moreover, 51 notifications were dealt with, leading to non-routine surveillance operations, where appropriate. Most of the infringements were identified in relation to

online sales (chiefly in the area of advertising and labelling of medical devices). As part of routine and non-routine surveillance operations, 29 warnings were issued under the Inspection Act (ZIN). The JAZMP also cooperated with customs authorities, giving formal and informal expert opinions many times.

2.2. Cosmetic products (Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009)

2.2.1. Responsible authority and contact details

Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Vožanski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana
T: + 386 1 280 3802 F: +386 1 280 3808 E: gp.zirs@gov.si
Contact: Helena Hočevar

The Inspectorate employs a total of 84 inspectors, who conduct surveillance in various areas under the Inspectorate's remit. The funds earmarked for the authority's work in the area of administrative surveillance form part of its overall budget, and additional funds are allocated separately for analyses on the basis of the annual plan. The Health Inspectorate has no other technical facilities for surveillance (e.g. internal laboratories). The Inspectorate is assisted by expert institutions, such as the National Institute of Public Health (NIJZ) and the National Laboratory for Health, Environment and Food (NLZOH).

2.2.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy

Surveillance is carried out in routine and non-routine inspections. It is also carried out by means of sampling.

Proactive surveillance is carried out in the form of routine inspections conducted ex officio without any specific additional reason as part of the annual surveillance programme. The frequency of surveillance is determined by placing facilities into categories; this is done on the basis of a risk assessment. The risk assessment takes account of the type and scope of activity of those activities or facilities under surveillance, the target populations of consumers/users and the level of implementation of internal surveillance, taking the resources available to the Inspectorate into account. The analysis takes account of data derived from a surveillance operation, the types and number of notifications in the previous year, the volume of work required in the coming year, the anticipated amendments to regulations and any ongoing issues.

Non-routine inspections (the reactive approach) are conducted in cases where there is a well-founded suspicion that regulations are not being complied with, i.e. based on notifications, cases assigned from other services or notifications from the RAPEX system, reports in the media, etc. Control inspections are a particular form of non-routine surveillance conducted as controls of measures carried out in cases where irregularities have already been identified.

Surveillance is also carried out as part of various campaigns, the focus of which changes depending on the results of the inspections carried out in previous years, changes to rules applying to the area, potential new risks and the state of the art.

In the area of cosmetic products, surveillance takes place at responsible entities, importers, distributors, in retail and in sanitary care facilities, along with surveillance of cosmetic products placed on the market and surveillance of their use.

The Inspectorate makes the surveillance findings public on its website.

In discharging its tasks, the Health Inspectorate cooperates with various public authorities and professional institutions. It cooperates with other inspection bodies to plan and implement joint inspections as part of the regional coordination of inspection bodies, assigns cases that do not fall under the Inspectorate's jurisdiction in terms of subject matter, and consults on specific matters and on the handling of products whose composition or presentation classifies them as 'borderline products', primarily with the Public Agency for Medicinal Products and Medical Devices and the Chemicals Office. In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, the Inspectorate also cooperates with the Customs Administration. Inspectorate representatives serve on the technical board of the national standards body (SIST). The Health Inspectorate takes part in groups of representatives of Member States' European market surveillance authorities in cosmetics (PEMSAC).

In 2020, in addition to routine surveillance of compliance with the general requirements, we plan to focus our administrative surveillance on products containing cannabidiol (CBD) and on the requirements of Regulations (EU) 2019/831 and 2019/1966 on the presence of substances classified as CMR substances which must not be used in cosmetic products, or rather which may only be used if the conditions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 are met. In addition to surveillance to ensure the safety of cosmetic products, inspections in 2020 will mainly concern

claims about cosmetics in the groups of cosmetics which are most — or most aggressively — advertised, on the basis of Commission Regulation (EU) No 655/2013, which lays down common criteria for the justification of claims. This will be checked using the evidence, especially in routine inspections at liable entities which are the first to place cosmetic products on the market. As a large share of non-compliance is noticed in the area of advertising of cosmetics, in particular via the internet, the surveillance will be directed to inspecting advertisements on on-line shops. If non-compliance is found for individual products, surveillance will be expanded to other liable entities that market the same or similar products. Sampling will cover cosmetic products with effects, hair dyes (based on henna), children's decorative cosmetics, cosmetics imported into the EU which remain on the skin, anti-dandruff products, natural cosmetics and eaux de toilette and eaux de parfum.

2.2.3. Report on activities carried out in 2019

In 2019 health inspectors conducted 790 inspections at commercial entities engaged in production, import, distribution, retail sale, end use of cosmetics for professional purposes at sanitary care facilities, childcare facilities and hotels. Inspectors took 40 samples of cosmetic products for laboratory analysis of the microbiological and/or chemical parameters.

On the basis of the surveillance findings, a total of 334 inspection measures were imposed, 180 of which were administrative measures (22 orders on the rectification of an irregularity and 158 administrative warnings), along with 154 minor offence sanctions/measures (16 payment orders, seven minor offence decisions with a fine, 16 decisions with a notice and 115 warnings for a minor offence committed). Most of the infringements were detected in the area of advertising, and concerned claims about the effects of cosmetic products and labelling, especially in internet sales.

In addition to inspections based on a classification of commercial entities into different categories, surveillance took the form of targeted campaigns.

The Inspectorate devoted part of its inspections to claims about cosmetic products for painful/tired legs. 20 inspections were carried out, covering 69 products. The proportion of non-compliant products was 67%, and targeted controls were carried out on products with problematic claims. The inspections focused on examining websites. Only a few articles had non-compliant claims on the product itself, and the remaining articles were presented/advertised on the Internet. In most cases (75%) the non-compliant claims were made by the distributor of its own accord. Similar findings were made in the health claims campaign, covering body care products, shampoo, hair dyes, massage oil, cream gels, shea butter, soaps, oils, conditioners and ointments for burns and scars. 21 inspections were carried out, covering 77 products, 60% of which were found to be non-compliant. Claims on the product itself, not just claims made on the internet or in a leaflet, were also examined for 50% of products. As many as 90% of non-compliant claims were on the internet, rather than on the products themselves. Health claims for cosmetic products mostly fail to comply with the criteria of truthfulness and evidential support under Commission Regulation (EU) No 655/2013, which lays down common criteria for the justification of claims used in relation to cosmetic products. Claims regarding products against cellulite, fat burners and body shaping products were examined in 13 inspections, covering 26 products, 50% of which were found to be non-compliant. Excessive effects or therapeutic qualities or the removal/prevention of cellulite and body reshaping were claimed. In this case as well, the surveillance revealed that these claims had been made by the distributor for its online trade. In most cases operators removed the contested claims or reworded them in order to make them satisfactory.

Inspections relating to devices for making artificial nails and products for artificial nails and nail care covered both cosmetic products and general safety products, as there is some overlap in these areas. A wide variety of different products was examined, ranging from devices for making artificial nails to cosmetic products, namely various gels for professional use (modelling gel, colourless gel, dyed gel, base gel, top coat gel) in liquid or powder form, hydrating nail gel, gel remover, nail cleaning fluid, nail degreaser/dehydrator, cuticle oils and cuticle remover. Overall, 48 inspections were carried out, covering 232 products, 18% of which were found to be non-compliant. Most inspections were carried out in salons, but 10 online shops were examined as well. In general, the products inspected as part of this campaign were intended for professional use. Most distributors organise training courses for users and produce instructions for use in the form of manuals and brochures. Substandard products did not have the right warnings and

instructions in the Slovenian language, or such warnings/instructions were inadequate in relation to the producer's claims, the ingredients were not marked on the packaging or products were not entered in the European cosmetic products database.

In 2019 the Inspectorate engaged in surveillance of cosmetic products containing ingredients from the cannabis plant or cannabidiol (CBD). Most inspections were carried out on the basis of notifications and because problematic products with high concentrations of CBD that may not be used as food supplements had been recategorised by operators as cosmetic products.

37 operators that traded in – or had previously traded in – cosmetic products containing CBD were inspected. During an inspection, operators were asked to provide evidence/declarations regarding composition and, given the unclear nature of the legislation regarding the use of ingredients produced from cannabis, were informed of the explanation of the legislation which was published on the website of the Chemicals Office (URSK) in June 2019. Owing to the widespread use of products containing cannabidiol, an interdepartmental document is being drawn up for operators, setting out the legislation and conditions with which particular groups of products containing industrial hemp, its extracts, isolated or added cannabidiol or other cannabinoids must comply. The procedures will be completed when the document has been published and it has been established whether the products comply with the relevant conditions/requirements.

At trade fairs, where eight inspections were carried out this year, there was a reduced range of cosmetic products on offer. In all, 33 products were examined, only one of which was found to be non-compliant. Regarding cosmetics, the Inspectorate received and dealt with 109 notifications via the RAPEX system in 2019. Surveillance on the basis of the notifications revealed four products on the Slovenian market that were non-compliant due to the content of prohibited ingredients, microbiology and heavy metals. The annual surveillance programme also included sampling. In 2019 healthcare inspectors took a total of 40 samples: five samples of children's decorative cosmetics, five samples of cosmetics with effects, 10 samples of cosmetics which remain on the skin (mainly imported), 10 samples of henna-based hair dye and 10 samples of eaux de toilette and eaux de parfum. Chemical analysis was used to determine the concentrations of ingredients subject to statutory restrictions (preservatives, dyes) and the substances which must be mentioned in the list of ingredients if they are present in certain concentrations (allergenic substances). The content of prohibited substances was also checked, specifically the content of metals, aromatic amines, nitrosamines, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, 1,4-dioxane and certain dyes. A check was made to establish whether the labelling of declared ingredients and other indications and claims on products was compliant. In all, 21 samples were compliant (53%). Four samples (10%) were found to be non-compliant regarding chemical parameters: three from the group of hair dyes (based on henna) on account of excessive concentration of dyes and the presence of a prohibited dye, and one sample on account of excessive concentration of preservative. Microbiological tests were carried out on 26 samples. Five samples (19% of all the samples tested) were found to be non-compliant on account of an excessive count of aerobic mesophilic bacteria. Four of these were from the group of hair dyes (based on henna) and one from the group of cosmetics which remain on the skin (an import into the EU). The labelling was examined for all 40 samples. There were found to be 16 cases of non-compliance in labelling and claims in 14 samples, which represents 35% of samples. On the basis of the results of the analyses of the product samples from the sampling programme, the Inspectorate placed three notifications in the RAPEX system for cosmetic products, henna-based hair and eyebrow dyes that presented a serious risk, primarily due to the excessive content of certain ingredients of hair dyes, failure to mention certain highly allergenic ingredients and microbiology.

The health inspectorate informed the public of those non-compliant products that presented a risk to human health by publishing details on its website.

2.3. Toys (Directive 2009/48/EC)

2.3.1. Responsible authority and contact details

Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Vožarski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana

T: + 386 1 280 3802 F: +386 1 280 3808 E: gp.zirs@gov.si

Contact: Helena Hočevar

The Inspectorate employs a total of 85 inspectors, who conduct surveillance in various areas under the Inspectorate's remit. The funds earmarked for the authority's work in the area of administrative surveillance form part of its overall budget, and additional funds are allocated separately for analyses on the basis of the annual plan. The Health Inspectorate has no other technical facilities for surveillance (e.g. internal laboratories). The Inspectorate is assisted by expert institutions, such as the National Institute of Public Health (NIJZ) and the National Laboratory for Health, Environment and Food (NLZOH).

2.3.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy

Surveillance is carried out in routine and non-routine inspections. It is also carried out by means of sampling.

Proactive surveillance is carried out in the form of routine inspections conducted ex officio without any specific additional reason as part of the annual surveillance programme. The frequency of surveillance is determined by placing facilities into categories; this is done on the basis of a risk assessment. The risk assessment takes account of the type and scope of activity of those activities or facilities under surveillance, the target populations of consumers/users and the level of implementation of internal surveillance, taking the resources available to the Inspectorate into account. The analysis takes account of data derived from a surveillance operation, the types and number of notifications in the previous year, the volume of work required in the coming year, the anticipated amendments to regulations and any ongoing issues.

Non-routine inspections (the reactive approach) are conducted in cases where there is a well-founded suspicion that regulations are not being complied with, i.e. based on notifications, cases assigned from other services or notifications from the RAPEX system, reports in the media, etc. Control inspections are a particular form of non-routine surveillance conducted as controls of measures carried out in cases where irregularities have already been identified.

Surveillance is also carried out as part of various campaigns, the focus of which changes depending on the results of the inspections carried out in previous years, changes to rules applying to the area, potential new risks and the state of the art.

Surveillance is conducted of manufacturers, importers, distributors of toys, the retail sale of toys, and of toys at nursery schools.

The Inspectorate makes the surveillance findings public on its website.

In discharging its tasks, the Health Inspectorate cooperates with various public authorities and professional institutions. It cooperates with other inspection bodies to plan and implement joint inspections as part of the regional coordination of inspection bodies, assigns cases that do not fall under the Inspectorate's jurisdiction in terms of subject matter, and consults on specific matters and on the handling of products primarily with the Market Inspectorate and the Chemicals Office. In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, the Inspectorate also cooperates with the Customs Administration. Inspectorate representatives serve on the technical board of the national standards body (SIST). The Health Inspectorate takes part in groups of representatives of Member States' European market surveillance authorities (AdCos).

In 2020 we are planning to focus our administrative surveillance on groups of toys that may pose greater risks for children and those for which new requirements apply, in addition to routine surveillance of compliance with the general requirements. We shall check compliance with the requirements applicable to activity toys, water toys and toys designed for children between eight and 14 years old (such as experimental sets, projectiles) and repeat our campaign of monitoring of fancy dress costumes. Surveillance will cover new types of toys and toys that are marketed at trade fairs and markets. Where appropriate, the monitoring campaign will be accompanied by sampling. Sampling will cover: swings for children over three years old, soft plastic toys, battery-operated toys, toys with lasers, LED toys, toys with projectiles, fancy-dress costumes for children, dual-use toy products and textile toys.

2.3.3. Report on activities carried out in 2019

In 2019 health inspectors conducted 517 inspections at commercial entities engaged in production, import, distribution and retail sale, as well as at childcare facilities. Inspectors took 87 toy samples for laboratory analysis of the relevant chemical, physical, mechanical, microbiological and/or electrical parameters. On the basis of the surveillance findings, a total of 234 inspection measures were imposed, 149 of which were administrative measures (51 orders on the rectification of an irregularity and 98 administrative warnings), along with 85 offence sanctions/measures (nine payment orders, 18 decisions with a notice and 58 warnings for a

minor offence committed). Most of the deficiencies identified by inspectors at manufacturers and importers related to non-compliance with legislative requirements concerning the content of required technical documentation, in particular regarding description of planning and manufacture (in 15% of cases), safety assessment (in 15% of cases) and EC declarations of conformity (in 21% of cases). A significant proportion of cases of non-compliance (30%) was also found in the area of labelling, particularly the provision of warnings and safety instructions in the Slovenian language, both by manufacturers and distributors, and in the identification of the manufacturer and importer (9%).

As part of the surveillance of Carnival toys, 47 inspections were carried out and 86 products were examined. Out of the products examined 27% were found to be non-compliant. The cases of non-compliance relate to warnings and instructions in the Slovenian language. Essential characteristics of products that consumers have to be made aware of before purchase are not mentioned on the internet.

Most inspections of toys concerned toys for children from 4 to 8 years of age. The purpose of the campaign was to check more closely whether toys had been classified in the correct age categories. The inspectors followed the guidelines for the minimum age at which children play with specific toys in a particular subcategory for that age group depending on the motor and cognitive skills that they have acquired (SIST-TP CEN ISO/TR 8124-8:2016). The campaign comprised 68 inspections and covered 330 products. Out of the toys examined, 35% were found to be non-compliant. The cases of non-compliance were mainly due to the identification and marking of toys or to poorly translated instructions and warnings. Labelling of toys on the internet was also found to be inadequate, as the required warnings in the Slovenian language were not consistently provided for specific toys.

The purpose of the campaign concerning scooters, vehicles and tricycles for children up to three years old was to re-examine the market situation regarding those products, including web sales. The campaign comprised 25 inspections and covered 61 products. Out of the products examined 44% were found to be non-compliant. The cases of non-compliance detected concerned insufficiently accurate translations of warnings. New distributors, in particular, are unfamiliar with the legislation, i.e. do not know that bicycles and scooters are included in the category of toys, under certain conditions.

The campaign on new types of toys monitors and verifies toys that represent a technological innovation or toys which become popular in a given year. The 2019 campaign looked at the increasingly popular category of slime toys, which may represent a health risk due to an excessive boron content, and glitter products, which are often not classified in the right age group and/or may present a risk due to small parts. Microwaveable toys may pose a risk due to unexpected hot surfaces, and squishy toys may present a risk due to the presence of small parts or accessible batteries. Toys were found to be non-compliant on account of the markings, warnings and age categorisation, and several of them were sampled.

Surveillance of toys at trade fairs and markets was carried out mainly in the period leading up to New Year. 22 inspections were carried out and 77 products examined in the campaign. Out of the toys examined, 20% were found to be non-compliant.

Regarding toys, the Inspectorate received and dealt with 644 notifications via the RAPEX system. Surveillance based on those notifications resulted in the detection of 19 toys on the Slovenian market which were non-compliant on account of excessive content of certain elements (boron, lead), small parts, excessive speed of the projectile, inappropriate sound level, inappropriate protection of batteries, formaldehyde and phthalates.

Alongside inspections, the annual surveillance programme also included sampling. In 2019 health inspectors took 87 samples of toys overall, 79 of which as part of routine surveillance, as follows: five swings for children over three years old, 10 soft plastic toys, 10 fancy dress costumes, 10 textile toys for children under three years old, 10 battery-operated toys, five toys with lasers or projectiles, 10 dual-use toy products, 10 balloons and nine squeeze toys. One further sample was taken on the basis of a notification. Seven samples of slime toys were sent to a Swedish laboratory for analysis as part of the EU CASP SLIME 2019 European project. Of the total of 87 samples, 52% were compliant.

Of the 79 samples taken as part of routine surveillance, 42 were non-compliant (53%). 27 samples (34%) were found to be non-compliant solely on account of the warnings and/or labelling. Five samples of toys (6%) were non-compliant due to their chemical properties, 11 (14%) due to their physical and mechanical properties and three (4%) due to the presence of an inappropriate LED light and the accessibility of the batteries. Cases of non-compliance due to labelling did not constitute a serious risk, except in the specific case of warnings and instructions for the use and maintenance of swings. 16 risk assessments were drawn up following the detection of cases of non-compliance. A serious risk was detected in nine of the 79 samples

(11%): on account of the content of compounds which are carcinogenic and toxic to reproduction, migration of nickel which may cause an allergy, detachment of small parts and the risk of suffocation and, in one sample, excessive volume, unsuitable LED light and inappropriate material of the projectile and the resulting risk of injury.

The sample taken on the basis of the notification proved to be compliant, as did the seven samples taken as part of the EU CASP SLIME 2019 European project.

On the basis of the results of the analyses of the product samples from the sampling programme the Inspectorate placed eight notifications in the RAPEX system for toys that presented a serious risk, especially on account of phthalates, small parts, the accessibility of batteries, excessive levels of N-Nitrosodimethylamine or nickel, incorrect category of laser and LED in the toy and excessive kinetic energy.

The health inspectorate informed the public of those non-compliant products that presented a risk to human health by publishing details on its website.

2.4. Personal protective equipment (Regulation (EU) 2016/425)

2.4.1. Responsible authority and contact details

The following inspection bodies are responsible for conducting market surveillance of personal protective equipment on the Slovenian market:

the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia;

the Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters (IRSVNDN); and

the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (IRSD).

2.4.1.1 Responsible authority and contact details – TIRS

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia,

Dunajska cesta 160,

1000 Ljubljana

T: + 386 1 280 8700

F: +386 1 280 8740

E: gp.tirs@gov.si

Contact: Marjetka Učakar

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for the administrative surveillance of personal protective equipment are part of the budget of the Market Inspectorate, with funds of EUR 11,224.00 being earmarked in 2020 for technical analyses by a qualified laboratory for personal protective equipment.

Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 27 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training. The Market Inspectorate does not have additional technical resources, such as internal testing laboratories, for the market surveillance of personal protective equipment.

2.4.1.2. Responsible authority and contact details – IRSVNDN

Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters, Vojkova cesta 61, Ljubljana, irsvndn@mors.si, Tel. 00386 1 230 53 68

The IRSVNDN has no technical resources for conducting surveillance of personal protective equipment for firefighters, nor does it have special dedicated resources for technical surveillance in 2020, although budget funds have been secured for surveillance to the extent planned. Inspections of documentation on personal protective equipment in use at firefighting units will be conducted. The amount of time spent on inspections can be expressed as a Full-Time Equivalent of 0.50.

2.4.1.3. Responsible authority and contact details – IRSD

Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Štukljeva cesta 44

1000 Ljubljana

gp.irsd@gov.si

E-naslov: gp.irsd@gov.si

Contact: Slavko Krištofelc

The Labour Inspectorate is an administrative body that forms part of the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. It has seven regional units and is headquartered at Štukljeva cesta 44, Ljubljana. The Inspectorate is represented by Slovenia's chief labour inspector, Jadranko Grljić.

The Labour Inspectorate is responsible for exercising surveillance of three major, professionally distinct areas: employment relations, health and safety at work, and social security in accordance with the Labour Inspection Act and the Inspection Act.

Labour inspectors for health and safety at work are competent for the surveillance of the provision and use of suitable personal protective equipment (hereinafter: PPE) at workplaces. This surveillance is conducted in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act (ZVZD-1), the accompanying Rules on Personal Protective Equipment Used by Workers at Work and the Technical Requirements for Products and Conformity Assessment Act (ZTZPUS-1) and the Decree implementing the EU Regulation on personal protective equipment.

Regarding the implementation of laws in this field, the inspectors also provide expert assistance to workers and employers in accordance with Article 4 of ZID-1.

Workplace surveillance of personal protective equipment was conducted by 31 labour inspectors responsible for health and safety at work in 2019.

2.4.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

2.4.2.1 Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (TIRS):

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of personal protective equipment takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, RAPEX notifications received on unsafe personal protective equipment, notifications received from the Financial Administration in customs procedures on the import of non-compliant personal protective equipment, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, notifications received from other surveillance authorities in Slovenia which are responsible for surveillance of personal protective equipment at users, and cases assigned by other national and European surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:

The Market Inspectorate informs the public on a regular basis of the surveillance activities conducted in relation to personal protective equipment via the state administration website, where it publishes the non-compliant products and its findings on the reactive detection of unsafe products on the Slovenian market in response to the receipt of a RAPEX notification or of notifications from manufacturers and distributors. We also publish other notices on our website that are of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of personal protective equipment in Slovenia.

The representative of the Market Inspectorate participates in the technical committee of the national authority at the Slovenian Institute for Standardisation (SIST) regarding personal protective equipment and in exchanges of information in this area with other inspectorates. The Market Inspectorate takes part at the European level in the AdCo Group on PPE, which brings together surveillance authorities responsible for the area of personal protective equipment.

Market surveillance strategy for personal protective equipment:

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedures for technical documentation and the EU declaration of conformity to the prescribed extent, and surveillance, by means of sampling, of the actual compliance with basic health and safety conformity requirements laid down in the technical requirements. In the course of market surveillance conducted using sampling procedures, samples are taken of products placed on the market as compliant, which are sent for technical analysis/review and testing to qualified testing laboratories in order to verify that they meet the prescribed requirements.

If the conditions are found not to be met, notification of an unsafe product is made through RAPEX or by using a safeguard clause procedure, and through information exchange via the ICSMS. Information on unsafe products is published on the state administration's website.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, notifications from other surveillance authorities, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial interest groups, testing laboratories and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

The following personal protective equipment groups will be subject to surveillance in 2020:

1. the administrative surveillance of personal protective equipment will cover:
 - a) helmets for cyclists, skaters and roller-skaters,
 - b) visibility warning devices for non-professional use,
 - c) equipment for the protection of foresters, such as leg protectors, protective gloves, protective leggings (gaiters), upper body protectors,
 - d) protective gloves for fire-fighters,
2. sampling of personal protective equipment:
 - a) protective gloves for welders.

2.4.2.2 Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters (IRSVNDN)

Pursuant to Article 15 of the Technical Requirements for Products and Conformity Assessment Act (UL RS, No 17/11, ZZTPUS-1), the IRSVNDN has conducted inspections of personal protective equipment for firefighting since October 2013. An inspection procedure is conducted alongside surveillance procedures, with offence proceedings being conducted in the case of an offence. The fines are laid down in the ZZTPUS-1 and start from EUR 1,200 for legal entities and EUR 200 for individuals.

The IRSVNDN conducts inspections at professional and voluntary firefighting units in accordance with the adopted programme of work; it also deals with all notifications received. It takes an active

part in coordinated surveillance operations involving personal protective equipment at the national level. Given the specifics of the area of surveillance (use of personal protective equipment by firefighters), most of the cooperation takes place with the Market Inspectorate. Where surveillance uncovers irregularities that lie within the remit of other surveillance authorities, the cases are assigned for resolution to the responsible authority.

The IRSVNDN also operates preventively in the area of firefighting. To this end, we provide information to firefighting organisations on the prescribed requirements in this field and, after surveillance operations have been carried out, apprise them of the findings.

2.4.2.3 Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Competent inspectors ascertain whether personal protective equipment complies with the essential health and safety requirements in the course of routine and non-routine inspections and check that the appropriate PPE is provided and used.

If inspectors notice problems in the course of their work in the current year, surveillance of specific PPE at workplaces is included in planned targeted surveillance actions of the IRSD in the following year.

Labour inspectors also investigate accidents at work within their powers. Labour inspectors pay more attention to the compliance of personal protective equipment with essential safety and health requirements when investigating accidents at work if they believe that there is a causal link between the accident and the personal protective equipment used.

Also for 2019 we find that, according to conclusions of investigations into accidents at work and the information processed on workplace accidents reported by employers, accidents are caused — or health is damaged — often by a failure to use personal protective equipment or by the use of personal protective equipment that serves a different purpose.

Labour inspectors cooperate with TIRS in the field of PPE, in particular with regard to compliance of PPE with essential health and safety requirements. Every complaint is processed in accordance with the provisions of ZIN in reference to Regulation (EU) 2016/425, but there were no such complaints in 2019.

2.4.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

2.4.3.1 Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

In the area of personal protective equipment, the Market Inspectorate carried out three planned inspections and one inspection on the basis of an assignment, issuing six warnings under ZIN, seven warnings under ZP-1, one notice and one minor offence decision with a fine. A planned compliance inspection was carried out including analyses of 21 pairs of protective gloves against mechanical risks. Testing was carried out by an accredited laboratory in accordance with the applicable standards. The results of the testing revealed cases of administrative non-compliance only, but no cases of technical non-compliance.

Qualified technical inspectors carry out surveillance of personal protective equipment. Before conducting surveillance, inspectors receive further training from the head of the personal protective equipment department at the Inspectorate's headquarters, who also coordinates the targeted inspections designed to establish the conformity of equipment, as the Inspectorate's objective is to ensure the proper functioning of the market in technical products.

2.4.3.2 Report on activities carried out in 2019 (IRSVNDN)

In 2019 the IRSVNDN continued with inspections of personal protective equipment at general fire-fighting units, specifically examining protective clothing for fire-fighters (SIST EN 469:2005+A1:2007/AC:2006), protective footwear for fire-fighters (SIST EN 15090:2012), protective gloves for fire-fighters (SIST EN 659:2003+A1:2008/AC:2009) and helmets for fire fighting in

buildings and other structures (SIST EN 443:2008). It also continued with inspections of personal protective clothing at voluntary fire-fighting associations (central fire-fighting units).

In all, 70 routine inspections were carried out. No irregularities were discovered in 26 cases and the inspection procedure was therefore stopped; measures were imposed on 36 operators and a deadline was set for rectifying the irregularities, which in 32 cases did not relate to unsuitable PPE but rather to inadequate equipping of fire-fighting units with PPE. In eight cases it was found that the PPE did not meet the requirements, as a result of which an inspection measure was imposed prohibiting the use of personal protective clothing.

The Inspectorate received and examined one complaint on account of unsuitable PPE.

Six warnings were issued under the Minor Offences Act.

2.4.3.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019 (IRSD)

In 2019, as part of routine and non-routine inspections, inspectors of workplaces checked compliance of PPE in accordance with the provisions of the Decree implementing the Regulation (EU) on Personal Protective Equipment and ZTZPUS-1 in cases where there was a suspicion that personal protective equipment did not comply with the essential health and safety requirements. As far as the provision and use of suitable PPE is concerned, the inspectors found 1,168 infringements, and eight employers did not have an EU declaration of conformity.

In 2019 the competent inspectorate did not carry out any campaign relating exclusively to personal protective equipment. However, personal protective equipment was the subject of surveillance in almost every activity that was carried out in which other risk factors were examined.

Under the adopted policy guidance of the IRSD for 2020 a targeted campaign will be carried out in the second half of the year, focusing exclusively on PPE in industry, whilst surveillance of PPE will be one of the risk factors examined in the forestry campaign in the first half of the year.

2.5 Construction products (Regulation (EU) 305/2011)

2.5.1 Responsible authority and contact details

The following inspection bodies are responsible for conducting surveillance of construction products in Slovenia:

Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for the Environment and Spatial Planning - Construction Inspectorate and
Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia.

2.5.1.1 Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for the Environment and Spatial Planning (Construction Inspectorate)

Construction, Surveying, Mapping and Housing Inspection Service, Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for the Environment and Spatial Planning, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning

Dunajska 58, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia T: (01) 420 44 88, F: (01) 420 44 91

Contact: Andrej Praček

No special budget funds have been set aside for surveillance of the installation of construction products. No special surveillance of construction material products will be carried out. Five construction inspectors will be involved in conducting administrative surveillance of construction products (estimated 15% of their working time).

2.5.1.2 Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

The authority responsible for conducting market surveillance of construction products in Slovenia is:

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160
1000 Ljubljana
Contact: Tanja Marn

The Chemicals Office of the Republic of Slovenia is responsible for conducting surveillance of construction products in relation to the information referred to in Article 6(5) of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011.

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for the administrative surveillance of construction products are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 27 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training (also under the Construction Products Regulation). The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance and testing of construction products.

2.5.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

2.5.2.1 Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for the Environment and Spatial Planning (Construction Inspectorate)

The surveillance of construction products installed in buildings takes place pursuant to the Construction Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, and to notifications and reports regarding the installation of non-compliant construction products.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the findings from previous years, the state of the legislation and of any expected amendments, and the current and expected state of affairs at construction sites.

In 2020 the campaign of surveillance of construction products will focus on construction timber, concrete anchors and sewerage piping systems. The feasibility of the surveillance procedures will depend on the actual type of construction to be carried out at construction sites. Surveillance will also be conducted of the installation of other types of construction product.

Warnings are issued and the removal of deficiencies by a specified deadline is ordered if any irregularities of a purely formal nature are found. Unless a deficiency is rectified by the deadline set by the inspector, a ban is issued in accordance with Article 81 of the Construction Act (GZ) on the installation of construction products which fail to meet the conditions under the regulations governing the placing of construction products on the market or the requirements set out in planned or current legislation, and construction is halted until the inspected entity replaces the non-compliant products with compliant ones. If the non-compliant construction products cannot be replaced, the construction inspector orders a halt to construction until the inspected entity presents evidence that the products are suitable for their intended use in accordance with the technical regulations governing construction products (evidence of suitability). If the banned construction products continue to be installed, the construction inspector may seize them. Those infringing the provisions on the 'installation of construction products' are prosecuted in accordance with the Minor Offences Act. The infringer of construction inspection can be a contractor, an investor or a supervisor at a construction site. The competent market inspection service conducts surveillance of the manufacturer of the product.

2.5.2.2 Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (TIRS)

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of construction products takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, RAPEX notifications received on unsafe construction products, notifications received on the import of formally non-compliant construction products from the Financial Administration, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, notifications received in relation to construction products from consumers and users in Slovenia, and cases assigned by other national and European surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:

The Market Inspectorate uses its website to keep the public regularly informed of the findings of planned surveillance activities conducted in relation to construction products. It also publishes other notifications on the website that are of importance to the public in relation to the requirements and to the market surveillance of construction products in Slovenia.

The Market Inspectorate takes part at the European level in the AdCo Group on construction products, which brings together surveillance bodies responsible for the area of construction products.

Market surveillance strategy for construction products:

The Market Inspectorate conducts three types of planned routine surveillance: surveillance of the prescribed documents and surveillance of the labelling of construction products, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity markings and other product information; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed procedure for assessing and verifying unacceptable properties, the production and archiving of technical documentation and the declaration of performance to the prescribed extent; and surveillance of the labelling of products and the implementation and documenting of factory production controls, which are checked using the administrative surveillance method.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of construction products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, proposals for joint surveillance within the AdCo group and other factors. The Market Inspectorate invites representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial interest groups, testing laboratories and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drafting of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

In addition to reactive surveillance, plans have been made for the following construction product groups to be subject to surveillance in 2020:

Administrative surveillance will cover:

- Power cables, control cables and telecommunications cables,
- Solid-fuel stoves,
- The fire detection and fire alarm system.

2.5.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

2.5.3.1 Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for the Environment and Spatial Planning (Construction Inspectorate)

The Construction Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia conducted 267 inspections of construction products in 2019.

- Two warnings were issued under Article 33 ZIN; a decision was issued under Article 81 GZ regarding the installation of five products which had not been properly placed on the market, and a decision to correct an irregularity was issued under Article 80 GZ with respect to two products.
- One notice was issued as a minor offence measure.

2.5.3.2 Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (TIRS)

In 2019 the Market Inspectorate carried out planned and unplanned inspections of the administrative compliance of construction products. The legal bases for the inspections of construction products are the Construction Products Act (ZGPro-1) and Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC.

In 2019 market inspectors carried out 134 inspections on the basis of ZGPro-1 and Regulation (EU) No 305/2011, 32 of which were planned and 102 of which were unplanned. On the basis of the findings of the inspections, 45 warnings under ZIN and 10 administrative decisions were issued in administrative proceedings, whilst 24 warnings under ZP-1 and 10 notices were issued in minor offence proceedings.

Market inspectors carried out inspections throughout the year on the basis of information received about the market situation (from customs authorities, complaints, notifications) and the inspectors' own findings.

In cooperation with the customs authorities, market inspectors carried out all planned and systematic administrative surveillance of a selected family of construction products — geotextiles and related products.

Owing to the absence of a declaration of performance and the CE marking, the Market Inspectorate received seven notifications on the suspension of the release into free circulation of construction products (ceramic tiles, tiles and decorative bricks, flagstones, prefabricated building units, builders' joinery, fire doors). After market inspectors found that the declaration of performance and the CE marking were missing, three requests were submitted for the construction products concerned not to be released into free circulation, as a result of which they were returned to the supplier.

Geotextiles and related products:

In accordance with the annual work plan, market inspectors carried out administrative surveillance of geotextiles and related products (hereinafter 'geotextiles') in April.

In order to place geotextiles on the market and to make them available on the market, it is necessary to comply with the requirements of the Construction Products Act, Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 and the harmonised standards which apply to them.

Accordingly, market inspectors carried out 24 inspections, checking the formal compliance of 30 types of geotextiles at 24 liable entities, comprising two manufacturers and 22 distributors, of which 18 were also vendors. It was found that geotextiles of 16 different manufacturers were present on the market (two Slovenian, four Italian, two Austrian, two German, one Dutch, one Luxembourgish, one Czech, one Greek, one Hungarian and one Slovak).

In the inspections the market inspectors checked the compliance of the certificates of factory production controls, the declaration of performance, the CE markings, the labelling of products and the technical documentation obtained.

The number of types of geotextiles checked in the 24 administrative inspections was 30. No administrative irregularities were found in nine types of products at five liable entities. Irregularities were found in 21 types of geotextiles at 19 liable entities, specifically six cases of non-compliance regarding the CE marking and 17 regarding the declaration of performance, which were voluntarily rectified by all liable entities.

Owing to the cases of administrative non-compliance, 11 warnings were issued to liable entities under ZIN, and nine under ZP-1.

2.6 Aerosol dispensers (Directive 75/24/EEC)

2.6.1 Responsible authority and contact details

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160

SI -1000 Ljubljana

Tel: + 3861 280 87 00

Contact: Robert Dakskobler

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for the administrative surveillance of aerosol dispensers are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 27 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training (also under the Aerosol Dispensers Directive). The Market Inspectorate has no additional

technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance of aerosol dispensers.

2.6.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of aerosol dispensers takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, notifications received from customs on the import of non-compliant aerosol dispensers, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received from consumers and legal entities, and cases received from EU surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

The market surveillance of aerosol dispensers takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, notifications received via RAPEX on unsafe aerosol dispensers, notifications received from customs on the import of non-compliant aerosol dispensers, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received from consumers and legal entities, and cases received from EU surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by the TIRS:

The Market Inspectorate uses its website to keep the public regularly informed of surveillance activities conducted in relation to aerosol dispensers. It also publishes on its website other notifications of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of aerosol dispensers in Slovenia. Market surveillance strategy for aerosol dispensers

Market surveillance strategy for aerosol dispensers:

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation to the prescribed extent and of the labelling of products; and the implementation and documenting of internal manufacturing controls, which are checked using the administrative surveillance method.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial interest groups and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drafting of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

Surveillance in 2020:

- Following the adoption of the surveillance plan for 2020, the surveillance of aerosol dispensers will be conducted in response to any notifications or complaints and RAPEX notifications received.

2.6.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

The Market Inspectorate had not included surveillance of aerosol dispensers at Slovenian manufacturers in the 2019 annual plan, as surveillance was carried out in 2017.

The Market Inspectorate received no RAPEX notifications regarding aerosol dispensers in 2019.

2.7 Simple pressure vessels and pressure equipment (Directives 2014/29/EU and 2014/68/EU)

2.7.1 Responsible authority and contact details

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (TIRS)
Dunajska cesta 160
SI - 1000 Ljubljana
Tel: + 3861 280 87 00

Contact: Maksimiljan Bornšek

After the Rules on simple pressure vessels and the Rules on pressure equipment had been amended, the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia became the surveillance authority for simple pressure vessels and pressure equipment on the market (previously market surveillance was performed by energy inspectors at the Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia). Accordingly, the Market Inspectorate carried out surveillance of simple pressure vessels in 2017, but carried out surveillance of pressure equipment (portable fire extinguishers) for the first time in 2018. It continued its surveillance of pressure equipment in 2019, determining the level of compliance of expansion tanks installed in central heating systems.

2.7.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

TIRS carried out surveillance of expansion tanks in accordance with the annual plan of work for 2019. Proactive surveillance is conducted in accordance with the annual plan, while reactive surveillance is conducted on the basis of notifications, initiatives, etc.

In 2020 the Market Inspectorate will carry out surveillance of the compliance of pressure equipment by examining pressure vessels for domestic use.

2.7.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

The inspections of pressure equipment carried out by market inspectors in 2019 regarded the compliance of expansion tanks. On the basis of the surveillance, inspectors inspected 58 expansion tanks, two of which at manufacturers, two of which at authorised representatives and 41 of which at vendors. In all, 87 different types of expansion tank were examined.

The inspections detected shortcomings in the labelling of the products (including the warnings on them) in six cases (6.8%) and irregularities in instructions for use in 14 cases (16%). When EU declarations of conformity were checked, they were found to be in a language other than Slovenian in five cases (5.7%) and non-compliant or inadequate in 14 cases (16%), with a total of nine irregularities (18.4%) regarding the EU declarations of conformity.

The liable entities rectified the irregularities on the basis of the inspection measures. Overall, inspectors issued 24 warnings under ZIN due to non-compliance of expansion tanks in their surveillance work. One notice and 20 warnings were issued under the Minor Offences Act (ZP-1).

Conclusion

The surveillance of expansion tanks, which was carried out by the Market Inspectorate for the first time in 2019, revealed a higher number of non-compliant products on the market, mostly due to inadequate familiarity with the legislation on the part of manufacturers and all other entities

involved in the supply chain to consumers. For that reason the Market Inspectorate will carry out such surveillance again in the future.

2.8 Transportable pressure equipment (Directive 2010/35/EU)

2.8.1 Responsible authority and contact details

Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Energy and Mining Inspection Service;
Vožarski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana, Republic of Slovenia
Contact person: Igor HORVAT, gp.irsir@gov.si;

2.8.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

The Energy and Mining Inspection Service carries out proactive surveillance in accordance with the annual plan of work, plus reactive surveillance on the basis of notifications, initiatives, targeted activities, etc.

The surveillance priorities of the Energy and Mining Inspection Service are determined on the basis of risk to the life and property of the persons who use transportable pressure equipment. Surveillance is carried out of transportable pressure equipment arriving on the EU market from third countries at customs entry points, plus surveillance of the placing of pressure equipment on the market and surveillance of equipment immediately put into service (at distributors of LPG and industrial gases which own transportable pressure equipment). RAPEX publications are monitored, and a check is carried out to establish whether the equipment concerned is present in Slovenia.

2.8.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

38 inspections were conducted of products covered by Directive 2010/35/EU on transportable pressure equipment in 2019. Checks were made of transportable pressure equipment in use, specifically to establish the compliance of cylinders for LPG and industrial gases at points-of-sale and distributors of gases. Surveillance of transportable pressure equipment put into service resulted in the detection of isolated minor infringements only, all of which were rectified.

Surveillance of transportable pressure equipment (for refrigerant gases) arriving in the EU from third countries was carried out at customs entry points. As a result of the cases of non-compliance detected, it was decided not to release the goods (cylinders) into free circulation and to reject the consignments.

We did not publish any notifications relating to transportable pressure equipment placed on the market or put into service in Slovenia in 2019.

2.9 Machinery (Directive 2006/42/EC)

2.9.1.1 Responsible authority and contact details -IRSD

Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia
Štukljeva cesta 44
1000 Ljubljana, gp.irsd@gov.si.

Contact: Marko Vaupotič

The Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (IRSD) is responsible for conducting surveillance of the provisions of the Rules in the work process at a specific employer in accordance with the Rules on Machinery Safety (UL RS No 75/2008, 66/2010 and 74/2011; hereinafter: Rules on Machinery Safety).

Surveillance is carried out, in particular, of requirements for ensuring compliance with the essential health and safety requirements, including in relation to the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act (UL RS No 43/2011; ZVZD-1) and in terms of safe use of working equipment as defined by the Rules on Health and Safety at Work in the Use of Work Equipment (UL RS No 101/2004).

The Labour Inspectorate is based at Štukljeva cesta 44, Ljubljana and has seven regional units. It is represented by Slovenia's chief labour inspector, Jadranko Grlič. The Inspectorate's e-mail address is: gp.irsd@gov.si.

The provisions of the Rules on Machinery Safety are overseen by inspectors in the field of health and safety at work. At the end of 2019 there were 31 such inspectors in total. The IRSD has no separate budget or portion of the budget set aside for surveillance of the provisions of the Rules on Machinery Safety, nor does it have a laboratory or the relevant measuring equipment.

2.9.1.2 Responsible authority and contact details

The following body is responsible for the surveillance of machinery on the market in the Republic of Slovenia:

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia
Dunajska cesta 160,
1000 Ljubljana

Contact: Maksimiljan Bornšek

The funds allocated to the Inspectorate's work in the field of administrative surveillance of machinery come from its overall budget, and funds of EUR 20,130.00 have been allocated in 2020 for technical analyses in authorised laboratories for machinery. Surveillance of the technical regulations for which the Market Inspectorate is responsible is carried out by inspectors with technical training (covering the directives on machinery), of whom there are 27 in all. The Market Inspectorate has no other technical facilities (internal testing laboratories) for the surveillance of machinery on the market.

2.9.2.1 Market surveillance procedures and strategy - IRSD

In relation to the implementation of legislation on machinery safety, the competent inspectors send specific expert assistance to applicants and interested parties in accordance with Article 4 of the ZID-1.

The IRSD is involved in surveillance of the provisions of the Rules on Machinery Safety through routine and non-routine inspections and targeted and pre-planned campaigns for a specific year or period, but does not plan surveillance relating solely to the implementation of the provisions of the Rules on Machinery Safety. The Inspectorate has not yet received any notifications concerning the implementation of these Rules. In the course of surveillance at an employer, inspectors establish compliance with the requirements of the Rules on Machinery Safety; in particular they also verify compliance with the provisions of the Health and Safety at Work Act and the Rules on Health and Safety at Work in the Use of Work Equipment to the extent that they relate to the use of safe work equipment.

The competent inspectors also conduct surveillance of the set of provisions of the Rules on Machinery Safety (conformity declaration, data table, affixing of the CE marking, instructions) in targeted campaigns planned at the start of each year, and proceed from the issues identified in previous years. It should also be pointed out that surveillance is carried out of work equipment/machinery indirectly via the Rules on Health and Safety at Work in the Use of Work Equipment. As part of the surveillance of work equipment, investigations are carried out of accidents at work involving work equipment that led to an injury to a worker.

The Inspectorate also receives RAPEX notifications on dangerous machinery from the TIRS. We inform all competent inspectors of these notifications and ask them to investigate during their surveillance whether such dangerous machinery is used in working processes. We then report back to the TIRS on the findings. No inappropriate work equipment about which we had received a notification from the TIRS was found by inspectors in 2019.

2.9.2.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy - TIRS

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of machinery takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, RAPEX notifications received on unsafe machinery, notifications received on the import of non-compliant machinery from the Customs Administration, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received in relation to machinery from consumers and users in Slovenia, and cases assigned by other national and European surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:

The Market Inspectorate informs the public on a regular basis of the surveillance activities conducted in relation to machinery via its website, where it also regularly publishes its findings on the reactive detection of unsafe machinery on the Slovenian market in response to the publication of RAPEX notifications. It also publishes on the website other notifications of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of machinery in Slovenia. A representative of the Inspectorate also serves on the technical board of the national standards body (SIST).

The Market Inspectorate takes part at European level in the AdCo Group on machinery, which brings together surveillance authorities responsible for the area of machinery, and in 2019 its representative took over the leadership of this group, which is continuing in 2020.

Market surveillance strategy for machinery:

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation and of the EC declaration of conformity to the prescribed extent, the labelling of products, and the implementation and documenting of internal manufacturing controls, which are checked using the administrative surveillance method; and surveillance of actual compliance with the safety and other prescribed requirements of the relevant technical regulations, which is checked using the sampling method. In this type of surveillance, samples are taken of products placed on the market as compliant and sent for technical analysis/review and testing to qualified testing laboratories in order to verify that they meet the prescribed requirements.

If the conditions are found not to be met, notification of an unsafe product is made through RAPEX or by using a safeguard clause procedure, and through information exchange via the ICSMS. Information on unsafe products is published on the Inspectorate's website.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial interest groups, testing laboratories and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

The following groups of machinery will be subject to surveillance in 2020:

1. Administrative surveillance will cover:
 - a. Hot water boilers with rated power up to 500 kW and their emissions of substances into the atmosphere;
 - b. Interchangeable agricultural equipment,
2. Sampling of the following groups of machinery:
 - a. angle grinders,
 - b. electric bicycles – sampling of chargers.

2.9.3.1 Report on activities carried out in 2019-IRSD

In 2019 the Labour Inspectorate carried out inspections of the provisions of the Rules on Machinery Safety continuously throughout the year. In the course of routine and non-routine inspections, checks were made to ensure that the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act and the Rules on Health and Safety at Work in the Use of Work Equipment, with direct reference to the Rules on Machinery Safety, are being adhered to. No independent targeted campaign was planned in 2019 in the field of compliance with the essential health and safety requirements, including in relation to the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act and the Rules on Health and Safety at Work in the Use of Work Equipment. The same applies to 2020.

In 2019 the inspectors found 19 irregularities relating to the requirements of the Rules on machinery safety, specifically regarding fulfilment of essential health and safety requirements. In eight cases, the machines did not fulfil essential health and safety requirements under Annex I to the Rules, whereas in six cases the employer did not have a declaration of conformity. In two cases there were no instructions for use, whilst the other irregularities in individual cases concerned the affixing of the CE marking and the technical documentation.

2.9.3.2. Report on activities carried out in 2019 – TIRS

The Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia carried out two planned and one non-routine inspections of machinery and issued five administrative decisions, 59 warnings under ZIN, three minor offence decisions, 20 notices and 19 warnings under ZP-1.

We also carried out a planned compliance inspection of two angle grinders and three chargers for electric bicycles based on analyses performed by an accredited laboratory for machinery. The results showed that there are still unsafe products on the Slovenian market, as well as non-compliant products whose irregularities can cause serious hazards for users.

Machinery inspections are carried out by market inspectors qualified for technical market surveillance. Prior to any inspection, we organise training that takes place at the Inspectorate headquarters and is held by the Inspectorate's head of machinery department, who also coordinates such joint surveillance. The Market Inspectorate's goal is to have compliant machinery on the market, and market inspectors constantly make an effort to achieve that.

2.10 Lifts (Directive 2014/33/EC)

The Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (IRSD) is responsible for surveillance of the provisions for lifts installed in business buildings or lifts installed and used at the location of undertakings.

The following body is responsible for the surveillance of lift safety components on the market in the Republic of Slovenia: Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (TIRS)

2.10.1.1 Responsible authority and contact details -IRSD

Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia
Štukljeva cesta 44
1000 Ljubljana, gp.irsd@gov.si.

Contact: Marko Vaupotič

In accordance with the Rules on Lift Safety (UL RS Nos 83/2007, 17/2011 and 25/2016) the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (IRSD) is responsible for surveillance of the provisions for lifts installed in business buildings or lifts installed and used at the location of undertakings.

Inspections examine, in particular, the level of compliance with the essential health and safety requirements under the Rules on Lift Safety and the requirements regarding the inspection and maintenance of lifts by an authorised person in relation to the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act (UL RS No 43/2011).

The Labour Inspectorate is based at Štukljeva cesta 44, Ljubljana and has five regional units. It is represented by Slovenia's chief labour inspector, Jadranko Grlič. The Inspectorate's e-mail address is: gp.irsd@gov.si.

The provisions of the Rules on Lift Safety are overseen by inspectors in the field of health and safety at work. At the end of 2019 there were 31 such inspectors in total. The IRSD has no separate budget or portion of the budget set aside for surveillance of the provisions of the Rules on Lift Safety, nor does it have a laboratory or relevant measuring equipment.

2.10.1.2 Responsible authority and contact details

The following body is responsible for the surveillance of lift safety components on the market in the Republic of Slovenia:

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160

1000 Ljubljana

Contact: Maksimiljan Bornšek

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for conducting administrative surveillance of safety components for lifts are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget. The Inspectorate is able to call upon a team of 26 specially trained market inspectors to conduct surveillance of the 'new approach' directives (including the directive on lifts). The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources for the market surveillance of lift safety components.

2.10.2.1 Market surveillance procedures and strategy -IRSD

In relation to the implementation of legislation on lift safety, the competent inspectors send specific expert assistance to applicants and interested parties in accordance with Article 4 of the ZID-1. We work with the TIRS and the MGRT by obtaining interpretations of the implementation of the Rules on Lift Safety and safety components.

The IRSD is involved in surveillance of the provisions of the Rules on Lift Safety through routine and non-routine inspections at employers' premises and targeted and pre-planned campaigns for a specific year or period. In the course of surveillance at an employer, inspectors establish compliance with the requirements of the Rules on the safety of lifts; at the same time they check compliance with the provisions of the Health and Safety at Work Act. Competent inspectors conduct surveillance of the provisions of the Rules on Lift Safety through routine inspections at employers and targeted and pre-planned campaigns for a specific year or period. Inspectors pay special attention, in particular, to lifts and safety components which are causally connected with any accidents at work.

2.10.2.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy - TIRS

Market surveillance of lift safety components will comprise only checks of labelling and accompanying documents on the basis of notifications received or personal findings by inspectors of the Market Inspectorate.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate

The Market Inspectorate cooperates with other authorities in conducting surveillance of lift safety components on the basis of notifications from the Customs Administration regarding the import of non-compliant lift safety components, pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 765/08.

At the European level in the field of lift safety components, the Market Inspectorate cooperates with the AdCo Group on Lifts.

Market surveillance strategy for lift safety components

The Market Inspectorate conducts routine administrative surveillance of lift safety components, which means that it conducts surveillance of labelling and examines accompanying documentation (type-approval certificates). It is competent for such surveillance of lift safety components regardless of the legislation in force (Rules on Lift Safety).

Where it finds that lift safety components placed on the market are not compliant, the Market Inspectorate will ensure that the cases of non-compliance are eliminated or, by using coercive measures, ensure the withdrawal of the non-compliant safety component from the market.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial interest groups and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drafting of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

In 2020 the Market Inspectorate will check the compliance of safety components for lifts on the basis of notifications received or personal findings by inspectors.

2.10.3.1 Report on activities carried out in 2019 - TIRS

In 2019 the Market Inspectorate did not receive any notifications regarding non-compliant safety components for lifts and therefore did not carry out any inspections of this kind.

2.10.3.2 Report on activities carried out in 2019 (IRSD)

The IRSD did not carry out any separate campaigns relating to lifts but established their level of compliance as part of other inspections. In all, 10 cases of non-compliance were detected, of which five related to periodic checks of lifts, four to the obligations of the installer and one to the commissioning inspection of a lift.

2.11 Cableways (Regulation (EU) 2016/424)

2.11.1 Responsible authority and contact details

Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Inspection Service for Roads, Railways, Cableway Installations and Ski Slopes;

Vožarski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana, Republic of Slovenia

Two inspectors for cableway installations and ski slopes

Contact person: Samo Tofant, gp.irsi@gov.si

2.11.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

Under the Cableway Installations Designed to Carry Persons Act (ZŽNPO, UL RS, Nos 126/3, 56/13 and 33/14) and the Decree designating the competent authority for surveillance and laying down penalties regarding application of Regulation (EU) 2016/424 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on cableway installations and repealing Directive 2000/9/EC, which became applicable on 21 March 2018, two cableway and ski slope inspectors examine the compliance of products that are already in use or have already been installed or of the placing of products on the market. The relevant procedures are conducted on the basis of an annual plan of work, notifications received, and follow-up on accidents and other emergency events on cableway installations.

The inspectors carry out market surveillance of products while verifying the compliance of the

installation of individual components. There is otherwise very good routine cooperation with other competent surveillance authorities, such as the police, the IRSNZ and the operator's supervisors. We regularly attend international ITTAB conferences aimed at surveillance authorities involved in the field of cableway installations and ski slopes.

2.11.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

In 2019, 107 inspections of cableway installations and ski slopes were conducted whose point of reference included Regulation (EU) 2016/424. As part of the inspections, the inspectors examine status, operation, maintenance and the capacity of cableway installations to ensure the safe and unobstructed carriage of persons, establish whether the conditions applying to cableway operation are being complied with, and ascertain whether technical regulations, norms and standards in the execution of works and the use of materials in the construction and reconstruction of cableway installations are being applied. We do not conduct direct surveillance of the placing of cableway products on the market at manufacturers, importers, distributors and retailers under the applicable legislation.

2.12 Noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors (Directive 2000/14/EC)

2.12.1 Responsible authority and contact details

The following authority is responsible for conducting market surveillance in Slovenia of noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors:

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia
Dunajska cesta 160,
1000 Ljubljana

Contact: Maksimiljan Bornšek

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for conducting administrative surveillance of noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget. The Inspectorate is able to call upon a team of 27 specially trained market inspectors to conduct surveillance of the 'new approach' directives (including the directive on noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors). The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources for the market surveillance of noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors.

2.12.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

Market surveillance

The market surveillance of noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors takes place on the basis of an annual plan adopted by the Market Inspectorate specifically for labelling and the inspection of accompanying documents.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate

The Market Inspectorate cooperates with other authorities in conducting surveillance of noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors on the basis of notifications from the Customs Administration regarding the import of non-compliant machinery, pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 765/08.

The Market Inspectorate does not engage in cooperation at the European level in relation to the surveillance of noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors.

Market surveillance strategy for noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors

The Market Inspectorate conducts routine administrative surveillance of noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors, meaning that it oversees the labelling of relevant types of equipment and inspects accompanying documents (EC declaration of conformity and instructions). It is also responsible for this type of surveillance under the applicable legislation (Rules on the Noise Emissions of Machinery for Use Outdoors).

Where it finds that equipment for use outdoors and causing noise emissions is non-compliant, the Market Inspectorate moves to ensure that the cases of non-compliance are removed or, by using coercive measures, ensures the withdrawal of the non-compliant equipment from the market.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial interest groups and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drafting of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

In 2020 the Market Inspectorate will check the compliance of equipment on the basis of notifications received and findings by inspectors.

2.12.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

In 2019 the Market Inspectorate did not check the compliance of labelling and accompanying documents in the field of noise emissions from equipment for use outdoors.

2.13 Equipment and Protective Systems Intended for use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres (ATEX) (Directive 2014/34/EC)

2.13.1.1 Responsible authority and contact details Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

The Labour Inspectorate (IRSD) is responsible for conducting surveillance of the implementation of the provisions of the Rules on Explosion Protection at a workplace at which workers employed by a specific employer are involved in a work process in which they could be exposed to a potentially explosive atmosphere. It also conducts surveillance of measures for safe operation and work in potentially explosive atmospheres.

The Labour Inspectorate is based at Štukljeva cesta 44, Ljubljana and has seven regional units. It is represented by Slovenia's chief labour inspector, Jadranko Grljić. The Inspectorate's e-mail address is: gp.irsd@gov.si.

The provisions of the Rules on Explosion Protection are overseen by inspectors in the field of health and safety at work. At the end of 2019 there were 31 such inspectors in total. No separate budget or portion of the budget was set aside for surveillance, and the Inspectorate does not have a laboratory or relevant measuring equipment.

2.13.1.2 Responsible authority and contact details Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Energy and Mining Inspection Service;

Surveillance of the compliance of EX equipment at the location of energy installations (installation, maintenance and repair of EX equipment, competence of providers); Surveillance of the compliance of EX equipment and of the skills of workers in mines is carried out by:

Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Energy and Mining Inspection Service;
Vožarski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana
00386 1 420 44 88, gp.irsi@gov.si
Contact: Suzana Macolič, suzana.macolic@gov.si

2.13.2.1 Market surveillance procedures and strategy: IRSD

The Labour Inspectorate includes surveillance of the implementation of the provisions of the Rules on Explosion Protection in its routine surveillance programme in accordance with its

powers under ZID-1. Where inspectors establish irregularities at workplaces that are or could be endangered by explosive atmospheres, they take the appropriate measures.

Inspectors also investigate accidents at work resulting from explosions and resulting in injuries to — or the death of — a worker or workers. In reaching their own findings, they take into account the findings of the conformity assessment authority that has drawn up the report on the cause of the explosion.

The electricity inspection service conducts surveillance of the equipment, protection systems, devices and components in use in potentially explosive atmospheres or outside them, or which are necessary or useful for the safe operation of equipment or systems of protection owing to the risk of explosion and which the manufacturer or its authorised representative in the Community places on the market or puts into use.

Market surveillance in this area is performed in accordance with the guidance of the Inspectorate which is adopted at the end of the current year for the following year, taking into account findings from the previous period, information obtained and other initiatives.

2.13.2.2. Market surveillance procedures and strategy: IRSI

The Energy and Mining Inspection Service of the Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia checks the application of the Rules on Explosion Protection as part of its routine surveillance programme.

Energy inspectors carry out surveillance, at the location of energy installations, of the proper installation and maintenance of EX equipment, protection systems, devices and components which are in use in potentially explosive atmospheres, or which are in use outside such atmospheres but which are necessary or useful for the safe operation of equipment or systems of protection due to the risk of explosion. Surveillance in this area is performed in accordance with the guidance of the Inspectorate which is adopted at the end of the current year for the following year, taking into account findings from the previous period, information obtained and other initiatives.

Mining inspectors carry out surveillance of the proper installation and maintenance of EX equipment in mines, and of the skills of workers. Where inspectors establish irregularities at workplaces that are or could be endangered by explosive atmospheres, they take the appropriate measures. Mining inspectors also investigate accidents at work resulting from explosions and resulting in injuries to — or the death of — one or more workers. In reaching their own findings, they take into account the findings of the conformity assessment authority that has drawn up the report on the cause of the explosion.

2.13.3.1 Report on activities carried out in 2019 IRSD

In 2019, surveillance was carried out at employers under the Rules on Explosion Protection (UL RS No 41/2016) as part of other inspections. In 2019 inspectors detected 19 infringements, in all, on the basis of surveillance of the provisions of the Rules on Explosion Protection, which set out the requirements for potentially explosive atmospheres. In three of those cases the employers had not carried out a comprehensive assessment of the risks arising from explosive atmospheres, and in eight cases they had not drawn up a preliminary study on explosion risk. In five cases, irregularities were detected relating to the installation of equipment in premises where there is a risk of explosion, and in three cases the irregularities related to the maintenance of equipment in such premises.

2.13.3.2 Report on activities carried out in 2019: IRSI

In 2019 energy inspectors carried out surveillance, under the Rules on Explosion Protection (UL RS No 41/2016), of the compliance of the installation and maintenance of EX equipment in use, primarily in the energy sector, industry, at liable parties with an environmental permit and at operators of natural gas distribution networks. In most cases the infringements detected concerned improper maintenance of EX equipment.

In 2019 mining inspectors checked the compliance of EX equipment and the skills of workers in mines with reference to the Rules on Explosion Protection. Most of the infringements detected concerned the comprehensive assessment of risks arising from explosive atmospheres. In addition, employers had not drawn up a preliminary study and therefore did not have certification of the installation and maintenance of EX equipment.

2.14 Pyrotechnic articles (Directive 2013/29/EC)

2.14.1 *Responsible authority and contact details*

Name and address of inspectorate:
Internal Affairs Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (IRSNZ),
Štefanova ulica 2, 1501 Ljubljana.

Contact: Mitja Perko, main inspector

Source: Budget EUR 15,000

Staff: Five inspectors employed full-time.

Technical equipment: the Inspectorate does not have its own testing laboratory for pyrotechnic articles.

2.14.2 *Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

Surveillance of the field of pyrotechnic articles is based on a risk analysis of the signals identified via notifications, the media, routine inspections, etc. Surveillance is conducted at retailers and wholesalers of pyrotechnic articles and at firework manufacturers. Surveillance activities were conducted uniformly throughout the country. These activities were partly carried out preventively in the spring and partly in the sales season.

2.14.3 *Report on activities carried out in 2019*

In the field of pyrotechnic articles, the IRSNZ inspectors carried out 67 inspections in 2019, the inspections being evenly spread across the country, focusing on wholesalers and retailers alike. The IRSNZ also conducted surveillance of the safety of firework preparation and implementation by first examining, at the request of the administrative unit that issues permits for public fireworks displays, the preliminary study on the planned display and then, where required, carrying out an on-the-spot surveillance operation. 12 preliminary studies on planned firework displays were examined and one on-the-spot check was carried out. No threats to human life or health or to property from dangerous falling solid or burning particles were identified in the planned area after activation of the fireworks.

2.15 Explosives for civil uses (Directive 2014/28/EU)

2.15.1 *Responsible authority and contact details*

Name and address of inspectorate:
Internal Affairs Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (IRSNZ),
Štefanova ulica 2, 1501 Ljubljana

Contact: Mitja Perko, main inspector

Source: Budget EUR 10,000

Staff: Four inspectors employed full-time.

Technical equipment: the Inspectorate does not have its own testing laboratory for explosives.

2.15.2 *Market surveillance procedures and strategy*

Surveillance of the field of explosives is based on a risk analysis of the signals identified via notifications, the media, routine inspections, etc.

2.15.3 *Report on activities carried out in 2019*

In 2019 the IRSNZ, in the course of implementing Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, carried out 133 surveillance activities regarding firearms and explosives. Most surveillance activities in the area of firearms (85) were carried out in arms shops. 29 surveillance activities were carried out at firearms licence holders (various clubs, shooting organisations and other entities). Particular

attention was paid to safety of firing ranges. For this purpose, 18 direct controls were conducted during various shooting competitions. One gunsmith also underwent inspection.

2.16. Appliances burning gaseous fuels (Regulation (EU) 2016/426)

2.16.1 Responsible authority and contact details

The authority responsible for conducting market surveillance of appliances burning gaseous fuels in Slovenia is:

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia
Dunajska cesta 160
1000 Ljubljana
Contact: Robert Dakskobler

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for the administrative surveillance of appliances burning gaseous fuels are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget, with additional funds of EUR 6,500 earmarked in 2020 for technical analyses by an accredited laboratory for appliances burning gaseous fuels. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 27 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training (also under the Directive on appliances burning gaseous fuels). The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance of appliances burning gaseous fuels.

2.16.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

The market surveillance of appliances burning gaseous fuels takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, RAPEX notifications received on unsafe appliances, notifications received from the Customs Administration on the import of non-compliant appliances, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received in relation to appliances from consumers and users in Slovenia, and cases assigned by other national and European surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:

The Market Inspectorate informs the public on a regular basis of the surveillance activities conducted in relation to appliances burning gaseous fuels via its website, where it also regularly publishes its findings on the reactive detection of unsafe appliances burning gaseous fuels on the Slovenian market in response to the publication of RAPEX notifications. It also publishes on the website other notifications of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of appliances burning gaseous fuels in Slovenia. A representative of the Inspectorate also serves on the technical board of the national standards body (SIST).

The Market Inspectorate takes part at the European level in the AdCo Group on appliances burning gaseous fuels, which brings together surveillance authorities responsible for such appliances.

Market surveillance strategy for appliances burning gaseous fuels:

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production of technical documentation and of the EC declaration of conformity to the prescribed extent, the labelling of products, and the implementation and documenting of internal manufacturing controls, which are checked using the administrative surveillance method, and surveillance of actual compliance with the safety and other prescribed requirements of the relevant technical regulations, which is checked using the sampling method. In this type of surveillance, samples are taken of products placed on the market as compliant and sent for technical analysis/review and testing to qualified testing laboratories in order to verify that they meet the prescribed requirements.

If the conditions are found not to be met, notification of an unsafe product is made through RAPEX or by using a safeguard clause procedure, and through information exchange via the ICSMS. Information on dangerous appliances burning gaseous fuels is published on the webpages of the Inspectorate.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial interest groups, testing laboratories and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

The following groups of appliances burning gaseous fuels are subject to surveillance in 2020:

1. Administrative surveillance of portable gas stoves and barbecues
2. Sampling of four appliances burning gaseous fuels:

Gas barbecues for external use.

2.16.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

In 2019 the Market Inspectorate carried out no administrative surveillance of appliances burning gaseous fuels because few irregularities had been detected in such appliances in previous years, given that they have been the subject of surveillance every year since 2003.

In 2019 the TIRS sampled three outdoor gas barbecues in order to establish actual compliance of appliances burning gaseous fuels. The Market Inspectorate sent the sampled products to an authorised laboratory for testing.

None of the sampled barbecues met all the requirements of harmonised standard SIST EN 498:2012. In the case of the first barbecue the flexible pipe connecting to the gas cylinder may come into contact with the surface of the barbecue, which exceeds the ambient temperature by 100.8K, whereas the permissible temperature is 70K. In addition, the warnings on the barbecue and the packaging are inadequate, as are the instructions for use and maintenance, especially regarding the use and replacement of the gas cylinder. The Slovenian distributor removed the barbecue concerned from sale.

The testing of the second sampled gas barbecue in an accredited laboratory found that the right and central burners did not meet the requirements of the standard concerning ignition and the evenness and stability of the flames. In addition, the warnings on the barbecue and the packaging were inadequate, as were the instructions for use and maintenance, especially regarding the use and replacement of the gas cylinder. The Slovenian distributor stopped selling those barbecues and declared that the manufacturer had installed the wrong screw on the main burner in a series of 36 barbecues, which made the flame uneven and unstable. The distributor sent a registered letter to all owners of the barbecues asking them to return their barbecue to the vendor so that the screw could be replaced.

In the case of the third barbecue the laboratory found, on the basis of the information in the instructions, that nozzles for the German market had been installed, where a pressure of 50 mbar is used, instead of nozzles for use in Slovenia, where a pressure of 30 mbar is used. The warnings on the barbecue and the packaging were found to be inadequate, and the instructions for use and maintenance did not contain all the information laid down in standard SIST EN 498:2012. The distributor which had put these gas barbecues on the Slovenian market reacted immediately by voluntarily taking these types of barbecue off the market and forwarding them to the EU importer for replacement of the nozzles.

The Market Inspectorate received 10 RAPEX notifications in 2019 concerning appliances burning gaseous fuels but market surveillance did not find any evidence that these appliances were marketed in Slovenia.

The findings of the tests showed that one gas barbecue met all the requirements of the harmonised standard SIST EN 498:2012. The findings of the tests carried out in an accredited laboratory on the other gas barbecue revealed that it did not reach the effective rated output indicated on the rating plate within the tolerance set out in the ISO 498:2012 standard. Moreover, the measurements of the products of combusted gases revealed that the CO values in the gases exceed the permissible levels. In addition, the instructions on the use of the gas barbecue were incomplete. The distributor which had put the gas barbecue on the Slovenian market reacted immediately by voluntarily taking that type of barbecue off the market.

The Market Inspectorate used its website www.ti.gov.si to keep the public regularly informed about its activities relating to appliances burning gaseous fuels by publishing relevant reports following surveillance activities.

As part of the AdCo Group, joint surveillance of appliances burning gaseous fuels for heating was carried out at two manufacturers of such devices, where three industrial gas boilers were examined, two of which were found to have administrative deficiencies as regards the content of the declaration of conformity, which lacked an indication of the conformity assessment body.

In 2018 the Market Inspectorate received no RAPEX notifications regarding appliances burning gaseous fuels.

2.17 Measuring instruments, non-automatic weighing instruments and pre-packaged products (Directives 2014/32/EC and 2014/31/EC and the directives on pre-packed products: 76/211/EEC, 75/107/EEC and 2007/45/EC)

2.17.1 Responsible authority and contact details

Metrology Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (Metrology Surveillance Division)

Tkalska ulica 15,

3000 Celje,

T: 03 428 07 50,

F: 03 428 07 60,

E: gp.mirs@gov.si; dusanka.skrbic@gov.si

www.mirs.gov.si

Five inspectors are employed on a full-time basis to conduct metrology surveillance. The division has measuring equipment for testing devices that measure liquid fuels for the filling of motor vehicle fuel tanks, and testing non-automatic weighing instruments, electricity meters, water meters, tyre pressure gauges, vessels for catering and the measuring of actual quantities of pre-packaged products. For the purpose of conducting inspections, the surveillance division may also work with internal organisational units of the Institute engaged in the control testing of measuring instruments (e.g. weight laboratory, volume laboratory, etc.).

2.17.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

In addition to its other tasks (surveillance of measuring instruments in use and the market surveillance of the correct use of units of measurement and of precious metal products), the Metrology Institute conducts metrological market surveillance of measuring instruments in Slovenia in accordance with the MID and the NAWI Directive, and of pre-packaged products at packers and importers in accordance with Directives 76/211/EEC, 75/107/EEC and 2007/45/EC.

The basic task of metrological market surveillance is to prevent the placing of non-compliant measuring instruments and pre-packaged products on the market, and to exclude such instruments and products from the market. The main checks made in the course of surveillance of measuring instruments are whether a conformity assessment procedure has been conducted, whether the measuring instruments are properly labelled and whether they have the requisite documentation; a control test may also be applied to establish whether the measuring instrument continues to meet the prescribed metrological requirements. Owing to the very large number of measuring instruments, surveillance is focused primarily on more unregulated areas and on preventing and detecting substantial infringements involving greater levels of risk (financial, technical, health-related, etc.). Surveillance of pre-packaged products involves checking whether the actual quantity corresponds to the nominal value indicated on the label, and the adequacy of

the measuring instruments and documentation within the internal quantity control system, and of the markings on product packaging.

In the course of their work, metrological surveillance inspectors also take part in coordinated campaigns together with other inspection bodies with the aim of improving the efficiency and coordination of the operations of inspection bodies (e.g. surveillance of taxi meters with transport inspectors).

Internationally, metrological surveillance is actively included in the WELMEC group for European legal metrology, WG5/ADCO MI for metrological market surveillance and WG6/ADCO for pre-packaged products. Surveillance is also an active component of joint market surveillance of measuring instruments on the market as well as in use, as needed between Member States. Surveillance is also an active component of the exchange of experience and information, reporting on cases of non-compliance found, etc. (ICSMS database, joint surveillance workshops, WG5 and WG6 meetings, etc.).

Basic guidelines and priorities of surveillance:

1. Measuring instruments involving a greater possibility of risk (financial, technical, health-related) will be the chief subjects of surveillance;
2. Increasing the effectiveness of surveillance with an emphasis on the content of surveillance activities and not on the formal number of surveillance activities performed
3. EU project of surveillance of metering systems at service stations for transport fuel
4. EU project of surveillance of gas meters on the market
5. EU project of surveillance of non-automatic weighing instruments at pharmacies
6. Internal project for surveillance of tyre garages
7. Surveillance of non-automatic weighing instruments with an emphasis on a control test of measuring instruments in various areas (catering, fishmongers' shops, butchers' shops, small-scale sellers of fruit and vegetables, bakeries)
8. Sufficient professional education in all fields
9. Establishment of cooperation with professionals and the general public through publications on the website of MIRS, contributions, reports, articles
10. Priority consideration of substantiated complaints and notifications.
11. Optimisation of controls at the same entity (in one inspection several measuring instruments or subject areas are examined, thereby avoiding the need for the entity to undergo several inspections in a short space of time)

2.17.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

In 2019, 661 inspections of **measuring instruments in use and measuring instruments on the market** were performed. **These inspections resulted in the issuing of 107 administrative decisions, 29 payment orders, 152 warnings for minor irregularities under the Minor Offences Act (ZP) and 78 warnings under the Inspection Act (ZIN).** Most warnings were issued during the surveillance of non-automatic weighing instruments, tyre pressure gauges and health-care measuring instruments at entities where surveillance was conducted for the first time. In that year we also exceeded the plan, mainly as a result of more frequent inspections and better organisation of work, but the simplification of surveillance procedures also played a part in this.

As regards measuring instruments on the market, we took part in **the European (EU) project** for surveillance of water meters, which is in its final phase. Five countries, in addition to Slovenia, are taking part in the project. Each country will test and examine six sample measuring instruments of two types made by two manufacturers. We tested six water meters in Slovenia. The conformity markings on the water meters of one manufacturer were found to be non-compliant, since they could be removed without damaging them, and therefore could be transferred from one meter to another. A temporary ban was issued on placing these water meters on the market until the irregularity was rectified.

We also carried out two internal projects of surveillance of measuring instruments in use: an internal project for surveillance of instruments that measure liquid fuels during the filling of motor vehicle fuel tanks (service stations), and a project for surveillance of non-automatic weighing instruments in service, mostly at small vendors of fruit and vegetables and small bakery shops, and weighing instruments in butchers' shops and fishmongers' shops.

We carried out 69 inspections at service stations, testing about 390 measuring instruments for dispensing. All but two of the measuring instruments tested were found to be accurate within the permissible maximum level of error.

We carried out 340 inspections in the field of non-automatic weighing instruments, examining more than 900 such instruments. In several areas we also carried out control tests of measuring instruments at their place of use. In the above-mentioned inspections, under the fast-track procedure we issued 22 fines and 80 decisions prohibiting liable parties from using measuring instruments, and conducted minor offence proceedings in one case.

In addition to these projects, we also carried out 15 inspections of fuel meters on road tankers, 80 inspections of tyre pressure gauges, 22 inspections of taxi meters, 49 inspections of non-automatic weighing instruments and instruments for measuring blood pressure in healthcare, 13 inspections of water meters, 17 inspections of vessels for catering and several inspections of gas meters and thermal energy meters; We carried out systematic surveillance of all 94 motor vehicle testing centres, examining instruments for measuring the braking force of motor vehicles, devices for measuring exhaust gases and tyre pressure manometers,

In the field of **pre-packaged products, 67 inspections** were performed. In line with needs, we carried out more inspections than planned. 28 inspections were carried out at liable entities which had committed infringements in previous years, 13 liable parties were inspected for the first time, including 12 in the area of foodstuffs, five of which five in the area of food supplements, which were systematically inspected for the first time this year and subsequently recognised to be a priority. Inspectors issued **18 prohibitive decisions, 10 payment orders, 37 warnings under ZP and 23 warnings under ZIN**. Most violations were found at packers that were inspected for the first time (new operators). Most of the irregularities concerned documentation and labelling and resulted in the issuing of warnings. Decisions were issued regarding inadequate product series and uncertified measuring instruments, plus payment orders in some cases.

In 2019 we concentrated on records of **units of measurement** on the websites of car dealers and in other advertising media. We issued a total of 13 warning letters on account of the use of the following unauthorised measuring units: calories, inches and horse power.

2.18 Electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (Directives 2004/108/EC and 2014/30/EU)

2.18.1 Responsible authority and contact details

The following authority is responsible for the market surveillance of electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive in Slovenia:

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia
Dunajska cesta 160,
1000 Ljubljana

Contact: Viljem Muzek

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for the administrative surveillance of electrical equipment are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget, with additional funds of up to EUR 6,000 earmarked in 2029 for technical analyses by accredited laboratories. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by inspectors who have undergone technical education and

training and who also conduct surveillance under other directives. The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance of electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive.

2.18.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, safeguard clauses received, notifications on the import of non-compliant electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive received from the Customs Administration, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received in relation to electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive from consumers and users in Slovenia, and cases assigned by other national and European surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:

The Market Inspectorate informs the public on a regular basis of the surveillance activities conducted in relation to electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive, which are conducted together with surveillance of electrical equipment under the Low Voltage Directive, via its website, where it also regularly publishes its findings on the reactive detection of unsafe electrical equipment. A representative of the Inspectorate also serves on the technical board of the national standards body (SIST TC/EMC).

A representative of the Market Inspectorate takes part at the European level in the AdCo Group on EMC, which brings together surveillance authorities responsible for the area covered by the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive.

Market surveillance strategy for electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive:

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure the compliance of product labelling and to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products with the prescribed conformity and other markings and data; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation and of the EU declaration of conformity to the prescribed extent, the labelling of products, and the implementation and documenting of internal manufacturing controls; and surveillance of actual compliance with the requirements of the relevant technical regulations, which is checked using the sampling method. In this type of surveillance and as far as the available funds allow, samples are taken of products placed on the market as compliant and sent for technical analysis/review and testing to a qualified testing laboratory in order to verify that they meet the prescribed requirements.

If the conditions regarding a serious hazard are found to be met, notification of an unsafe product is made through the RAPEX system and through information exchange via the ICSMS. Information on unsafe products is published on the Inspectorate's website.

The Market Inspectorate also conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors that influence events on the market. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial interest groups, testing laboratories and inspectors in the field to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

The following groups of electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive will be subject to administrative surveillance in 2020:

Panel space heaters and infrared heaters for bathrooms:

- Ceiling-mounted panel space heaters,
- Wall-mounted panel space heaters,
- Portable panel space heaters,
- Infrared ceiling-mounted panel space heaters,
- Infrared wall-mounted panel space heaters,
- Infrared portable panel space heaters,
- Infrared heaters for bathrooms.

Coffee-makers:

- Filter coffee machines,
- Capsule coffee machines,
- Manual espresso machines,
- Automatic espresso machines,
- Turkish coffee machines (electric coffee pots for making Turkish coffee).

Decorative Christmas light sources:

- lighting chains;
- lighting tubes;
- other Christmas decorations involving the use of electricity.

Depending on the resources available it is also planned to take four samples so that they can be examined in order to establish whether they comply with essential requirements under the EMC, namely: two angle grinders and two electric chainsaws.

2.18.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

In the field of electromagnetic compatibility, we carried out three planned and coordinated administrative inspections of electrical equipment in 2019, namely:

1. electrical equipment for professional use: coffee machines, ice machines, dishwashing machines, deep-fryers,
2. general purpose vacuum cleaners, dry vacuum cleaners, wet vacuum cleaners, wet and dry vacuum cleaners, hard floor vacuum cleaners, carpet vacuum cleaners, battery operated vacuum cleaners, robot vacuum cleaners, industrial vacuum cleaners, batteries for cars and motorcycles, alkaline batteries for general use, rechargeable batteries for general use, rechargeable batteries for special use (for mobile telephones, vacuum cleaners, etc.),
3. lighting chains.

In 2019 the Market Inspectorate took part in the EMC AdCo campaign aimed at verifying the compliance of network inverters for photovoltaic power stations in terms of fulfilment of the essential requirements under the EMC Directive. To that end, three samples of single-phase network inverters of various power ratings produced by different manufacturers were taken on the market. The tests revealed that none of the three inverters met the requirements regarding electromagnetic compatibility, and therefore all three were found to be non-compliant. In the light of these findings, the liable entities voluntarily withdrew the substandard products from the market. Three warnings were issued in minor offence proceedings. The data on the tested products and the results of the testing were entered in the international Information and Communication System for Market Surveillance (ICSMS).

In the majority of cases where notifications and complaint handling requests were received, market inspectors handled the complaints while also carrying out administrative control at liable entities who were the subject of the procedure. The objective of the inspectors at the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia is conducting surveillance to ensure that products on the market are safe and compliant.

2.19 Radio equipment (Directive 2014/53/EU)

2.19.1 Responsible authority and contact details

The authority responsible for conducting market surveillance of radio and telecommunications terminal equipment in Slovenia is:

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia
Dunajska cesta 160
1000 Ljubljana
Contact: Marjan Oven

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for conducting administrative surveillance of radio equipment are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget. No additional funds were earmarked for technical analyses in authorised laboratories for radio equipment in 2019. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 27 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training (also under the Radio Equipment Directive). The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance of radio equipment.

2.19.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of radio equipment takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, RAPEX notifications received on unsafe radio products, notifications received on the import of non-compliant products by the Customs Administration, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received from the safeguard clause system, notifications received in relation to radio and telecommunications terminal equipment from consumers and users in Slovenia and cases assigned by other national and European surveillance authorities via the ICSMS, and as part of joint campaigns with other EU Member States within the AdCo group.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:

The Market Inspectorate uses its website to keep the public regularly informed of surveillance activities conducted in relation to radio equipment. It also publishes on the website other notifications of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of radio and telecommunications terminal equipment in Slovenia.

The Market Inspectorate takes part at the European level in the AdCo Group on RED, which brings together surveillance authorities responsible for the area of radio equipment.

Market surveillance strategy for radio equipment:

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation and of the EU declaration of conformity to the prescribed extent, the labelling of products, and the implementation and documenting of internal manufacturing controls, which are checked using the administrative surveillance method; and surveillance of actual compliance with the requirements of the relevant technical regulations, which is checked using the sampling method. In this type of surveillance, samples are taken of products placed on the market as compliant, which are sent for technical analysis/review and testing to qualified testing laboratories in order to verify that they meet the prescribed requirements.

If the conditions are found not to be met, notification of an unsafe or non-compliant product is made through RAPEX or by using a safeguard clause procedure, and through information exchange via the ICSMS. Information on unsafe products is published on the Inspectorate's website.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, the Agency for communication networks and services of the Republic of Slovenia (AKOS), non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial interest groups, testing laboratories and inspectors in the field to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. Topics that are dealt with in joint AdCo RED campaigns are also taken into account. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

In 2020 surveillance will concentrate on radios intended for private communications.

2.19.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

The Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia carried out routine administrative surveillance of radio equipment in February and March 2019. The surveillance concerned compliance with the essential requirements for radio equipment, the suitability of the labelling of products and the suitability of the attached documents. The surveillance concerned radio equipment, i.e. electrical or electronic products, which intentionally emit and/or receive radio waves for the purpose of radio communication and/or radiodetermination. The surveillance focused on mobile telephones and household and office equipment which can have a wireless connection or be controlled using applications on smartphones.

The surveillance was carried out on the basis of the Act on Technical Requirements for Products and Conformity Assessment Act (ZZTPUS), the Rules on radio equipment, the Environmental Protection Act (ZVP), the Decree on waste electrical and electronic equipment, the Consumer Protection Act (ZVP) and the Rules on goods for which a conformity guarantee is to be issued.

The administrative surveillance included verification of the conformity of markings/labels on products, packaging and accompanying documentation, EU declarations of conformity, the instructions for use, the guarantee certificates and the lists of authorised servicing establishments.

93 inspections were carried out. In similar surveillance in 2018 covering a different segment of radio equipment, 54 inspections were carried out. 177 products were checked (84 in 2018). Of the products examined, 129 were checked at the distributor and eight at the importer.

Inspectors found three products with no CE marking and three with an inappropriate CE marking. Five products did not have the necessary markings on the packaging. 17% of simplified declarations of conformity were not compliant. Only 43% of full EU declarations of conformity had no shortcomings. 26% of declarations of conformity were inappropriate, whereas the declarations were inaccessible in 18% of cases. The instructions for use were appropriate in 86% cases, but in four cases they were available in a foreign language only.

On the basis of the findings, liable entities voluntarily withdrew 11 products from the market and rectified the shortcomings in 37 cases.

Inspectors issued four administrative decisions, three notices under ZP-1 and 22 warnings under ZP-1, whilst 49 warnings under ZIN and nine warnings under ZP-1 were issued on the record.

In the field of radio equipment, the Market Inspectorate receives numerous requests from consumers for help in resolving complaints, particularly on account of malfunctions of mobile telephones. Most consumer complaints relate to the rejection of free repair under warranty and the rejection of claims for faults. Authorised servicing establishments and vendors most frequently reject enforcement of consumer rights on account of malfunctions of devices caused by mechanical damage or the penetration of fluids into the device. In such cases, a market inspector has little option to take action unless a consumer can prove that the servicing establishment was in the wrong, which is rare.

The range of products which meet the definition of radio equipment under the Rules on Radio Equipment is expanding all the time, since there are more and more products with a wireless connection or wireless control on the market. No particular groups of non-compliant products were detected in the administrative surveillance carried out by the Market Inspectorate in 2019. Non-compliant products were found most frequently among imported equipment which had not been manufactured for the EU market.

2.20 Electrical appliances and equipment under LVD (Directive 2014/35/EC)

2.20.1 Responsible authority and contact details

The authority responsible for conducting the market surveillance of electrical appliances and equipment in Slovenia is:

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia
Dunajska cesta 160
1000 Ljubljana

Contact: Viljem Muzek

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for the administrative surveillance of electrical appliances and equipment are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget, with gross additional funds of up to EUR 19,100 earmarked in 2020 for technical analyses by accredited laboratories. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by inspectors who have undergone technical education and training and who also conduct surveillance under other directives. The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance of electrical appliances and equipment.

2.20.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of electrical appliances and equipment takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, RAPEX notifications received on unsafe electrical appliances and equipment, notifications received from the Customs Administration on the import of non-compliant electrical appliances and equipment, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received in relation to electrical appliances and equipment from consumers and users in Slovenia, and cases assigned by other national and European surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:

The Market Inspectorate informs the public on a regular basis of the surveillance activities conducted in relation to electrical appliances and equipment via its website, where it also regularly publishes its findings on the reactive detection of unsafe electrical appliances and equipment on the Slovenian market in response to the publication of RAPEX notifications. It also publishes on the website other notifications of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of electrical appliances and equipment in Slovenia. A representative of the Inspectorate also serves on the technical board of the national standards body (SIST).

The Market Inspectorate takes part at the European level in the AdCo Group on LVD, which brings together surveillance authorities responsible for the area of the safety of electrical equipment.

Market surveillance strategy for electrical appliances and equipment:

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation and whether the EU declaration of conformity had been issued to the prescribed extent, the labelling of products, and the implementation and documenting of internal manufacturing controls; and surveillance of actual compliance with the safety and other prescribed requirements of the relevant technical regulations, which is checked using the sampling method. In this type of surveillance, samples are taken of products placed on the market as compliant and sent for technical analysis/review and testing to accredited testing laboratories in order to verify that they meet the prescribed requirements.

If the conditions regarding a serious hazard are found to be met, notification of an unsafe product is made via the RAPEX system or using a safeguard clause procedure in the case of non-compliant products when a coercive measure has been adopted, and through information exchange via the ICSMS. Information on unsafe products is published on the Inspectorate's website.

The Market Inspectorate also conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications received from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors that influence events on the market. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial interest groups, testing laboratories and inspectors in the field to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

The following groups of electrical equipment under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive will be subject to administrative surveillance in 2020:

Panel space heaters and infrared heaters for bathrooms:

- Ceiling-mounted panel space heaters,
- Wall-mounted panel space heaters,
- Portable panel space heaters,
- Infrared ceiling-mounted panel space heaters,
- Infrared wall-mounted panel space heaters,
- Infrared portable panel space heaters,
- Infrared heaters for bathrooms.

Coffee-makers:

- Filter coffee machines,
- Capsule coffee machines,
- Manual espresso machines,
- Automatic espresso machines,
- Turkish coffee machines (electric coffee pots for making Turkish coffee).

2.20.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

In 2019, three planned and coordinated administrative controls were carried out in the field of the safety of electrical equipment, as well as one sample-based inspection. The inspections were useful in terms of regulating the market and making the liable entities aware of the legal requirements for placing electrical equipment on the market, making it available on the market or putting it into service. Overall, 13 electrical equipment products and seven lighting chains were sampled. Overall, six electrical equipment products and three lighting chains were found to be non-compliant. All nine non-compliant products were voluntarily withdrawn from the market by the liable entities.

Where notifications and complaint handling requests were received, market inspectors handled the complaints while also carrying out administrative control at liable entities who were the subject of the procedure. The aim of the Market Inspectorate's inspectors is to take preventive measures and to be regularly present on the market, and this will continue to be the case in the future; in other words, their intention is to ensure that the products on the market are safe and comply with the requirements.

The Market Inspectorate used its website to keep the public regularly updated on its activities relating to electrical appliances and equipment by publishing appropriate reports following surveillance activities performed.

2.21 Electrical and electronic equipment under the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (Directive 2012/19/EU)

2.21.1 Responsible authority and contact details

The authority responsible for conducting market surveillance of the provision of a proper marking for the separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment in Slovenia is:

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160,
1000 Ljubljana

Contact: Viljem Muzek

The Market Inspectorate has no separately earmarked funds for the work of the authority responsible for conducting administrative surveillance of the provision of a proper marking for the separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by inspectors who have undergone technical education and training.

2.21.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

Market surveillance:

Market surveillance of the provision of a proper marking for the separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, notifications on the import of non-compliant electrical and electronic equipment received from the Customs Administration, and notifications received in relation to the provision of a proper marking for the separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment from consumers and users in Slovenia.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:

The Market Inspectorate informs the public on a regular basis of the surveillance activities conducted in relation to the provision of a proper marking for the separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment via its website, where it also regularly publishes its findings on the reactive detection of inadequately marked products under other regulations, such as the LVD, EMC and RED.

Market surveillance strategy for the provision of a proper marking for the separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment:

The Market Inspectorate conducts routine planned surveillance as part of the implementation of other surveillance activities, such as surveillance of electrical and electronic equipment under the LVD, EMC and RED, i.e. together with checks of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings and surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation, and whether the EU declaration of conformity had been issued to the prescribed extent.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors that influence events on the market. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

In 2020 surveillance will be carried out to check for the presence of the marking for separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment, as well as other forms of surveillance of electrical and electronic equipment.

2.21.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

In 2019, the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia checked whether appropriate labelling had been placed on electrical and electronic equipment within the scope of administrative inspections and sampling. This refers to the field of surveillance under the Low Voltage Directive and/or the Rules Relating to the Making Available on the Market of Electrical Equipment Designed for Use within Certain Voltage Limits, under the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive and/or the Rules on Electromagnetic Compatibility, under the RED Directive and/or the Rules on Radio Equipment and the Energy Act in conjunction with the eco-design requirements and the energy labelling of products. More than 600 different items of electrical and electronic equipment for which this marking is prescribed were examined. The number of infringements for which a warning under the ZIN was imposed was negligible as a proportion of the number of products inspected. No other measures were necessary since those

responsible voluntarily eliminated the irregularities identified in the course of the surveillance operation itself.

2.21 Electrical and electronic equipment under Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment

2.21.1 Responsible authority and contact details

Chemicals Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ajdovščina 4, 1000 Ljubljana

Contact: gp-ursk.mz@gov.si

Tel: 01 400 6051, fax: 01 400 6266

Source: Budget

Staff: An annual FTE of 0.03 (four inspectors)

2.21.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

The Chemicals Inspection Service (IK) operates under the risk assessment guidelines defined in its operational plan of work. Surveillance is divided into different types (routine, non-routine, control) and covers procedures by specific area of surveillance (chemicals, biocides, detergents, RoHS, etc.).

Cooperation with other national and surveillance authorities takes place in the established manner in relation to the area of surveillance and the requirements applying to particular cases.

The basis for the planning of the areas of priority is defined in the IK's operational plan of work and rests on an assessment of relevance in relation to the information acquired in the course of routine surveillance, any insufficient surveillance in previous years, the level of coordination of surveillance between Member States, and compliance with the requirements of new regulations.

2.21.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

In accordance with the annual plans, sampling of electrical and electronic equipment under Directive 2011/65/EU was carried out in 2019. 10 samples were sampled, four of which were found to be non-compliant.

2.22 (A+B) Chemical substances under REACH and classification and labelling regulations (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008)

2.22.1 Responsible authority and contact details

Chemicals Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ajdovščina 4, 1000 Ljubljana

Contact: gp-ursk.mz@gov.si

Tel.: 01 400 6051, fax: 01 400 6266

Source: Budget

Staff: An annual FTE of 1.6 (four inspectors)

2.22.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

The Chemicals Inspection Service (IK) operates under the risk assessment guidelines defined in its operational plan of work. Surveillance is divided into different types (routine, non-routine, control) and covers procedures by specific area of surveillance (chemicals, biocides, detergents, RoHS, etc.).

Cooperation with other national and surveillance authorities takes place in the established manner in relation to the area of surveillance and the requirements applying to particular cases.

The basis for the planning of the areas of priority is defined in the IK's operational plan of work and rests on an assessment of relevance in relation to the information acquired in the course of routine surveillance, any insufficient surveillance in previous years, the level of coordination of surveillance between Member States, and compliance with the requirements of new regulations.

2.22.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

In 2019 the Chemicals Inspection Service took samples of 20 screen washes and 50 pieces of imitation jewellery. One sampling of cleaning product and eight samples of imitation jewellery were found to be non-compliant, and measures were therefore imposed prohibiting them from being placed on the market.

2.23 Eco-design and Energy Labelling; Efficiency requirements for hot-boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels; (Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU; Directive 92/42/EEC)

2.23.1 Responsible authority and contact details

The authority responsible for conducting market surveillance of the eco-design requirements for products and energy labelling in Slovenia is:

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia
Dunajska cesta 160
1000 Ljubljana

Contact: Marjan Oven

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for conducting administrative surveillance of eco-design and energy labelling are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget. No funds were earmarked for technical analyses by qualified laboratories in 2019. The Market Inspectorate continued its surveillance of the devices in network readiness, which is financed as part of the EEPLIANT2 project. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 27 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training. The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for surveillance of this area.

2.23.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of energy labelling takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, information received on non-compliant products identified in the course of testing in other EU Member States and international campaigns, notifications received from the Customs Administration on the import of non-compliant products, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, notifications received from consumers and users in Slovenia, and cases assigned by other national and European surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:

The Market Inspectorate uses its website to keep the public regularly informed of surveillance activities conducted in relation to energy labelling. It also publishes on the website other notifications of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of energy labelling in Slovenia, particularly upon the entry into force of new energy labelling regulations for specific types of product. A representative of the Inspectorate also serves on the technical board of the national standards body (SIST).

The Market Inspectorate takes part at the European level in the AdCo Group on energy labelling and the AdCo Group on eco-design of products, which bring together surveillance authorities responsible for this area. Market surveillance strategy for energy labelling:

Market surveillance strategy for energy labelling:

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity markings, energy labels and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation and of the EU declaration of conformity to the prescribed extent, the labelling of products, and the implementation and documenting of internal manufacturing controls, which are checked using the administrative surveillance method; and surveillance of actual compliance with the safety and other prescribed requirements of the relevant technical regulations, which is checked using the sampling method. In this type of surveillance, samples are taken of products placed on the market as compliant and sent for technical analysis/review and testing to qualified testing laboratories in order to verify that they meet the prescribed requirements.

If the conditions are found not to be met, notification of a non-compliant product is made using a safeguard clause procedure and through information exchange via the ICSMS. Information on non-compliant products is published on the Inspectorate's website.

The Market Inspectorate also conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, the Ministry of Infrastructure, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial interest groups, testing laboratories and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drawing-up of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

Administrative surveillance in 2020 comprises range hoods and boilers for space heating. The procedure of verifying the compliance of devices in the state of network readiness will be completed as part of the EEPLIANT2 project. Clothes-dryers will be sampled.

2.23.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

The Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia carried out routine administrative surveillance of lighting fittings with energy labels in August and September 2019. The surveillance covered the requirements applicable to energy labelling of lighting fittings derived from the Energy Act, Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012 of 12 July 2012 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of electrical lamps and luminaires and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 518/2014 of 5 March 2014 amending Commission Delegated Regulations (EU) No 1059/2010, (EU) No 1060/2010, (EU) No 1061/2010, (EU) No 1062/2010, (EU) No 626/2011, (EU) No 392/2012, (EU) No 874/2012, (EU) No 665/2013, (EU) No 811/2013 and (EU) No 812/2013 with regard to labelling of energy-related products on the internet.

Administrative surveillance covered:

- the presence and suitability of the energy label
- the provision of requisite information
- the appropriateness of the energy class

Surveillance was carried out in brick and mortar shops and online shops.

Surveillance was carried out at 104 distributors, one authorised representative and one manufacturer.

In all, 106 inspections were carried out. 205 products were checked. It was found that the CE marking was missing from three products (1.5%) and that other mandatory data was not provided on the product in six cases (3%). Three products (1.5%) had inappropriate markings on the packaging. For 19 products (9%) the EU declaration of conformity was not available or was incomplete. The energy label was missing on 24 products (12%), inappropriate in 13 cases (6%), and was incomplete in 20 cases (10%). No instructions were included in four cases (2%), they were available in a foreign language only in 10 cases (5%) and was incomplete in one case (0.5%). An insufficient guarantee certificate was found in eight cases (4%).

Minor offence proceedings were launched in 37 cases on the basis of the irregularities detected. One fine and three warnings were issued. In addition, 17 warnings were issued under ZP-1. 16 warnings under ZP-1 and 50 warnings under ZIN were issued on the record.

In November 2019 the Market Inspectorate carried out routine administrative surveillance of the labelling of solid fuel boilers with a nominal heat output not exceeding 70 kW and packages of a solid fuel boiler with a nominal heat output not exceeding 70 kW with supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices, which had been placed on the market after 1 April 2017. The surveillance covered the energy labelling requirements laid down in the Energy Act, Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1187 of 27 April 2015 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of solid fuel boilers and

packages of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/254 of 30 November 2016 amending Delegated Regulations (EU) No 1059/2010, (EU) No 1060/2010, (EU) No 1061/2010, (EU) No 1062/2010, (EU) No 626/2011, (EU) No 392/2012, (EU) No 874/2012, (EU) No 665/2013, (EU) No 811/2013, (EU) No 812/2013, (EU) No 65/2014, (EU) No 1254/2014, (EU) 2015/1094, (EU) 2015/1186 and (EU) 2015/1187 with regard to the use of tolerances in verification procedures.

Surveillance of energy labelling was carried out in 40 inspections, in which 49 boilers were examined. Of these, 13 (26%) did not have an affixed energy label, whereas the energy label was not available for six of them (12%). The situation was worse regarding the accessibility of the data sheet, since it was not accessible in the case of nine boilers (18%) and was not compliant for 19 boilers (39%). All the shortcomings were rectified voluntarily. On the basis of the infringements detected, inspectors issued one fine, four warnings under ZP-1, six warnings on the record under ZP-1 and 23 warnings on the record under ZIN.

The Market Inspectorate concludes on the basis of the surveillance that the level of understanding of the energy labelling requirements for lighting fittings is still low, given that over a quarter of the products still do not have an appropriate energy label.

Energy labelling has been mandatory for solid fuel boilers placed on the market since 1 April 2017. Neither traders nor manufacturers are well aware of this obligation, which led inspectors to inform liable entities of their obligations in the area of energy labelling during inspections. The surveillance will need to be repeated, especially after the entry into force of the eco-design requirement for solid fuel boilers (Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1189) on 1 January 2020.

Surveillance of eco-design

In 2019 the Market Inspectorate continued its participation in the EEPLIANT 2 project, which is a coordinated activity financed by the European Commission under the Horizon 2020 Research and Development programme. The project tackles the challenge of developing a common approach to market surveillance in the area of energy efficiency and eco-design in 16 EU Member States. The Market Inspectorate sampled five products during the project. The samples were sent to the Intertek laboratory in the UK for testing. The laboratory checked the eco-design of products in network readiness on the basis of the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008, as amended. Two out of five were found to be non-compliant. In one of these cases, the manufacturer contested the accuracy of the measurement, whereas in the other case the procedure is continuing with verification of three additional units of the same model, as provided for by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008 in the event that the first sample unit is found to be non-compliant.

The work carried out on the EEPLIANT project showed that checking the compliance of products with the requirements of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008 regarding power consumption in standby mode is highly complex. Even at EU level, it is very hard to have the compliance of products in networked standby mode verified by a qualified laboratory. Certain appliances cannot be checked even in the accredited laboratory because it cannot guarantee normal operating conditions of the appliance being measured. It is even more difficult to interpret the test reports properly because the test results are not always an irrefutable indicator of the real situation. Work on this project will be completed in 2020.

2.24 Labelling of tyres (Regulation (EC) No 1222/2009)

2.24.1 Responsible authority and contact details

Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Road Transport Inspection Service
Vožarski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana, Republic of Slovenia
Contact: Tomaž Tone, tone.tomaz@gov.si, gp.irsj@gov.si

2.24.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

The Road Transport Inspection Service conducts surveillance of the sector in accordance with the annual plan of work. It determines its surveillance priorities on the basis of risk to the safety and life of persons who use the products covered by the above Regulation. Surveillance will be based on the checking of the prescribed labelling on tyres placed on the market in the various different market segments in which tyres appear.

2.24.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019 Surveillance of the labelling of tyres

10 inspections were conducted in March and November (in the periods prior to the prescribed changing of tyres). Minor irregularities were found during surveillance: in two cases involving distributors of tyres, it was found that sales invoices issued did not state the prescribed tyre parameters or no document stating the tyre parameters was enclosed with the invoice. Following the warnings of inspectors that were entered on the record in accordance with Article 33 ZIN, the irregularities were rectified. Warnings were issued to the legal entities and their responsible persons in minor offence proceedings.

2.25 Recreational craft (Directive 2013/35/EC)

2.25.1 Responsible authority and contact details

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia
Dunajska cesta 160
SI - 1000 Ljubljana
Tel.: + 3861 280 87 00

Contact: Robert Dakskobler

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for the administrative surveillance of craft are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 27 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training (also under the Recreational Craft Directive).

The Market Inspectorate has no internal test laboratories for the surveillance of craft on the market.

2.25.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

Market surveillance:

Surveillance is conducted of recreational craft and propulsion engines pursuant to the TIRS annual surveillance plan as adopted, RAPEX notifications received, notifications received from consumers and other users, notifications received from customs on the import of non-compliant appliances burning gaseous fuels, and cases received from EU surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by the TIRS:

The TIRS uses its website to keep the public regularly informed of the surveillance activities carried out and the findings made in specific fields of surveillance. It also publishes RAPEX notifications on the website following the discovery of unsafe products, as well as other important notifications affecting consumer behaviour on the market.

At the EU level, the TIRS also participates in the AdCo Group on craft, which also includes surveillance authorities from other European countries.

Market surveillance strategy for craft:

Craft are subject to administrative surveillance at sellers of craft and at various trade fairs for craft. Surveillance checklists are also prepared on the basis of the requirements of the standard in question.

In 2020 surveillance will be carried out at trade fairs where craft are offered for sale.

2.25.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

Craft represent a very narrow segment in Slovenia. The Market Inspectorate has been conducting market surveillance of sellers of recreational craft and propulsion engines since 2005; in that time it has inspected all craft merchants (around 40 such sellers are active). As a result of frequent surveillance, all these sellers are well acquainted with the requirements of the relevant directive.

In 2019 market inspectors conducted surveillance at 15 legal entities – distributors that made these products available on the Slovenian market. 17 craft were checked. The vessel identification numbers were checked, as were the inscriptions on the builder's plate, the owner's

manual – instructions for use and maintenance in the Slovenian language and the EU declaration of conformity which must accompany each vessel. A check was also made to ensure that the guarantee certificate was attached to the craft, and its content was verified. It was found that the vessel builder's plate was deficient in one case, that no manual in the Slovenian language was included with the vessel in three cases, that the EU declaration of conformity for six vessels was not in the Slovenian language, that an incomplete guarantee certificate was included with four craft and that no guarantee had been issued in one case. One vessel did not bear the CE marking and was immediately taken off the market by the trader. All the irregularities that were detected were rectified by exhibitors of vessels in shops before the vessels were placed on the Slovenian market.

In 2019 the Market Inspectorate received nine RAPEX notifications. Products that had been the subject of six RAPEX notifications were found on the Slovenian market during surveillance.

2.26 Marine equipment (Directive 2014/90/EC)

2.26.1 Responsible authority and contact details

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160

SI -1000 Ljubljana

T: + 386 1 280 8700 F: +386 1 280 8740 E: gp.tirs@gov.si

Contact: Marjetka Učakar

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for the administrative surveillance of marine equipment are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 27 inspectors, in all. The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance of marine equipment.

2.26.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of marine equipment takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, notifications received via RAPEX on unsafe marine equipment, notifications received from customs on the import of non-compliant marine equipment, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received from legal entities, and cases assigned by EU surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by the TIRS:

The Market Inspectorate informs the public of the surveillance activities conducted in relation to marine equipment via the state administration's website, where it also regularly publishes its findings on the reactive detection of unsafe products on the Slovenian market in response to the publication of RAPEX notifications. It also publishes other notifications of importance to the public on the website. Market surveillance strategy for marine equipment

- **Market surveillance strategy for marine equipment:**

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation to the prescribed extent, and documenting of internal manufacturing controls, which are checked using the administrative surveillance method.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Financial Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected

amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial interest groups and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drafting of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

Surveillance in 2020

- Following the adoption of the surveillance plan for 2020, the surveillance of marine equipment will be conducted in response to any notifications or complaints and RAPEX notifications received.

2.26.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

In relation to the annual plan, the Market Inspectorate received no notifications in 2019 of non-compliant marine equipment allegedly found on the market.

2.27 Motor vehicles (Regulations (EU) No 167/2013 and No 168/2013 and Directive 2007/46/EC)

2.27.1 Responsible authority and contact details

Infrastructure Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Road Transport Inspection Service
Vožarski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana, Republic of Slovenia

Contact: anton.pepaj@gov.si, gp.irsigov.si

2.27.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

The Road Transport Inspection Service conducts surveillance of the sector in accordance with the annual plan of work as far as possible, chiefly as routine and non-routine surveillance based on notifications and initiatives, which also come from investigative procedures within the RAPEX system, where the inspection service cooperates with the TIRS (communication with the contact point).

The Road Transport Inspection Service determines its surveillance priorities on the basis of risk to the safety and life of the persons who use the products covered by the above directives.

2.27.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

- a) Surveillance of product safety within the RAPEX system: 370 investigative procedures were conducted within the RAPEX system in 2019. In connection with RAPEX notifications, 11 regular inspections were carried out at liable entities to check that the representatives had taken the necessary measures in response to the RAPEX notifications received. A remediation order was issued in one case on the basis of the irregularities detected.
- b) Surveillance of the compliance of vehicles and vehicle parts and equipment: Seven inspections regarding product compliance were carried out in 2019. On the basis of the shortcomings detected two administrative decisions were issued prohibiting the placing of non-compliant products on the market.

2.28 Non-road mobile machinery (Directive 97/68/EC)

2.28.1 Responsible authority and contact details

The authority responsible for conducting market surveillance of non-road mobile machinery in Slovenia is:

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia
Dunajska cesta 160
1000 Ljubljana

Contact: Maksimiljan Bornšek

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for conducting administrative surveillance of non-road mobile machinery are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget. The Inspectorate is able to call upon a team of 27 specially trained market inspectors to conduct surveillance of the 'new approach' directives (including the directive on non-road mobile machinery). The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources for the market surveillance of non-road mobile machinery.

2.28.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

The market surveillance of non-road mobile machinery takes place on the basis of an annual plan adopted by the Market Inspectorate specifically for labelling and the inspection of accompanying documents.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate

The Market Inspectorate cooperates with other authorities in conducting surveillance of non-road mobile machinery on the basis of notifications from the Customs Administration regarding the import of non-compliant non-road mobile machinery, pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 765/08.

The Market Inspectorate does not engage in cooperation at the European level in relation to the surveillance of non-road mobile machinery.

Market surveillance strategy for non-road mobile machinery

The Market Inspectorate conducts routine administrative surveillance of non-road mobile machinery, which means that it conducts surveillance of labelling and examines accompanying documentation (type-approval certificates). It is also responsible for the surveillance of non-road mobile machinery regardless of the legislation in force (Rules on Emissions of Gaseous and Particulate Pollutants from Internal Combustion Engines to be Installed in Non-Road Mobile Machinery).

Where it finds that non-road mobile machinery placed on the market is non-compliant, the Market Inspectorate moves to ensure that the cases of non-compliance are eliminated or, by using coercive measures, ensure the withdrawal of the non-compliant mobile machinery from the market.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial interest groups and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drafting of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

In 2020 the Market Inspectorate will check the compliance of non-road mobile machinery on the basis of notifications received or personal findings by inspectors.

2.28.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

The Market Inspectorate carried out no surveillance in the area of non-road mobile machinery in 2019.

2.29 Mineral fertilisers (Regulation (EC) 2003/2003)

Mineral fertilisers are products subject to free movement within the Community. Products from this group enter the food chain indirectly and can, because of impurities, present a danger to human health; moreover, some products from the ammonium nitrate fertiliser group also have explosive properties and are frequently used to make amateur explosive devices.

2.29.1 Responsible authority and contact details

Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries,
Agricultural Inspection Service,
Dunajska 58, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Saša Dragar Milanovič – chief inspector
Andreja But – director of the Agricultural Inspection Service
Maja Velikonja – agricultural inspector, Ljubljana office

Contact details: sasa.dragar@gov.si, andreja.but@gov.si, maja.velikonja@gov.si;

The Agricultural Inspection Service devotes 5% of its time to the surveillance of mineral fertilisers on the internal market, which gives an annual FTE of approximately one (22 agricultural inspectors working in the field). Converted into the costs of the budget, and taking gross salaries into account, this represents EUR 22,000, with this sum also including funds for analytical procedures at the authorised laboratory of the Agricultural Institute of Slovenia of EUR 4,000 per year.

2.29.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

The emphasis will be on sampling at those fertiliser manufacturers and distributors at which analyses conducted in 2019 showed deficiencies in quality, and on inspections at sales outlets at which irregularities in labelling and storage conditions were detected in 2019. Quality control was carried out for the first time in 2019. It took the form of sampling of bulk mineral fertilisers supplied from the market of a third country (Russia) to the Port of Koper, from where they were distributed to the EU market. The legal bases for the surveillance of fertilisers with the 'EC Fertiliser' marking are contained in Council Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003; for other fertilisers that do not meet the standards under the Council Regulation, the legal bases are laid down in the Mineral Fertilisers Act (UL RS No 29/2006). In the course of surveillance, if an inspector finds an irregularity in the labelling of fertilisers in circulation, he/she may issue a remediation order or a decision prohibiting trade, and verify that the decision has been implemented in enforcement proceedings. The act also lays down sanctions for specific irregularities for legal entities as well as sole traders and their responsible persons.

Cooperation between different competent authorities in relation to the surveillance of mineral fertilisers has not been formalised. In the past the Customs Administration notified the Agricultural Inspection Service of the transit of ammonium nitrate fertilisers through Slovenia; cooperation has also been established with the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, which asked the IRSKGLR for assistance in processing information on the use of mineral fertilisers in Slovenia.

Surveillance under this legislation includes sampling of the quality and labelling of mineral and organo-mineral fertilisers. Surveillance is also conducted of the labelling of organic fertilisers containing animal by-products. A total of 150 inspections of mineral fertilisers on the market is planned. The taking of a further 20 samples of mineral and organo-mineral fertilisers is planned every year in the spring months.

2.29.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

In 2019 the Agricultural Inspection Service at the IRSKGH carried out **178** inspections on the basis of the Mineral Fertilisers Act and Council Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003. The inspections focused on the following in particular:

- whether a mineral fertiliser had MAFF registration or was an EC fertiliser;
- in the case of an EC mineral fertiliser, whether it met the conditions of Council Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003;
- compliance with the criteria applying to quality and correct labelling of mineral fertilisers that were not 'EC fertilisers';
- whether mineral fertilisers had been labelled in the Slovenian language;
- the quality of mineral fertilisers in circulation on the basis of analyses of samples taken – compliance of the declared nutrient levels with the results of the analysis;
- the possible presence of impurities that are harmful to health – heavy metals (Cd, Pb).

Inspections by the Agricultural Inspection Service are aimed at ensuring that mineral fertilisers in circulation have the correct labels (declarations), which must be in the Slovenian language. Mineral fertilisers that are not properly labelled are withdrawn from circulation. The most common errors detected in the course of controls of mineral fertilisers in circulation are inadequate

declarations on packaging units, chiefly a lack of a label in the Slovenian language. The second most common type of error is detected in the results of analyses conducted to establish the quality of mineral fertilisers.

In total, **26** inspection decisions were issued to eliminate irregularities. On account of the infringements detected, **seven** payment orders were issued in infringement proceedings under the Minor Offences Act (UL RS Nos 29/11 – official consolidated text, 21/13, 111/13, 74/14 – Const. Court decision, 92/14 – Const. Court decision, 32/16 and 15/17 – Const. Court decision). **21** samples of mineral fertilisers were taken for tests of nutrient levels; checks were also made to establish whether heavy metal levels had been exceeded. In **three** cases discrepancies were found between the levels of nutrients in products as declared and as established by analysis. At the party's request, in two cases of quality analysis a superanalysis was carried out in the Croatian reference laboratory, which confirmed the result/findings of the selected national laboratory (KIS).

2.30 Other consumer products under the General Product Safety Directive (Directive 2001/95/EC)

2.30.1 Responsible authority and contact details

Several inspectorates are responsible for the market surveillance of other consumer products under the General Product Safety Directive in Slovenia:

the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia;

the Chemicals Office of the Republic of Slovenia;

the Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

2.30.1.1 Responsible authority and contact details

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

Dunajska cesta 160

1000 Ljubljana

T: + 386 1 280 8700 F: +386 1 280 8740 E: gp.tirs@gov.si

Contact: Janez Novak

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for the administrative surveillance of products to which the provisions of the General Product Safety Directive apply are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget, with additional funds earmarked for technical analyses by qualified laboratories in line with the annual plan. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 27 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training (also under the General Product Safety Directive). The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for market surveillance.

2.30.1.2 Responsible authority and contact details

Chemicals Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ajdovščina 4, 1000 Ljubljana

Contact: gp-ursk@gov.si

Tel: 01 400 6051, fax: 01 400 6266

Source: Budget

Staff: One employee of the four throughout the year.

2.30.1.3 Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (ZIRS)

Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, Vožanski pot 12, 1000 Ljubljana

T: + 386 1 280 3802 F: +386 1 280 3808

E: gp.zirs@gov.si

Contact: Helena Hočevar

The Inspectorate employs a total of 85 inspectors, who conduct surveillance in various areas under the Inspectorate's remit. The funds earmarked for the authority's work in the area of administrative surveillance form part of its overall budget, and additional funds are allocated separately for analyses on the basis of the annual plan. The Health Inspectorate has no other technical facilities for surveillance (e.g. internal laboratories). The Inspectorate is assisted by expert institutions, such as the National Institute of Public Health (NIJZ) and the National Laboratory for Health, Environment and Food (NLZOH).

2.30.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

2.30.2.1 Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (TIRS)

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of other consumer products takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, RAPEX notifications received on unsafe products, notifications received from the Financial Administration on the import of non-compliant products, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, notifications received from consumers and users in Slovenia, and cases assigned by other national and European surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:

The Market Inspectorate informs the public on a regular basis of the surveillance activities conducted in relation to other consumer products via its website, where it also regularly publishes its findings on the reactive detection of unsafe products on the Slovenian market in response to the publication of a RAPEX notification. It also publishes on the website other notifications of importance to the public in relation to the market surveillance of products in Slovenia. Inspectorate representatives serve on the technical boards of the national standards body (SIST). The Inspectorate also serves on the Consultative Committee on General Product Safety established at the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology. Owing to the fact that this area covers a wide variety of products, we also cooperate with the Health Inspectorate and other surveillance authorities.

At European level we are part of the European Commission's joint CSN (Consumer Safety Network) and the CASP2019 joint surveillance action.

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts two types of routine planned surveillance:

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed markings and warnings; and surveillance of the compliance of instructions and other documents, verification of measures adopted by manufacturers to ensure product safety, which should be properly documented and included in the product's technical documentation, and surveillance of actual compliance with the safety and other prescribed requirements of the relevant technical regulations, which is checked using the sampling method. In this type of surveillance, samples are taken of products placed on the market as safe and sent for technical analysis/review and testing to qualified testing laboratories in order to verify that they meet the prescribed requirements. If the conditions are found not to be met, notification of an unsafe product is made through RAPEX or by using a safeguard clause procedure, and through information exchange via the ICSMS. Information on unsafe products is published on the Inspectorate's website.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, notifications of unsafe products via RAPEX, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and the ICSMS, and notifications from the Financial Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial interest groups and testing laboratories to assist in the drafting of the plan and we collect inspectors' proposals.

In 2020 the following groups of other consumer products under the General Product Safety Directive will be subject to surveillance (administrative surveillance):

- Cords and drawstrings on children's clothing;
- Children's high chairs

2.30.2.2 Chemicals Office of the Republic of Slovenia

The Chemicals Inspection Service (IK) within the Chemicals Office of the Republic of Slovenia operates under the risk assessment guidelines defined in its operational plan of work.

Surveillance is divided into different types (routine, non-routine, control) and covers procedures by specific area of surveillance (chemicals, biocides, detergents, RoHS, etc.). Cooperation with other national and surveillance authorities takes place in the established manner in relation to the area of surveillance and the requirements applying to particular cases. The basis for the planning of the areas of priority is defined in the IK's operational plan of work and rests on an assessment of relevance in relation to the information acquired in the course of routine surveillance, any insufficient surveillance in previous years, the level of coordination of surveillance between Member States, and compliance with the requirements of new regulations.

2.30.2.3 Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (ZIRS)

Surveillance is carried out in routine and non-routine inspections. It is also carried out by means of sampling.

Proactive surveillance is carried out in the form of routine inspections conducted ex officio without any specific additional reason as part of the annual surveillance programme. The frequency of surveillance is determined by placing facilities into categories; this is done on the basis of a risk assessment.

Non-routine inspections (the reactive approach) are conducted in cases where there is a well-founded suspicion that regulations are not being complied with, i.e. based on notifications, cases assigned from other services or notifications from the RAPEX system, reports in the media, etc. Control inspections are a particular form of non-routine surveillance conducted as controls of measures carried out in cases where irregularities have already been identified.

Surveillance is also carried out as part of various campaigns, the focus of which changes depending on the results of the inspections carried out in previous years, changes to rules applying to the area, potential new risks and the state of the art.

In 2020 we are planning to focus our administrative surveillance on products for children and for childcare in addition to routine surveillance of compliance with the general requirements. In future surveillance of this group of products will be carried out mainly on the basis of notifications or other information indicating failure to comply with the requirements (e.g. Notifications received from the RAPEX system) or when Slovenian technical standards laying down the requirements for these products are amended. The monitoring campaign will cover products for children, namely bathing aids, given that standards for such products were issued in 2019, and we shall also check the safety requirements regarding mattresses for children's beds. The sampling programme will include: textile products for children in the sleep environment (sleeping bags, blankets, cot bumpers), permanent tattoos and soother clips.

2.30.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

2.30.3.1 Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia

In 2019 the Market Inspectorate conducted surveillance of the following groups of other consumer products under the General Product Safety Directive:

- cords and drawstrings on children's clothing;
- roller-skates and skateboards,
- soccer goals,
- sampling of stepladders.

In 2019, the Market Inspectorate carried out surveillance of children's clothing containing cords and drawstrings. The safety of children's clothing is regulated by the General Product Safety Act defining the conditions that products must meet in order to be placed on the market, and the standard SIST EN 14682:2015 Safety of children's clothing – Cords and drawstrings on children's clothing – Specifications.

The standard specifies that a child's garment is for children up to 14 years old. The safety requirements concerning the presence or length of cords and drawstrings on children's clothing differ in certain cases depending on the age of the children for whom the garment is intended: young children (up to seven years old) and older children (between 7 and 14 years old). A total of 444 items of children's clothing were examined in surveillance operations at 179 liable entities (77 vendors, 23 distributors, 67 initial distributors, eight importers and four manufacturers). Based on the criteria set out in the SIST EN 14682:2015 standard, the inspectors measured the length of cords and drawstrings on children's clothing in the head and neck area, waist area, area under the hips and on the sleeves to determine compliance. 12 irregularities (2.7%) were found in relation to children's clothing: seven items were substandard in relation to the head and neck

parts of clothing and five in relation to the waist. The liable entities were apprised of all the surveillance findings and requested to cooperate further by rectifying the said cases of non-compliance. The infringements led to the issuing of three warnings under ZIN and three warnings under ZP-1. One notice was issued as well. Information on the measures and actions carried out in relation to three items of children's clothing was also passed to the European Commission via the RAPEX system.

Administrative surveillance of compliance with the requirements for placing roller skates and skateboards on the market was carried out in 2019. Detailed requirements for roller skates and skateboards are laid down in the SIST EN 13899:2003 technical standard, which is also included in the list of standards published with the Order on the list of standards whose application is presumed to guarantee product safety in accordance with the General Product Safety Act, and SIST EN 13613:2009. The surveillance did not cover products governed by the Decree on toy safety, given that Annex I to that Decree listing the products which are not considered to be toys within the meaning of that Decree states, in point 3, that sports equipment, including roller skates, inline skates and skateboards designed for children with a body weight of more than 20 kg are not considered to be toys. The surveillance was carried out both at retailers and at manufacturers, distributors and importers from third countries. In all, 60 inspections were carried out (at 24 retailers, 35 distributors and three importers), and 36 models of roller skates and 55 models of skateboards were examined. The following irregularities were found in roller skates: one model had no traceability marking on the product, 18 models had either no instructions or inadequate instructions, one model had a non-compliant guarantee certificate, and five models bore the CE marking without authorisation. The following irregularities were found in skateboards: 12 models had no traceability marking on the product, 27 models had either no instructions or inadequate instructions, and five models had an inappropriate guarantee certificate. On account of the irregularities detected, market inspectors issued 36 warnings in administrative proceedings under ZIN and 24 warnings, two decisions with a fine and six notices in minor offence proceedings under ZP-1. The inspection procedure was terminated in seven cases.

In addition, administrative surveillance of compliance with the requirements applicable to soccer goals was carried out. Detailed technical requirements applicable to soccer goals are laid down in the following Slovenian technical standards: SIST EN 16664:2015, SIST EN 16579:2018 and SIST EN 748:2013+A1:2018. On the basis of the European Commission's Guidance document No 14 on the application of the Directive on the safety of toys, soccer goals are not classified as toys, apart from soccer goals for domestic use intended for use in play by children under 14 years old. Consequently, the surveillance covered soccer goals which are not classified as toys on the basis of the Decree on toy safety (UL RS Nos 34/2011, 84/2011-corr., 102/2012, 62/2015, 12/2017 and 31/2018). In all, 16 inspections were carried out, covering 15 different models of soccer goals. Surveillance was carried out at six distributors (three of which were initial distributors), whereas the other entities inspected either did not sell such articles or had none in stock because they supplied them to order only. The following irregularities were detected in the models of soccer goals inspected: four models had inadequate traceability markings, five had a non-compliant sticker bearing warnings and eight had inadequate instructions. On account of the irregularities detected, inspectors issued three warnings and one administrative decision in administrative proceedings under ZIN and terminated the procedure in 11 cases. Two warnings and one minor offence decision with a fine were issued in minor offence proceedings under ZP-1.

Four stepladders were sampled and handed over for testing to an accredited laboratory in order to establish whether they were safe and complied with the General Product Safety Act and the SIST EN 131 – 2: 2010 + A2: 2017 standard. Once testing had been completed, the laboratory issued testing reports containing an assessment of the conformity of the stepladders. The results showed that one stepladder was so substandard that its use might represent a high risk. Consequently, the stepladder was voluntarily withdrawn from the market by the distributor. A notice was issued to the distributor of that stepladder on the basis of the Minor Offences Act

2.30.3.2 Chemicals Office of the Republic of Slovenia (URSK)

In 2019 the Chemicals Inspection Service sampled screen washes (one non-compliant sample was found) and imitation jewellery (eight non-compliant samples were found).

2.30.3.3 Health Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (ZIRS)

In 2019 health inspectors conducted 121 inspections at commercial entities engaged in production, import, distribution and retail sales, as well as at facilities at which products subject to surveillance by the Inspectorate are used. Inspectors took 25 samples of products for laboratory analysis of the microbiological and/or chemical or physical parameters. On the basis of the surveillance findings, a total of 41 inspection measures were imposed, 31 of which were administrative measures (11 orders on the rectification of an irregularity and 20 administrative warnings), along with 10 offence sanctions/measures (10 warnings for a minor offence committed).

Most of the irregularities detected by the inspectors were in the area of labelling in the Slovenian language, specifically the safety warnings and instructions (17% of inspections), followed by non-compliant markings on the product or packaging in 10% of cases.

Textile products in the sleep environment of children and devices for making artificial nails were inspected, in addition to the inspections conducted on the basis of the classification of economic operators.

23 inspections were carried out in the campaign of inspection of textile products in the sleep environment of children, covering 49 products, 63% of which were found to be non-compliant. The standards for children's sleeping bags used in cots and quilts for baby beds (with the exception of removable quilt covers) and the standard for cot bumpers were issued in 2018. Many such products were placed on the market before the expiry of the transitional period for the implementation of these standards. The Health Inspectorate acted proactively, warning liable entities, most of which were not yet familiar with the legislation, and informing them of cases of non-compliance.

Inspections relating to devices for making artificial nails and products for artificial nails and nail care covered both cosmetic products and general safety products, as there is some overlap in these areas. A wide range of general product safety products was examined, specifically plastic nail tips, self-adhesive templates, glues for nail tips or artificial nails and accessories. Overall, 48 inspections were carried out in two joint campaigns, covering 232 products, 18% of which were found to be non-compliant. Most inspections were carried out in salons, but 10 online shops were also examined. In general these products were intended for professional use. Most distributors organise training courses for training users and produce instructions for use in the form of manuals and brochures. In most cases the non-compliant products lacked appropriate warnings and instructions in the Slovenian language.

Inspections at trade fairs held on special occasions revealed a problem of borderline products between toys and decorative articles. These had been produced by small-scale manufacturers which were not familiar with the legislation.

Regarding general product safety, the Inspectorate received and dealt with 85 notifications via the RAPEX system. No products referred to in these notifications were found on the Slovenian market.

Alongside inspections, the annual surveillance programme also included sampling. 25 products were sampled, including 10 textile products in the sleep environment of children, five tattoo inks/permanent make-up products and 10 samples from the group of soothers and soother clips. Four samples were found to be fully compliant, and 21 (84%) non-compliant. The proportion of cases of non-compliance on account of general, mechanical and thermal properties was 64% (16 samples). No sample was found to be non-compliant on account of its chemical properties. Four samples were found to represent a serious risk. The proportion of samples found to be non-compliant on account of markings and warnings was 72% (18 samples). On the basis of the results of the analyses of the product samples from the sampling programme the Inspectorate placed three notifications in the RAPEX system for soother holders that presented a serious risk, mainly on account of the small parts that may be produced if the product is broken.

The health inspectorate informed the public of those non-compliant products that presented a risk to human health by publishing details on its website.

2.31 Biocides (Regulation (EU) 2012/528)

2.31.1 *Responsible authority and contact details*

Chemicals Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ajdovščina 4, 1000 Ljubljana

Contact: gp-ursk.mz@gov.si

Tel: 01 400 6051, fax: 01 400 6266

Source: Budget

Staff: An annual FTE of 0.8 (four inspectors)

2.31.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

The Chemicals Inspection Service (IK) operates under the risk assessment guidelines defined in its operational plan of work. Surveillance is divided into different types (routine, non-routine, control) and covers procedures by specific area of surveillance (chemicals, biocides, detergents, RoHS, etc.).

Cooperation with other national and surveillance authorities takes place in the established manner in relation to the area of surveillance and the requirements applying to particular cases.

The basis for the planning of the areas of priority is defined in the IK's operational plan of work and rests on an assessment of relevance in relation to the information acquired in the course of routine surveillance, any insufficient surveillance in previous years, the level of coordination of surveillance between Member States, and compliance with the requirements of new regulations.

2.31.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

No biocides were sampled in 2019, but biocides and treated articles were the subject of surveillance throughout the year. The IK always prohibits trade in biocides that are not registered in the Slovenian BP register. The procedure for the entry of a biocide in the register is only occasionally launched. The national register will remain in force throughout the transitional period, which is expected to last until 2024.

Most irregularities and cases of non-compliance were detected in the labelling of biocides and the advertising of products, specifically the statement of the biocidal properties of a product which have no basis in the actual composition of the mixture.

2.32 Textile and footwear labelling (Regulation (EC) No 1007/2011 and Directive 94/11/EC)

2.32.1 Responsible authority and contact details

The authority responsible for conducting market surveillance of textile and footwear labelling in Slovenia is:

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia
Dunajska cesta 160,
1000 Ljubljana
Contact: Luka Rus

The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance of the material composition of textile products.

2.32.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of textile products and footwear takes place on the basis of an annual plan adopted by the Market Inspectorate, Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 and Directive 94/11/EC. The Market Inspectorate conducts routine planned surveillance, i.e. during surveillance of seasonal sales, by examining the labelling of textile products and footwear using the administrative surveillance method, which covers surveillance of product labelling. It also carried out sampling of textile products throughout the year, determining whether the fibre composition of textile products matches the information provided on that composition.

Cooperation by the Market Inspectorate:

The Market Inspectorate uses its website to keep the public regularly informed of surveillance activities conducted in relation to textile products and footwear. The Market Inspectorate takes part at the European level in the ADCO TEX group, which brings together surveillance authorities responsible for the area of textile products.

Market surveillance strategy for electrical appliances and equipment:

The Market Inspectorate carries out routine planned surveillance, specifically of the labelling of textile products and footwear, which is checked by means of administrative surveillance, which encompasses surveillance of the labelling of textile products with a statement of the fibre composition or with the prescribed signs, and by establishing the fibre composition of a textile product in comparison with the information provided, which is checked by the sampling method. In this type of surveillance, samples are taken of textile products labelled with their fibre

composition, which are sent for technical analysis/review and testing to testing laboratories in order to verify their compliance with the statements regarding fibre composition.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors that influence events on the market. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial interest groups and inspectors in the field to put forward proposals to assist in the drafting of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

Surveillance will cover the following in 2020:

- The fibre composition of textile products (administrative surveillance)
- Fibre composition (by sampling)
- Labelling of the materials used for the main components of footwear.

2.32.3. Report on activities carried out in 2019

In 2019, the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia inspected textile products in shops, more specifically the consistency of the fibre composition with the submitted information in accordance with the Decree implementing the Regulation (EU) on Textile Fibre Names, which provides, inter alia, that the fibre composition of textile products must be indicated. The inspection took place at four liable entities, and the consistency of the fibre composition with the submitted information was checked for four products. Two products were found to be non-compliant because the statement of the fibre composition on the label did not correspond to the established fibre composition of the product. Administrative surveillance was carried out at 255 entities, 151 of which were sellers, 29 were distributors, 57 were initial distributors, 14 were importers and four were manufacturers. In all, 774 textile products were examined, plus items of footwear. It was found that, of 774 textile products, 92 had no statement of fibre composition in the Slovenian language, which means that 11.89% of the products were non-compliant. The footwear examined was not properly labelled in five cases (out of 131 types of footwear), which translates into a non-compliance rate of 3.82%.

2.33 Crystal glass (Directive 69/493/EEC)

2.33.1 Responsible authority and contact details

Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia
Dunajska cesta 160
SI -1000 Ljubljana
Tel: + 3861 280 87 00

Contact: Robert Dakskobler

The funds earmarked for the work of the authority responsible for the administrative surveillance of crystal glass are part of the Market Inspectorate's overall budget. Surveillance of implementation of the technical regulations that lie within the competence of the Market Inspectorate is conducted by 27 inspectors who have undergone technical education and training (also under the Crystal Glass Directive). The Market Inspectorate has no additional technical resources (internal testing laboratories) for the market surveillance of crystal glass.

2.33.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

Market surveillance:

The market surveillance of crystal glass takes place pursuant to the Market Inspectorate's annual plan as adopted, notifications received via RAPEX on unsafe crystal glass products, notifications received from customs on the import of non-compliant crystal glass, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/08, notifications received from consumers and legal entities, and cases received from EU surveillance authorities via the ICSMS.

Cooperation by the TIRS:

The TIRS uses its website to keep the public regularly informed of the surveillance activities carried out and the findings made in specific fields of surveillance. It also publishes RAPEX notifications on its website following the discovery of unsafe products, as well as other important notifications affecting consumer behaviour on the market.

Market surveillance strategy for crystal glass products:

The Market Inspectorate generally conducts three types of routine planned surveillance: surveillance to ensure that the prescribed documents have been enclosed and surveillance of product labelling, which is checked using the administrative surveillance method and encompasses surveillance of the labelling of products using the prescribed conformity and other markings; surveillance of the implementation of the prescribed conformity assessment procedure, the production and archiving of technical documentation to the prescribed extent and of the labelling of products; and the implementation and documenting of internal manufacturing controls, which are checked using the administrative surveillance method.

In addition to the above, the Market Inspectorate conducts non-routine surveillance by verifying the presence or otherwise of products on the market pursuant to notifications and complaints received from consumers and users, the exchange of information on safeguard clauses and ICSMS, and notifications received from the Customs Administration on the suspension of a product's release into free circulation.

In drawing up the annual surveillance plan, due regard is paid to the Strategy of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia, the status of the legislation and of any expected amendments, the current and expected state of affairs on the market, and other factors. We invite representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Technology, non-governmental consumer organisations, commercial interest groups and inspectors to put forward proposals to assist in the drafting of the plan. The final product surveillance plan is determined on the basis of a risk assessment.

Surveillance in 2020

- Following the adoption of the surveillance plan for 2020, the surveillance of crystal glass will be conducted in response to any notifications or complaints and RAPEX notifications received.

2.33.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

The Market Inspectorate had not planned surveillance of crystal glass products manufactured by Slovenian manufacturers in the 2019 annual plan. However, because of other priorities, especially in the field of environmental legislation, no surveillance was carried out at manufacturers of crystal glass.

The Market Inspectorate received no RAPEX notifications regarding crystal glass in 2019.

2.34 Acquisition and possession of firearms (Directive 91/477/EEC)

2.34.1 Responsible authority and contact details

Name and address of inspectorate: Internal Affairs Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia (IRSNZ),

Štefanova ulica 2,
1501 Ljubljana

Contact: Mitja Perko, main inspector

Source: Budget EUR 15,000

Staff: Six inspectors employed full-time.

2.34.2 Market surveillance procedures and strategy

Surveillance in the field of weapons procurement and possession is based on the risk analysis of signals detected by way of notifications, media, regular inspections, etc. Surveillance is conducted at legal entities that are firearms licence holders, arms and ammunition dealers, users of firing ranges, or gunsmiths.

2.34.3 Report on activities carried out in 2019

In 2019 the IRSNZ carried out 29 inspections of holders of firearms licences (various clubs, shooting organisations and other entities). Particular attention was paid to safety of firing ranges.

For this purpose, 18 direct controls were conducted during various shooting competitions. 85 inspections were carried out in both physical and online arms shops. One gunsmith also underwent inspection.

In the field of firing ranges, the IRSNZ conducted planned surveillance and responded to notifications received throughout the year. In some cases, inspections were suggested by other state bodies that detected problems in their area of work. The IRSNZ also responded to all notifications as far as possible, and carried out inspections.